THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,526. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

AMOUNT, AS OFFERED, WILL BE PAID FOR articles taken from 114. Appoint time for interview.

GRACE—SHALL WAIT PATIENTLY EVERY NIGHT this week at the Grand Duchess Assembly Rooms to see you. Plenty of fun. BRODIE.

H. H. S.—WHEN AND WHEREVER AGREEABLE TO yourself. V.

HARRIET—JUST RETURNED FROM BOSTON. GOT your note. Meet me Thursday, at 8 o'clock, at Ponchon, Sixth avenue, corner of Fifteenth street. SOUTH.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN BLANCH, WHO left Boston on October the 27th, 1870, to come to New York. Any information of his present whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, at 106 Thompson street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANNE RICE, BY HER husband, Patrick Rice, who has come from England; when last heard from, about 18 months ago, she lived in East Thirty-fourth street. Any information will be received at 204 Greene street.

IF ISRAEL COUGHLIN, OF BILSTON, ENGLAND, IS in America, why don't he write to his brother, at Atlanta, Ga.?

IF THE PARTY WHO SENT NOTE BY SMALL BOY on Monday afternoon means business he may address the person named on the back of one of the prominent articles lost, arranging for their return in any way to suit himself. The same will be strictly confidential and the reward given as promised. No questions asked. "INITIALS."

MISSING SINCE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 26—Patrick Rodgers. Was last seen at the corner of Bowery and Chatham street, about 10 P. M. Had on a red flannel shirt, dark striped pants, light blue coat and cap; aged 23; black mustache; hair and complexion dark. Information regarding him, whether dead or alive, will be gratefully received by his brother, FRANK RODGERS, No. 245 West Thirty-third street, New York.

THE RELATIVES OF MRS. ANNIE PENTZ, FORmerly of Amity place, New York, will hear something greatly to their advantage by addressing COUNSELLOR, box 145 Herald office. New Jersey and Pennsylvania papers please copy.

TOM—WHEN YOUR FRIEND CHARLES W. MASON comes in town tell him there is a letter for him at the Post office. G. BROWN.

THE LADY WHO SO KINDLY EXPRESSED A DESIRE to see me in these columns yesterday is respectfully informed that as I have not the honor of her acquaintance, and am not a rhinoceros or hippopotamus on public exhibition, her curiosity cannot be gratified. BROWN GLOVES.

WILL MISS JENNIE SMITH, FORMERLY OF Twelfth street, send her address to her friend, H. S., box 230 Herald office? I've had the news.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF PRESENT WHEREabouts of Robert Shelly, in 1850 orderly sergeant of company C, Fourteenth regiment, United States infantry. Address Mrs. JANE RICHARDSON, 68½ Lewis street, New York.

WANTED FOR ADOPTION—A HEALTHY CHILD, not less than one year old and not older than two years. Address, for two days, H. W. P., Yonkers, Westchester county, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 701—DECEMBER 6, 1870.
26, 34, 13, 56, 54, 70, 25, 46, 47, 31, 49, 62, 41.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 702—DECEMBER 6, 1870.
1, 64, 59, 5, 29, 8, 12, 14, 20, 53, 76, 49, 85, 60.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 677—DECEMBER 6, 1870.
63, 27, 75, 55, 67, 51, 62, 36, 41, 30, 54, 11, 8.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 678—DECEMBER 6, 1870.
38, 10, 45, 35, 49, 20, 61, 24, 77, 68, 12, 2, 17, 54.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway, 158 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park, 82 Chambers street, Dec. 6, 1870.

TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CORRECTION.—SOME IDIOT, WITH LESS BRAINS than malignity, has attempted to perpetrate a cruel joke (cruel because it has inconvenienced many poor laboring men) by advertising that "Abbott Hodgman, of 141 East Thirty-eighth street, wants to engage 500 men to work on a railroad. Apply for three days." Please accept this denial of a hoax that is simply shameful.

DURING DECEMBER WE SHALL SELL
Diamonds and Diamond Jewelry
for the same price in currency that they are worth in gold.
HOWARD & CO.,
862 Broadway, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich st.

RUPTURE.—THE INVENTOR OF A PERFECTLY NEW treatment may be consulted between 9 and 11 morning and 3½ and 5 afternoon. A certain cure or complete relief guaranteed.
Mr. BROWN, 110 West Thirtieth street, room No. 3.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF ICE MACHINES.—A PERson wishing to purchase desires the names and circulars of the different manufacturers. Address box 108 station A.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,261 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba. $32 currency; prizes paid in gold. 75 Nassau street, front room. Send for circular.
JOS. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR A CYPHER Key, which can be used for the purpose of transmitting news and private messages by telegraph. One susceptible of change preferred. Address A., box 110 Herald office.

ANY PERSON HAVING NICE BARROOM FIXTURES for sale, including Counter, Beer Pump, Shelving, Glassware, &c., can find a purchaser by addressing P. M., 145 Eighteenth street, Gowanus, South Brooklyn, and stating where they can be seen.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 8 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator. 75c. Imported Ferrets. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all the cases.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID NEWFOUNDLAND and St. Bernard Dog, crossed, 13 months old, weight 160 pounds, very docile and a good watch dog. Inquire of Mr. BUTLER, pier 47 North river.

GUN FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS DOUBLE BARREL, by Bissett, London; Damascus twist, 12 bore. Apply to Mr. THATCHER, 318 East Fourteenth street.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK—TROTTING, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1870.—Purse and stake, $400; mile heats, three in five; 2 P. M.
Daniel Mace names br. g. Dick, to harness.
H. Casey names s. g. Hickey, to harness.
P. Manee names ch. m. Louise, to wagon.
SAME DAY—Match $500, mile heats, three in five, to harness, at 3 P. M.
John Murphy names br. g. David Bonner.
C. Kenzie names blk. m. Lady Wheeler.
By order of HENRY DATER, President.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness, and everything in the horse line, to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ALLOWED for trial
ON EVERY HORSE SOLD under warrantee.
A LARGE DRIVING RING IN THE MART.
THE ONLY ONE in the city for showing
THE STYLE AND ACTION of Horses on sale.
CARRIAGES TAKEN on storage.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
DARK BAY, blocky built Horse about 14¾ high, 8 years old; warranted kind in all harness; together with Plumbers' Wagon, Harness, &c.
TWO square box Business Wagons, in good order.
TWO TOP EXPRESS Wagons.
ONE SIDE SPRING Road Wagon, good as new.
DAPPLE GRAY Horse, about 15¾ hands, 7 years old; free and stylish driver; can trot close to 3 minutes; afraid of nothing; is warranted sound and kind.
ONE LIGHT BOSTON CHAISE, in good order.
One full spring Road Wagon, built by Bell.
THE well KNOWN sorrel TROTTING MARE TEMPEST, about 15½ high, 8 years old; has a record of 2:45; can trot as fast as ever when in condition; is afraid of nothing; lady can drive her; without vice or trick; warranted kind in all harness, and sold for want of use.
ONE SQUARE BOX TOP WAGON, built by MINER & STEVENS, almost new.
One second hand top Wagon, built by GODWIN.
GRAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 8 years old; stylish driver and good worker; sound and kind.
BAY HORSE, 15¾ hands, 9 years old; kind in all harness; sold for want of use.
SEVERAL OTHER HORSES. Full description at sale.
HARNESS, SADDLES, Halters, Surcingles, Whips, Wolf, Buffalo and Woollen Robes; Horse Blankets of all kinds.
PROFESSOR JARVIS' American Clipping Machine in Operation at the Mart. Horses clipped in one hour.
SALES NEVER POSTPONED on account of weather.

A.—BREWSTER & CO., OF FIFTH AVENUE.—TOP Wagon, with pole and shafts.
Westchester or Curtain Coach, made by J. R. Lawrence.
Top Wagon, made by Miner & Stevens.
Second hand Coupe Rockaway, made by Wood Bros.
Two open Coupe Rockaways.
Two Doctor's Wagons, with pole and shafts.
Top Pony Phaeton.
Two tumble seat Rockaways.
Two no top Depot Wagons.
One large two horse Coupe, made by Lawrence.
Top Wagon, made by Van Dogan, of Brooklyn.
Ten leather top Wagons from $140 up.
200 Albany and Portland Cutters from $25 up.
500 stable and dress Blankets from $2 up.
200 Lap Robes from $2 75 up.
500 square Fawn Blankets from $2 25 up.
Dealers will please call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we are now ready to supply the trade 25 per cent below any other house in this city.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A GREAT OFFER.
Two leather shifting top Buggies, new and by good makers, $140 and $160; two very fine, city made, $200 each; one Park Phaeton, very choice, at $325; two very light Rockaways at $130 each. Also the
largest assortment of Horse Blankets in the city,
wholesale and retail.
Above goods are offered to pay advances and storage and must be sold to make room. Harness, Sleighs, Robes, Bells, &c., very low.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A.—JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL at auction this day, at 11 o'clock, at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street, three Horses, fifty Carriages of all kinds and styles, twenty Express Wagons, fifty sets of single and double Harness, 500 Plush and Fur Lap Robes, 1,000 Blankets of all grades, Whips, Halters, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A HANDSOME FAMILY BAY HORSE, NEARLY NEW circular front Coupe, Harness, &c.; a fine black road Horse, new city made Top Wagon, Harness, Robes, &c.; all in good order; horses are very handsome; long, heavy tails and manes; fully guaranteed by responsible owner, having no use for them; sold cheap. Excelsior Stable, Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street.

A.—50 SLEIGHS, AT ALL PRICES; 300 WAGONS OF all descriptions; 1,000 sets of Harness, from $5 up; 2,000 straps Bells, very cheap; bales of Blankets and Robes; always open for the inspection of the public.
JAMES JENKINS,
1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

A.—HAM'S POPULAR CLARENCES, COUPES, LANdaus, Landaulets, surpassing in make and style any other manufacturer; will exchange or sell less than fancy prices. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A FINE STOCK OF SEASONABLE CARRIAGES, Sleighs and Harness. See our six-seat and Coupe Rockaways, second hand Buggies, Rockaways and Depot Wagons. HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT FOR SALE—GRAY Horse, 16 hands, stylish, kind and sound, $175; top Wagon, Corbett maker, $260; half-seat Wagon, Wood maker, $175. Apply at HEADDING'S stable, corner 129th street and Third avenue.

A.—IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING A. holidays, we have prepared an assortment of Coupes, Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences and other seasonable vehicles, which has never been equalled in New York. All who intend purchasing would do well to inspect this elegant stock, as we can offer superior inducements not only in quality and variety, but also in price.
BREWSTER, of Twenty-fifth street, near Third avenue.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED EXPRESS ROUTE FOR sale—Consisting of 6 Horses, 6 Wagons, Harness, &c., all complete; on a growing route; with good offices; established by the present owner in 1865; receipts from $30 to $50 per day; books can be seen; sold on account of declining age. Inquire at 66 Cortlandt street, New York.

A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 16 HANDS, FAST; good coupe Horse, 16½; ten Trotters, from 14.½ to 15.3, speed from 2:35 to 3 minutes; all young and sound; prices to suit times. Give us a call at 140 West Thirty-ninth street.

A HANDSOME LARGE BLACK HORSE, TROTS IN 2:45, sound, kind and gentle, 8 years old and fine disposition, for sale from Thursday to Saturday, at GARRISON'S stables, Forty-seventh street and Seventh avenue.

A FINE PRIVATE LANDAU, BREWSTER & CO.'S make, of Broome street, $750; one Rockaway, $40, $75; Coach, $150; one Top Wagon, $40, $75; Road Wagon, $60; Express Wagons; also new Clarences and Coaches my own make; Harness, $12 up.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

AT WITTY'S, 638 BROADWAY—GREAT REDUCTION in prices.—Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, all styles, new and second hand, at greatly reduced prices. Light Brett and Park Phaeton cheap.

A GRAY HORSE FOR SALE—16 HANDS HIGH; sound and kind; fit for any work; price $85. Sold only for want of use, at 37 Greenwich avenue, in store.

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.—LIGHT Rockaway, Dog Cart, Pony Phaeton, Coupe, Coupe Rockaway, Top Buggy, Park Phaeton, several slightly soiled Carriages cheap, assortment of Harness. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES.
Fine Carriages, of every fashionable style, in great variety, at reduced prices. Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences, Coupes, Rockaways, Top and Road Wagons, &c.
SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
Portland and Albany Cutters; Pony Sleighs and six Seaters; Robes, Bells, Blankets, Whips, &c.
A. S. FLANDRAU,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, TOP AND no top and Road Buggies, new and second hand, less than ever. Call and see.
DAY & SON, 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOR FULL PARticulars address W. R. LEWIS, Old Westbury, L. I.

FERGUSON'S SAN FRANCISCO STABLES, 114 TO 120 West Forty-sixth street.—These favorite boarding Stables have been remodelled and enlarged, and are now ready for the accommodation of boarders. The proprietor respectfully invites the public to inspect them.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THREE SUperior Work Horses and one Driving Horse, warranted sound and kind, at 61 Stanton street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME IRON GRAY HORSE, 6 years old, very strong built, suitable for any heavy work; also a Wagon, but little used, suitable for baker or milkman. Apply until sold at 167 (159 old No.) Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, TWO BEAUTIFUL Horses, a sorrel and a black; 1 Victoria, 1 Stivers' Trotting Wagon, also Top Wagon, with Whips, Harness, Blankets, &c. Apply at 225 East Fifty-third street, private stable, just east of Third avenue.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SHIFTING TOP HALF spring Road Wagon, built by Dubois, and good as new; to be seen at Mott's stables, Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A VERY SUPERIOR stylish dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 16 hands; sound, kind; a most desirable horse for any use; has taken two premiums in Cattaraugus county fairs; also a nearly new two seat Carriage, Harness and Sleigh. Address OWNER, 569 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HAMBLETONIAN blood bay Mares in the city; 15 hands high; 7 years old; can trot in 2:40; never been trained; warranted sound and kind. GORDON'S Stables, No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A TEAM OF BLACK Horses, 16 hands high, 9 and 10 years old, kind and gentle, well matched and powerful; price $225. Inquire at 460 West Twentieth street, corner West.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—A PONY, 6 YEARS OLD, 14 HANDS high, sound and kind; will be sold cheap, at 625 East Ninth street.

FOR SALE—12 HEAD OF HORSES, AT A SACRIFICE, just from the country, suitable for all purposes. 144 Columbia avenue, near Irving street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SIX HORSES, JUST FROM Canada; black team, 15 hands, 5 years old; one bay Mare, 14¾ hands, for light driving; one black Pony, gentle for a lady to drive; one sorrel Horse, 15½ hands—would suit a grocery man; one gray horse, 5 years old and can trot in three minutes. All the above for sale cheap, at 161 East Twenty-third street. C. DAVIDSON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE TOP GROCERY WAGON, IN good order. Apply at 387 Hudson street.

FOR SALE REASONABLE—A VERY LIGHT, FINE Coupe Rockaway; standing pole and shafts; is unsoiled, having had but little careful use. Call at No. 1 West Thirteenth street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, all styles, new and second hand, at great reduction from former prices; light Coupe cheap. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE—TWO PAIRS, STYLISH drivers. Very desirable. Apply at 229 West street.

HORSES CLIPPED BY ADIE'S PATENT MACHINE in three hours. Sole agency, 151 Broadway, room No. 6. JOHN McCLURE.

LIGHT SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, MADE BY JOHN J. Smith, in extra fine order; price $125; also set of single Harness, for $12; must be sold. 141 East Sixteenth street.

SPECIAL SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C. J. BOGART, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, December 8, at 12 o'clock, at Miller's stables, corner Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue,
One Elegant Clarence, one Dog Cart, one fine Coach,
Double and single Harness,
Light Wagons and Sleighs,
Eight Horses, Blankets, Robes, &c.
Also, to pay storage and expenses, two light Wagons, two Phaetons, two Sleighs, two double Wagons; also, Marshal's sale, one baker's Wagon, bay Horse and Harness.
CHAS. F. WATTS, Marshal.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—A GOOD VARIETY of the best Portland manufacture, for sale cheap, at 161 William street, up stairs.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS.—200 SLEIGHS, FROM BEST builders; 1,000 straps Bells, at great reduction to those purchasing early in the season; assortment Harness and Robes. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—200 NEW and second hand Sleighs and Carriages, 100 second hand Carriages; been used one season; cheap. WITTY & CO., factory and stables 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

TO TRUCKMEN.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, THE Stock and Good Will of a truckman having the business of one or two houses employing a couple of double teams. Address, with particulars, TRUCKMAN, station F.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE IN TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Third avenue; four stalls and room for three carriages. Apply to LEOW BROS., 108 avenue C, or 108 Lexington avenue.

WANTED—A SPLENDID CARRIAGE HORSE, COLOR light bay, 16 hands high, aged 6 years; must be perfectly sound and kind. Address F. S. S., box 4,896 Post office.

WANTED—A SOUND AND GENTLE HORSE, WITH Harness and top Buggy. Address full particulars and price, which must be low, H. PECK, 316 West Forty-seventh street.

$60.—FOR SALE, A SMALL BROWN HORSE, cheap. Apply in bakery 903 Eighth avenue.

$75.—CANADIAN PONY, 14½ HANDS, WARRANTED sound and kind; trial given. Powerful truck Horse 16 hands, $60; must sell; no work. 239 West Thirty-first street, in rear.

$85.—LARGE HORSE, 9 YEARS; ROAN HORSE, 7 years, $125; large Bay Horse, 6 years, $175; team large Horses, $225. 734 Washington street, grocery; biggest bargain in city.

500 SLEIGHS FROM $30 UP; PORTLAND, ALbanies, Ponies, six-seat; also Stivers' Sleighs, Robes, Bells, Blankets, 20 per cent lower than Broadway prices.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE PAPER OF THE PERIOD,
THE REFLECTOR OF ALL
THE CITY NEWS.
SEE ALL THE LATEST
CABLE DESPATCHES
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
EXPENSE, ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE
HAVE GIVEN
THE TELEGRAM
THE LEAD AND
LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ALL THE EVENING PAPERS.
NOTHING WILL BE SPARED
IN THE FUTURE TO IMPROVE
ON WHAT IS AT PRESENT
THE BEST
EVENING PAPER IN THE CITY,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.
THE FALL STYLES.
FEMININE MORSELS.
ALL
THE BALLS,
ALL
THE PARTIES,
ALL
THE NEWS OF THE DAY
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
FOR TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER MONTH.
SUBSCRIPTION $6 PER YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, December 10, 1870, will close at this office on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 11:10; C and D, 10:50; E and F, 10:35; G and H, 10:10. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A LARGE FURnished Room, without board (between Fourth and Twentieth streets), in a private and genteel family; lessons in French or singing offered in part payment. Address L. T. W., Herald office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN A GOOD neighborhood, rent not to exceed $3,600 with immediate possession. WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TENEMENT WANTED—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, WITH water; situation between City Hall and Thirtieth street; rent not above $20. Address EUREKA, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, PARlor Floor and Basement for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; dining room and kitchen exclusive; location first class; west of Fourth avenue and above Fourteenth street; rent not to exceed $50 per month. Address P. H., box 207 Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A PRIVATE family, without board, for two gentlemen; location between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets and on or near Fifth avenue. Address box 1,379 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A LARGE LOFT, WELL LIGHTED, FOR manufacturing. Address, stating situation, size and price, J. TERHUNE, 104 Duane street.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HALF OF a furnished House, for housekeeping, in a good location; best reference required. Address H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A FLOOR, RESPECTABLE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, east side, between Eighteenth and Thirtieth streets. Address, stating terms (must be low), B., 81 Cedar street, room No. 4.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON SIXTH OR THIRD avenue, at a fair price, for a prompt purchaser.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OF ABOUT FIVE OR six rooms, in East Brooklyn, convenient to DeKalb or Myrtle avenue cars, by a responsible party, for a small family. State amount of rent, which must be moderate. Address JONES, box 181 Herald office.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

DR. FLINT'S LECTURES AT ASSOCIATION HALL, Friday evenings, Dec. 9, 16, 23.—Tickets for three lectures $1. A few seats only remaining at the ticket office (Tract Society), corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. N. B.—Those desiring reserved seats for Dr. John Hall's course of four Lectures in January should make application immediately.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESmen of the city of New York.—The third Lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 8, by Professor C. F. Chandler.
Subject—"Our Gaslights."
Doors open at 7:15; commence at 8.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

MRS. DR. WHITE LECTURES TO LADIES AT 2½ this afternoon, at 529 Sixth avenue. Dr. WM. WHITE gives a medical lecture to gentlemen at 7½ this evening. Lectures Free.

PROFESSOR DOREMUS' SECOND LECTURE, DEC. 8—At Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

FINANCIAL.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money to loan immediately on New York and New Jersey Real Estate, Builders' Loans, Leaseholds, Bonds, Merchandise and Collateral Securities, First, Second, Third and Fourth Mortgages. Notes, &c., promptly negotiated.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, first class securities, below par; also Insurance Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of other Securities, paying good dividends and interest for profitable investment, all at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investments. Securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many year

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS,
in sums from £1 upwards,
on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON New York city real estate. First and second mortgages bought at the best rates.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

MERCHANDISE—WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR A good second mortgage and Brooklyn lots; well located, at a low price. Address OWNER, box 4,255 Post office.

RAILWAY ACCEPTANCES—FOUR AND SIX MONTHS, with First Mortgage Bonds as collateral, constantly for sale at favorable rates by JOSEPH M. STRONG, No. 4 Broad street.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—TREASURY DEPARTment—Columbia, S. C., December 2, 1870.
The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury Office, in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treas. State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant.
H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD STOCK.—TEN TO FIFTY Shares, paying quarterly dividends, for sale; one Bond and Mortgage on dock property in Newark. Apply at 302 Third avenue, paint store.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $100,000; also to buy first and second Mortgages; also on vacant Lots. Apply to R. WETZEL, 17 Nassau street, room No. 8.

TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, MERCHANDISE or Business—2,200 shares of Meramec Silver Lead Company and 4,000 shares of Franklin Mining Company, of Missouri. Address WILBER, Herald office.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in large and small sums; also sums of $1,500, $2,000, $3,000 and $4,000. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$80,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City) in sums to suit; principals only.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

$205,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in Brooklyn or New York. Leasehold and Second Mortgages CASHED WITHOUT DELAY.
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine street.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit; good second mortgages purchased; money immediately; none but principals need apply. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

$265,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on real estate in this city, Brooklyn, or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Wall street.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit, on New York city real estate. No bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbroker's Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks; more particularly on Pianos; same bought and sold. Business strictly confidential.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 893 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT HYMANS, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN this city, any amount of loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street,
Near Wallack's theatre.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

265 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR SEVENTEENTH street (business established 20 years).—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces, &c., or the same bought at the highest prices; separate office for ladies. A. MAYER.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

DRY GOODS.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &C.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces, Round Point, Point Applique, Valenciennes and Embroidered Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Millinery Goods, Buttons and Trimmings
in great variety and newest designs.
G. RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 783 Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

OPENING.—MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN Bazaar, 914 Broadway, near Twentieth street, winter opening Thursday December 8, of Cloaks, Overskirts, Walking Suits, Skating Costumes in every variety, in trimmed patterns. Plain patterns cut and fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done instantly.

UNRIVALLED HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.
House Coats,
Dressing Robes,
"Our Fritz,"
"Chancellor,"
"Monarch,"
Scarfs,
Stylish and fashionable,
with an immense variety of
Hosiery,
Kid, Buckskin, Calfskin
and
Dogskin Gloves,
lined and unlined.
Silk Suspenders,
Initial Handkerchiefs.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
637 Broadway.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

BALLS &C.—GARNITURE DE FLEURS POUR ROBE de bal; French Flowers for ball and evening dresses, imported and made to order.
H. PINCHON, 21 Brevoort Place.

TAYLOR'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 224 EAST Fourteenth street.—An elegant assortment of the latest styles of Bonnets and Hats.

INSTRUCTION.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWERY—Private Instruction, day and evening, in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Short Hand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

BOUND BROOK INSTITUTE, NEW JERSEY.—BOARDing School; perfect home; excellent table; thorough education; moderate terms. Circulars at STANLEY DAY'S, 111 Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. MILNER, Principals.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED 1849), 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Algebra, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Shorthand, French, Latin, Spanish, Italian, taught privately; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. Ladies taught Bookkeeping and Correspondence.

THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, FRENCH, GERMAN, Spanish, Drawing, Painting and Calisthenics taught by a superior lady; would exchange a room or board for tuition. Address INSTRUCTRESS, box 104 Herald office.

UNDER AN ESPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, FOR THE winter only, a School will be opened in a pleasant country place for those only whose education has been neglected, or orphans. Terms, half price. For particulars or reference call at 88 West Broadway.

WANTED—A SCHOOL WHERE FRENCH ONLY IS spoken, for two little boys; hours from 9 till 12 or 1 only. Address E. T. P., Herald office.

DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—FOURTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $1; set, $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks; sets purchased or repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FRANCE, Thompson......Saturday, December 10, at 7 A. M.
ITALY, Grogan..........Saturday, December 17, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships,
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor.

CHINA	Wednesday, Dec. 7	TRIPOLI	Thursday, Dec. 22
SIBERIA	Thursday, Dec. 8	RUSSIA	Wednesday, Dec. 28
ABYSSINIA	Wedn'y, Dec. 14	PALMYRA	Thursday, Dec. 29
ALEPPO	Thursday Dec. 15	PARTHIA	Wednes'y, Jan. 4
BATAVIA	Wednes'y, Dec. 21	SAMARIA	Thursday, Jan. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First cabin......$130, gold Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris..........145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard line.
SIBERIA sails..........Thursday, Dec. 8
ALEPPO sails..........Thursday, Dec. 15
Cabin passage $80, gold; steerage $30, currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES C. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest and Southampton.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE, Roussan..........Saturday, Dec. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD
(wine included),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
INDIA	Sat., Dec. 10	IOWA	Wed., Dec. 21
COLUMBIA	Sat., Dec. 17	TYRIAN	Wed., Dec. 28
EUROPA	Sat., Dec. 24	BRITANNIA	Wed., Jan. 11
CALEDONIA	Sat., Dec. 31	IOWA	Wed., Jan. 25
ANGLIA	Sat., Jan. 7	TYRIAN	Wed., Feb. 8
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Jan. 14	BRITANNIA	Wed., Feb. 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MANHATTAN..........Wednesday, Dec. 7
FRANCE..........Saturday, Dec. 10
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain N. Trautmann, will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold, payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA will sail Dec. 27.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR
BREMEN.
The steamship AMERICA, Captain R. Bussius, will sail on Saturday, December 10, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship WESER, Captain W. H. Wenke, on Saturday, December 17.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........25
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
INMAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax)
Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$75, gold. | Steerage..........$30, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW LINE BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
The following magnificent Ocean steamers, the largest in the world, commence running in January next:—
OCEANIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ATLANTIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
PACIFIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ARCTIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
BALTIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ADRIATIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
These new vessels have been specially designed for the Transatlantic trade and combine speed with safety and comfort. Rates as low as any first class line. For further particulars apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MANHATTAN, Forsyth..........December 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Freeman..........December 14, at 10½ A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S,
86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170, according to location of berth.
Steerage, $60.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
December 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Gray, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Farnsworth.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco December 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, December 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 17, only.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.
INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on the 22d of December, 1870, their splendid sidewheel steamer ARIZONA, Captain C. P. Seabury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Aden, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For freight and passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

BERMUDA CHRISTMAS TRADE.
The attention of shippers is called to the alteration in the next sailing date made by permission of the government of Bermuda.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO will be despatched to Hamilton, taking freight for St. Georges, from pier 21 North river, on Saturday, December 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
WM. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Friday, Dec. 9
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken..........Monday, Dec. 19
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Thursday, Dec. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman..........Saturday, Jan. 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West.
The A1 steamship GENERAL SEDGWICK, Captain Nichols, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, December 10, or sooner if full.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and B. B. R. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO. 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........Dec.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice (via Nassau)..........Dec.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards..........Dec.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSISSIPPI,
on Saturday, Dec. 10.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
DE SOTO,
Thomas H. Morton, Commander,
will leave pier 35 North river, on Saturday, December 10, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship LODONA will follow, from pier 29, East river, Saturday, December 17.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line,
leaving pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
ST. LOUIS, Whitehead..........Saturday, December 10
Freights received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.—LOWEST RATES AND NO detention. The A1 steamship VICKSBURG, Captain Stead, will positively sail for Mobile, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, December 10. Insurance guaranteed.
H. J. Ingerson & Co., agents at Mobile.
Through bills of lading given to Montgomery, Selma and all points on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
Apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or J. D. HURLBURT & SON, 84 South street.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS
and the
South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckett,
will sail on Thursday, December 8.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 39 Broadway.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance on Thomas street.
The steamship CHAMPION will follow and sail on Saturday, December 10.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President.
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—GREAT REduction of fare—Daily, Saturdays excepted, from pier 44, between Spring and Charlton streets, at 6 o'clock; fare, deck, 50c.; cabin; $1, with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6 and Albany 8 P. M. Fare Sunday as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSAtonic and Naugatuck Railroad, fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—ON THURSday next, 8th inst., the Montreal Express Train, leaving Twenty-sixth street depot at 3:45 P. M., will be discontinued.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.
NEW YORK, December 3, 1870.

LOST AND FOUND.

A YOUNG MAN LOST A GOLD WATCH DEC. 5, 1870, on the corner of Thirty-second street and First avenue. Any person or persons giving information of where it is, or returning it to JAMES O'BRIEN, corner Thirtieth street and Second avenue, will get $50 reward and no questions asked.

FOUND—A LADY'S POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING A sum of money. Owner can have same on proving property and paying charges by applying at 114 Franklin street.

FOUND—SATURDAY EVENING, AT HEBREW FAIR, a Purse containing small amount of money. Apply at 256 West Forty-third street, prove same and pay advertisement.

LEFT IN FULTON FERRYBOAT OR IN FIFTH AVEnue stage No. 282, a Lady's Silk Umbrella, with ivory handle and vinaigrette. A generous reward will be paid for its return to A. MAVERICK, Commercial Advertiser office.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF DECEMBER 5, NEAR THE corner Tenth avenue and Twenty-third street, a large Cameo Sleeve Button. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it with Louis Hiller, 85 Nassau street, or Otto Richard, 244 Tenth avenue.

LOST.—IF THE PERSON WHO FOUND A POCKETbook in a Tenth avenue car, between Fourteenth street and Cortlandt street ferry, about 6 P. M., Monday, will return the ticket for San Francisco to E. H., 204 West Fourteenth street, he can keep the $50. No questions asked.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, ABOUT 8 o'clock, in going from Thirty-second street and Fourth avenue to Forty-third street, by the Madison avenue cars, a Gold Locket, with platinum scrolls on both sides. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 16 Gramercy park, East Twentieth street.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 65,663, ISSUED BY THE MANhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker street.

LOST—A SLEEVE BUTTON, BLOOD STONE, SET IN gold, patent fastening. A liberal reward by returning to cashier, CAMPION & STUART, 821 Broadway.

LOST—ON FIFTH AVENUE, A SMALL BLACK AND Tan Terrier. The finder will be rewarded by returning her to 473 Fifth avenue.

LOST OR STOLEN.
$3,000, Bonds '65, as follows, of $500 each:—

$500	No. 1,973
$500	No. 46,791
$500	No. 47,205
$500	No. 42,871
$500	No. 52,286
$500	No. 9,684

All persons are forbidden purchasing or negotiating for the same.
J. TURGIS, 16 Dey street.

REWARDS.

$4 REWARD—FOR A MORNING SHAWL, LOST ON Tuesday, on Broadway, between Tenth and Twenty-second streets. No. 7 East Sixteenth street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, BEtween Thirtieth street and Hoffman House, Broadway, a red Cardigan Jacket. Return to Hoffman House.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, AN ENGLISH PUG DOG (FEmale), with black face, grayish body; small. The above reward will be paid upon delivery of the dog at 267 Madison avenue.

$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A SMALL Skye Terrier, missing from No. 23 West Forty-fifth street.

FURNITURE.

A.—FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
Carpets and Oilcloth.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
87 and 89 Bowery,
have the largest and best assorted stock in the city of
Parlor, Chamber
and
Dining Room Furniture,
which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

A.—FURNITURE.
DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,
438 Canal street, near Hudson,
offer their entire Stock,
consisting of every description of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture,
at retail for
wholesale prices.

A MAGNIFICENT BROCATEL PARLOR SUIT, MADE to order, for $575, for $200; one do., for $175; two walnut reps Suits, $60; Pianoforte, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Curtains, Bookcase, 12 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, &c., at less than half original cost. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell all their Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture at a sacrifice; magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $650, for $200; do., $150; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets; used five months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT INLAID BLACK WALNUT PARLOR Suit, made by Broadway makers, in use six months, cost $700, for $200; one do., cost $300 for $100; also rep Suit at $60; rosewood Bedroom Suits and walnut Suit at half cost; Velvet and Brussels Carpets, at 50c. and upwards. Call at private residence, 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

PARLOR BEDS—NEEDHAM'S NEW PATENT SOFA Bed. A handsome tete sofa, containing separate spring and hair mattresses. Monthly payments received.
W. S. HUMPHRYS, Sole Manufacturer, 634 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN AND ENGlish Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Cuckoo and French Clocks, at FRANKFIELD'S old established stores, Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—DESIRABLE front Rooms, single or connecting; superior Board; reasonable prices. References.

1 DOOR FROM LEROY STREET (425 HUDSON).—FURnished Rooms, with Board if desired. Terms reasonable.

1 ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished, to let, with Board, in a family occupying their own house; first class in all respects; also one Room, third floor. Apply at 364 West Twenty-third street.

1 BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE.—LARGE AND ELEgant Parlor; also two single Rooms; house and table first class; price moderate. No. 101 Waverley place.

2 NEILSON PLACE (BETWEEN CLINTON AND Waverley places), one block west of Broadway.—Desirable Rooms, with or without Board, for family or single persons having satisfactory references; prices moderate.

2D FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also Rooms for families or gentlemen, with superior Board; references. 63 West Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue.

2D FLOOR, ALSO BACK PARLOR, WITH FIRST class table, at 48 West Twenty-fourth street. References.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, or for light housekeeping; American family. 89 Hudson street, corner Harrison.

3 HALL ROOMS, $10 EACH; ALSO A ROOM FOR two, $16; first class Board; to gentlemen only; references exchanged. 35 West Twenty-fourth street.

5TH AVENUE, 273.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, on second and third floors, with Board. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 245, BETWEEN TWENTY SEVENTH and Twenty-eighth streets.—Whole or Part of Second Floor; private table.

5TH AVENUE, CORNER FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO rent to a family, with unexceptionable Board, an entire Third Floor of five rooms, furnished; undoubted references. Apply at No. 1 East Forty first street, corner Fifth avenue.

5TH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE Floor, together or separately, with Board (private table if desired), in the first class house, 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

6 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—An elegant Parlor Floor to let, with or without Board. Private table if desired.

7 VANDAM STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT and back Rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with or without Board; $15 and $16 for two; single Rooms $7 and $8.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—One large elegantly furnished Room on third floor, with first class Board; references exchanged.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, TWO DOORS FROM Fifth avenue.—Two handsome Suits of Rooms, on second and third floors, with or without private table; house and table first class.

7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, BETWEEN MACDOUgal street and Sixth avenue.—Elegant second story Front Room to let, with first class Board; also Rooms for gentlemen.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—AN ENTIRE Second Floor to let, en suite or separately; with or without private table; also two single Rooms.

11TH STREET, NO. 182, WEST.—SECOND STORY front Room and Bedroom, attached or separate; table first class; terms reasonable to a permanent party. Call for one week; references exchanged.

14TH STREET.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, with Board; house elegant and location strictly first class. 217, near Seventh avenue.

14 EAST NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board; house has changed hands and has been newly furnished; first class accommodations; references exchanged.

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER EAST SEVENteenth street (Stuyvesant square).—One handsome suit of Rooms, with private bath; other desirable Rooms, with first class Board; references required.

18 ABINGDON PLACE (307 WEST TWELFTH street).—Handsomely furnished front Rooms and Hall Room, with sunny exposure; good table and fine location, convenient to three car routes. Terms from $7 to $20.

21ST STREET, GRAMERCY PARK.—HANDSOMELY furnished Second Floor, suitable for a family; private bath and ample closet room; with private table if desired. Apply at 145 East Twenty-first street.

21 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A VERY DEsirable Suit of front Rooms on third floor; table superior; house and location first class; references.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board. Dinner at 6.

23D STREET.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Floors to let, with first class Board. 164 West Twenty-third street.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Very pleasant large Rooms, nicely furnished. Table first class. Dinner at 1 P. M. Terms reasonable.

25 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TO LET, NEAR St. James Hotel, a handsomely furnished Parlor Floor with every convenience; bath hot and cold water; with or without private table. Best reference given and required.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished suit of front Rooms, on second floor, to let, with or without Board. Also single Room. References.

29 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A LARGE Room on second story and small Room adjoining to let, with Board. Apply immediately. References exchanged.

31 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Families and gentlemen can be accommodated with fine Suits of Rooms and Board, in a first class family.

33 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, furnished, with Board, one Suit of two or four Rooms; also Extension Room, on parlor floor, and single Rooms for gentlemen.

35 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, to let, with first class table and first class attendance; private table if desired; terms moderate; references.

35TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—ENTIRE Third Floor, en suite or singly, with Board. Parties desiring superior accommodation apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—AN ELEGANT suit of Rooms, with private table.

38 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—A large Room on second floor, also a single Room to let to gentlemen. Breakfast if desired.

39 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished front Room, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; this house has lately changed hands.

40 PERRY STREET.—A LARGE FURNISHED front Room; gas and stove; two gentlemen, $4; breakfast, and Board on Sunday, if desired. Family small.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, a large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also Rooms for gentlemen; day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—LARGE Rooms, suitable for two, including fire and gas, with excellent Board, $25, $16 and $18 per week; also one, $9; location desirable.

42 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—A few gentlemen can find new and handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without private breakfast.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A ROOM AND Bedroom on second floor, with first class Board, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; reference.

42 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board.

42 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board. References exchanged.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, several finely furnished Rooms; private table if desired; references exchanged.

44 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Second Floor and other Rooms to let, with Board.

44 CLINTON PLACE.—TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, front and back, on second floor, singly or together, with or without Board; terms reasonable; few other boarders.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—LARGE AND small Rooms to let, with first class Board; references.

45 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN AMITY place and Fifth avenue.—Pleasant Rooms and excellent table on moderate terms.

47 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsome suits of Rooms on first and second floors; table unexceptionable. References required.

48 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE parties may be accommodated with excellent Rooms and Board; newly furnished Rooms on second, third and fourth floors. References.

48 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, singly or en suite; also several Rooms for gentlemen; private table if desired.

50 IRVING PLACE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Seventeenth street.—An elegant Parlor Suit, with one or two Bedrooms; private table if desired.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—HANDsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom on first floor to let, with Board, to a family or a party of gentlemen.

51 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Board and Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained in a small private family; very desirable; terms very reasonable.

51 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Suit of four or five Rooms on second floor, with Board, for a family or party of gentlemen.

52 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with Board; bathroom and ample closets; house private; no children; also one large Room, handsomely furnished.

67 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—NEATLY FURnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; entire satisfaction warranted; references exchanged.

69 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have a Suit of Rooms on second floor to let, with Board; references exchanged.

74TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—SECOND STORY front Room, with alcove, to let, with Board; ample closets, hot and cold water; terms, including fire, $14 per week for two; best reference. For particulars apply at 254 West Twenty-fourth street.

85 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED second floor Room, for two persons, $15; also Room for two gentlemen, separate beds, $14; single Room, $6 50; first class Board and desirable location.

108 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—First class Board and one or two small Rooms, for gentlemen; terms moderate.

BOARDERS WANTED.

109 BARROW STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board; terms reasonable.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square and Broadway.—Large, handsomely furnished Room and side Room, for family, with private table or first class Board; Rooms third story; references.

122 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, CORNER IRVING place, opposite Westminster Hotel.—Handsomely furnished second and third story front Rooms, with first class Board; small family; terms reasonable.

125 FIFTH AVENUE.—A PARLOR FLOOR, CONsisting of three rooms, with closet and other conveniences, to let, with private table; also other Rooms; references.

132 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, for families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

134 WEST FOURTH STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL. Nicely furnished front Room on second floor to let, with first class Board; also two single Rooms.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; $14; also single Rooms, $6 and $7 per week.

137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife with furnished Rooms and Board; references required.

141 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—SECOND FLOOR, four rooms, to let, together or separately; also Rooms on third floor, with good Board; terms moderate. References given and required.

146 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A PLEASANT FRONT Room, on second floor, with Board, neatly furnished, for $18 per week, including fire and gas; convenient to three car routes; also Room on third floor.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, in a private family, a third story front Room, with large pantries attached and all modern improvements.

163 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—A SMALL private family will let a few nicely furnished large or small Rooms, with or without Board, to single gentlemen; references.

164 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO large and elegant Rooms, with or without Board, at very low rates for the balance of the season.

165 MADISON AVENUE, NEXT THE CORNER OF Thirty-third street.—An elegant Suit of Rooms to rent, with private table; first class reference given and required.

167 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a small private family.

182 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTEENTH street.—A young widow lady has a furnished front Parlor to let, for a gentleman, where he could have a pleasant home, with or without Board. Please ring the first bell. Call for two days.

205 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A WIDOW lady can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with a nicely furnished Room, with Board for the lady.

211 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, second floor, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife; family private. References exchanged.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—A nicely furnished Room on third floor, with Board; fine location; all modern improvements; terms reasonable, and pleasant home.

224 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen.

224 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Third avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen; also a Suit for a quiet couple, with breakfast for gentleman if desired; house neatly furnished and convenient to cars.

227 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board, with very desirable Rooms, singly or en suite, for married couple or gentlemen; house has all recent improvements, with but few boarders and everything homelike; references exchanged.

237 WEST TWENTY THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Second Floor and two front Rooms third floor, with all conveniences and first class Board, for respectable and permanent parties; terms reasonable.

238 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—PLEASANT Room to let, with Board, in a first class private house.

252 FOURTH AVENUE, CORNER OF TWENTIETH street.—A furnished Second Floor, large Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath, with private table. No other boarders.

260 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A FINE furnished Parlor to let, without Board, to one or two gentlemen.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board where the comforts of a home can be had.

279 HUDSON STREET.—NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board; also a Room for light housekeeping; terms moderate.

299 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER OF THIRTY-FIRST street.—Apartments and single Rooms, with first class Board; house handsomely furnished; private table if desired; references given and required.

308 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A HANDsome second story front Room to let, with Board; house first class; also Parlor to let, with Board.

312 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A pleasant Room to let, with or without Board, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Private family.

328 (LATE 184) EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—EXcellent Board; stationary basins, hot and cold water, ample closets and bath; $6 to $8 per week.

329 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ONE OR two furnished Rooms to let, with or without board; private family.

330 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—First class Board and pleasant Rooms; fire, gas, bath, &c., en suite or singly; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET (LAMARTINE place).—A private family, with a few first class boarders, would accommodate a gentleman and wife with Board; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable. References exchanged.

417 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURnished, a large Room and Bedroom, $6 per week; also single Room, suitable for housekeeping, or would be taken to Board.

878 EIGHTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR.—A NICEly furnished Room to let, to a gentleman or lady, with or without Board.

A SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, and Board, with a private family, residing in Seventeenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, can be had by addressing HOME, box 108 Herald office.

A FAMILY IN SIXTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR CENtral Park, will let one Room on second floor, with Board, to adults; highest reference given and required; terms reasonable. Address UP TOWN, Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY, LIVING IN HER OWN HOUSE, has two or three handsomely furnished Rooms for gentleman and wife; Board for the lady only. Address A. B. C., Herald office.

A SECOND OR THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH Board, on very moderate terms. Apply at 242 West Twenty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT Room to let, with hall Room adjoining on second floor, with Board; family private; house first class. Apply at 106 West Forty-fifth street.

A PLEASANT HOME FOR THE WINTER, TWO minutes from Broadway; delightful location; Room, on second floor, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with Board, at reduced prices. 244 West Forty-third street.

A LADY WOULD TAKE YOUNG CHILDREN TO Board; also teach them if needed. Address P. H. B., Herald office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR FAMILIES or single gentlemen; private family; stone house; all improvements; six minutes from ferry; terms very moderate. References. 107 (new No.) Sands street, Brooklyn.

HOBOKEN.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and Bedroom to let, with Board, to one or two gentlemen; references required. 114 River terrace.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates; house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences; one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad, and six minutes' walk from Montrose station.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HANDSOMELY FURnished Room with an agreeable French family, where he can find home comforts and be instructed in French. Address JAMES X. HAPGOOD, station F, New York.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A PLEASANT room, with Board (breakfast at seven), below Twentieth street and central. Address, stating terms, &c., S. P. R., station A, Spring street.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR HIMSELF and niece in a strictly private family; location between Fourteenth and Thirty first streets and Third and Sixth avenues; unexceptional references given and required. Address HOMER, box 4,840 Post office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OF EDUCATION AND EXperience, holding a responsible position down town, desires a Room, with Breakfast, in remuneration for which he would give his attention to house affairs or estate business. Address MANTON, box 146 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND INFANT WANT A FURnished Room and Bedroom, with Board, in a strictly private family, below Fourteenth street, west side. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, PERMANENT, 542 Washington street.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a Parlor and Bedroom, en suite, with gas, bath, &c., desired; terms not to exceed $20 per week for the two. Address box 343 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, IN A FRENCH family, in the vicinity of Twenty-ninth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues. Dinner at noon preferred. Address, stating terms, &c. (reasonable), FRANCO, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS; also two single gentlemen. Persons having Rooms, with or without Board, leave particulars at Agency, 50 West Thirty-first street, corner Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GENtleman and wife, within half a mile of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, WATTS, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; large furnished room, with closet, on first or second floor, sunny side above Fourth street; price about $70 per month. Address BOARDER, station D, with full particulars.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN Brooklyn or Jersey City. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, ECONOMY, box 104 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues, a large front room and small connecting; middle of the day dinners preferred; references unexceptionable. Address, with terms, C. H. B., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE adults and child, two Rooms, with fire and gas, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, below Fortieth street; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address S., box 1,602 Post office.

PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A SOCIABLE family, for a gentleman; price about $20 per week; location, below Thirty-fourth street, between Second and Sixth avenues. Address, stating terms and particulars, COMFORT, Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS sister, from the 1st of January till the 1st of March; a Parlor and two Bedrooms in a private family preferred; terms, including fire and light, not to exceed $40 a week. Address A. R. M., Herald office.

WANTED.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WANT nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, in New York city or Hoboken. Address, stating terms, R. W., box 2,094 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMIly, without children, living in Dean street, near Bond, have two furnished Rooms to spare, which they would let to single gentlemen, with or without Board; no other boarders. Address FELIX, Herald office.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms, $1 and upwards.
C. N. STETSON'S SONS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL (AMERICAN AND EUROpean plan), Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets.—Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen; rates moderate; one handsome Suit on avenue front.
J. A. ROBINSON.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL—FIFTH AVENUE, TWENty-second street and Broadway—Madison Park Hotel.—Superior table and attendance at boarding house rates; references required.
J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

DEY STREET HOUSE,
Nos. 54 and 56 Dey street.
This Property for sale or exchange, or it will be altered into stores or otherwise to suit applicants. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

MALTBY HOUSE, GREAT JONES STREET, OPPOsite Lafayette place.—This house having now changed proprietorship, full Board and Rooms can be obtained from $10 to $12 per week. Families will be taken at reduced prices. First class table.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night; $3 and $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL—CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street (new house), on European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all beds with spring mattresses.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Twentieth street.—An elegant Suit of Rooms; also a few single Rooms, with Board.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, 759 BROADWAY, SECOND door above Eighth street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, single or in suits, by the day or week, at less than boarding house rates; Board if desired.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FIRST FLOOR OF A HOTEL TO LET—FOR A restaurant; this is a rare opportunity for a hotel man; rent very low. Apply at 759 Broadway, Stuyvesant House, office.

A HOUSE ON WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, suitable for boarding house or other business purposes; $125 per month; or in part. Open 10 to 12. Apply at 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

A FULL SIZED STORE IN GREENE STREET, NEAR Canal, very desirable for fancy goods; rent reasonable. Lease may be bought.
EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar street.

A BROADWAY BASEMENT, ELEGANTLY FITTED UP and of good dimensions, at a low rent; under the Madison Park Hotel, corner of Twenty-second street. Inquire in hotel office.

BUILDING, 12-HORSE POWER ENGINE, MILLS, Shafting, &c., suitable for grinding paint, to let, corner Delancey and East streets.
WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street.

CARPENTER SHOP TO LEASE—ON SECOND AVEnue, near Sixty-third street.
NATHANIEL GILL, 17 Nassau street.

FOURTH AVENUE.—TO LET, ROOSEVELT HALL, No. 354, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; room 80x51 feet; also two finished Basements, high ceiling. Apply on the premises.

SIXTH AVENUE STORES TO RENT—IN THE NEW Parisian Building, corner Forty-eighth street and Sixth avenue. Three Stores, elegant plate glass fronts. These stores, and particularly the location, are well suited for either house furnishing or gentlemen's furnishing goods, china or upholstering business; a capital location for ice cream and confectionery or boot and shoe trade. Parties wanting stores for any business should see the above. Particulars on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOM, 75X100 FEET, and Rooms and Basement, 25x50 feet, well lighted; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH TWO BEAUTIFUL, light Rooms, 50x100 feet, at 320 East Forty-eighth street, between First and Second avenues; also at 179 Hester street, corner of Mott.

STEAM POWER AND SPLENDID FLOORS, 108X70, TO let; best rooms in the city for manufacturing purposes. 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

TO LET—STORE AND SUB-BASEMENTS, NO. 53 MURray street, for a term of years; rent low; references required. Also the fourth Loft. Apply I. J. GREENWOOD, 214 West Fourteenth street.

TO LET—OYSTER SALOON, WITH ALL THE FIXtures. 34 Second avenue.

TO LEASE—FRONT AND REAR HOUSE, 10 ROSE ST. Store, 210 William street, 100 feet by 23. Steam power, large and small Rooms, 113 Nassau street.

TO RENT—TO A PHYSICIAN, THE OFFICE UNDER the new savings bank, 275 West Twenty-third street.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

THIRD AVENUE CORNER STORE TO LET—FINE location for drug store; also other Stores on the avenue at a low rent. SAML. D. MACK, Third avenue, corner of Seventy-sixth street.

20 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Madison avenues.—Two Front Rooms on Second Floor, also reception Room, suitable for physician's office; terms reasonable.

56 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—FLOOR above store, widely open, with business entrance, junction Broadway; corner Sixth avenue, fronting square. Business requiring great show, sewing machines or other business.

237 GREENWICH STREET, NEXT BARCLAY—TWO Floors, six rooms; also 183 Greenwich street, near Dey, first Loft. Apply to JOHN J. HEALY.

512 BROADWAY.—STORE TO LET, ON FIRST floor. Apply to S. K. SPENCER.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A BARGAIN.—A FULLY FURNISHED THREE STORY high stoop brick House, only $150 per month. Thirty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, desiring to economize, can hire a good House in a central location, on very advantageous terms. The house is completely furnished, supplied with fuel, &c., and possession may be had immediately. The person taking it will be required to board the present occupants. For an interview with owner address AVENUE, Station D.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, IN locations to suit private families; rents very much reduced. A large House, for boarding.
C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

TO LET—TILL APRIL 1, A FURNISHED COTTAGE, near Union square, at $250 per month. Address X. Y., station D.

TO LET—A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED House, near Fifth avenue and Thirty-third street, $600 per month; also West Twenty-first street, $100 and board three persons. Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

TO RENT—WITH HANDSOME MIRRORS AND GAS fixtures, the 30 foot basement House No. 26 East Twenty-second street. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, on Fifty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

A RARE CHANCE—IN FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue; to let, a 25-foot first class House; just frescoed; carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.; at a low rent.
R. E. BURNS, 529 Fifth avenue.

TO LET—IN WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—A PARlor Floor and Basement, 7 rooms; all improvements; good location; rent very cheap. Apply to SIDNEY HOLBOROW, 586 Ninth avenue.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, Fiftieth street; good order, all improvements; immediate possession. Brick House, Fortieth street, $850. Apply in real estate office 820 Third avenue.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE THREE STORY AND basement House, No. 229 East Forty-eighth street; rent $1,100; possession immediately. Inquire of CHAS. H. PARSONS, 65 Maiden lane. Commission allowed to agents.

TO LET—THE BROWN STONE HOUSE NO. 146 EAST Fourteenth street, four floors, comprising 18 rooms; rent only $1,500. HENRY A. SMITH, 1,296 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSE 149 WEST THIRTEENTH street; Furniture for sale. Apply to WILLIAM M. GILES, 189 Sixth avenue; or A. W. LOWERRE, 259 Greenwich street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARLOR, THREE ROOMS, WITH CARPETS AND Mirror, to let; also Room in third story, 128 East Twenty-second street, suitable for a physician or dressmaker; restaurants near.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN only; price $5 per week. No. 1,188 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM OR TWO TO LET—To one or two quiet, genteel persons; family small; terms reasonable; at 42 West Thirteenth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET—SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, on West Twelfth street; rent $42 per month. 11 and 17 Abingdon square, commencement Eighth avenue.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor to let to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without Board; also a hall Bedroom on second floor, front. 238 West Twenty-sixth street.

A HANDSOME PARLOR CHAMBER, WITH ONE OR two Bedrooms; also small single Room for gentleman, without board, in the new first class house, 635 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SECOND FLOOR, furnished for housekeeping; all improvements. 143 West Tenth street.

A YOUNG WIDOW HAS A FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a lady or gentleman. Inquire at 441 Sixth avenue, over store.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED THIRD STORY SUIT, or Floor through, to let; also a large pleasant single Room, at 17 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR PARTY OF SINGLE gentlemen, or single ladies, can be accommodated with neatly furnished rooms. Apply at 181 Macdougal street.

A FLOOR, FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR HOUSEkeeping; a Suit of three rooms; also Parlor and Room and a hall Room, with or without Board. 59 and 61 Bleecker street.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND A MEDIUM SIZED Room, both well furnished, to let, without board; location unsurpassed. 54 East Ninth street, between Broadway and University place.

FOUR FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND AND THIRD floors to let, together or separately; furnished or unfurnished; gas and fire; first class neighborhood, near Broadway. 13 Washington place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FROM $2 TO $6 A week. 769 Greenwich street, corner of Bank.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Cheerful, comfortable, independent.
167 East Thirty-fourth street.
Third and Fourth avenue cars pass.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 678 BROADWAY; Parlor and Bedroom, adjoining, with fire and gas; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD; also back Parlor, suitable for dentist or doctor. No. 28 West Twenty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

SOME HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, CHEERFUL Rooms, double and single, with hot and cold water, gas, grate, to rent by private family to gentlemen; references. 77 West Twelfth street.

THREE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET cheap—Best central location. 73 South Washington square, near Broadway, third floor.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN PRIVATE house 228 West Eleventh street, a handsomely furnished large sized front Room, with breakfast if desired, at moderate price.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO GENTLEMAN; $3 a week. 200 West Forty-sixth street.

TO LET—A SET OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms for housekeeping; gas, bath, &c.; handy to Broadway cars; rent moderate. No. 202 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—FOUR LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, FURNISHED for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife; terms $13 per week. Apply at 139 West Twenty-sixth street.

3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO SINGLE GENtlemen, without board, pantry attached; gas, grate fire; use of bathroom, parlor and piano, by a private family, without children; terms moderate. At the brown stone house, 144 East Fiftieth street, near Lexington avenue.

$3 50 WEEKLY.—TO A GENTLEMAN TO SHARE a fine large Room with another; bath and gas included; also a handsome Room for housekeeping. No. 416 West Thirty-third street.

$7 50 WEEKLY.—HANDSOME ROOM, FURnished for housekeeping; hot and cold water bath, stationary tubs and every comfort; fine location. 222 West Fifty-second street, three doors from Broadway.

11 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—A THIRD STORY front Room and Hall Room, handsomely furnished, to let to a gentleman and wife; house first class. Reference.

12 BREVOORT PLACE, TENTH STREET, FIFTH house west of Broadway.—Handsome large furnished Rooms to let, with closets, bath, gas, fire; location desirable; near stages and cars; terms moderate.

12 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, FEW DOORS above Delmonico's and Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor; location central and very desirable.

13 BOND STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL HOtel.—Two Parlors, well furnished, also Suit of Rooms, to let to gentlemen only; house heated throughout and always comfortable; no meals.

14TH STREET, NO. 7, WEST.—TO LET, A NEATLY furnished second floor Parlor and Bedroom; also a third floor Parlor, with single Bedrooms.

24 BLEECKER STREET, CONVENIENT TO BROADway.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, on first and second floors, without board, with private family, American; terms reasonable.

53 AND 55 ST. MARK'S PLACE—HOUSE NEWLY furnished, choice of Rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

71 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, THREE DOORS west of Fifth avenue.—Neatly furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen, without board; bath, gas, &c.; small private family; references exchanged.

100 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to families and single gentlemen; also vacancy for two ladies; house is first class, and has all modern improvements. Terms moderate.

126 HUDSON STREET.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with Bedroom, water and gas, and everything suitable for housekeeping; also a small Room in a quiet house for a respectable family.

201 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, CORNER Third avenue, third floor, front.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a furnished Bedroom in a respectable family, without board.

447 SIXTH AVENUE.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHed Room to let, for gentleman and wife; also Rooms, without board.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—To let, two nicely furnished Rooms to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; rent $4 50 and $5 50 per week.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—RENT $35 A MONTH; gas, hot and cold water bath; more Rooms if wanted. 312 Bleecker street, near Tenth street.

A NEAT, COMFORTABLE FLOOR TO LET—IN A private house; gas and parlor heated from basement. 231 West Thirtieth street.

BASEMENT, PARLORS AND TWO ROOMS, THIRD floor, 801 Greenwich street, above Twelfth; hot and cold water; oilcloth on halls; very desirable; cheap rent; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, TO A SMALL FAMILY without children, Part of the House 45 Barrow street, near Bleecker; references exchanged.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS, OR COMplete suits of Rooms, in an elegant apartment; building under permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East Tenth street, New York.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, FIVE ROOMS, WITH hot and cold water and bath. Apply at 258 West Fortieth street.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING ON top floor. Inquire on the floor at 326 Ninth avenue.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, A HOUSE, IN A DESIRABLE location in the Ninth ward—new idea; each floor contains all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water closet, &c. A Store and Part of a house 508 Canal street. Part of a house in Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Apply at 653 Hudson street.

THE OWNER AND OCCUPIER OF HOUSE 97 VARICK street, having fitted it up with modern improvements, would let Part to a small, quiet family having good reference.

WIDOW LADY HAS PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, for the winter; near first class restaurant; gentleman and wife or gentlemen would find this a pleasant home. 301 Thirtieth street.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—VERY DEsirable Rooms, pleasantly located, near Fifth Avenue Hotel; terms moderate and good references required.

109 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—To let, to a small family without children, three Rooms on the third floor of a private house; four persons only in the house.

162 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can have a Bedroom, use of Sitting Room, in a small private family; terms moderate.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A CHEAP HOUSE—ON PARK AVENUE, NEAR Thirty-ninth street, 25 and about 60 feet; bargains on Madison avenue, near Church of Holy Trinity; bargains.
ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

A BROADWAY CORNER FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—For a long term of years; the property known as 817 and 819 Broadway, 48, 50, 52 and 54 East Twelfth street, having a frontage of 174 feet, over 8,000 square feet.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 5½ Pine street, from 1 to 3 P. M.

A STABLE PROPERTY—FOUR LOTS ON FIFTY-second street, near Fifth avenue, suitable for a livery stable, riding school, &c.; terms very easy.
ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

AT A LOW PRICE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT—NO. 128 East 116th street, three story high stoop brown stone Dwelling, 18.9x40x100; also 314 East 122d street, three story high stoop brick Dwelling, same size; both rented till May.
EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine street.

A SPLENDID PLOT ON MADISON AVENUE, AT new junction with Broadway, and running through to Broadway. Price $200,000.
ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE DWELLINGS AND LOTS BElow Central Park for sale at lowest market rates by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—A.—TWO LOTS ON ELDRIDGE STREET, 51 FEET front, for sale, on easy terms; also Lots on Third avenue. T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

A FIRST CLASS FULL SIZED, HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, with dining room extension; elegant order; quite near 5th avenue, on Murray Hill; for sale cheap, with or without Furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A FINE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone House, No. 183 Lexington avenue, 20x85, for sale cheap; contains all modern improvements. Address A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street.

A PLOT OF 16 LOTS, WITH DWELLING HOUSE, in most desirable part North New York, for sale at a bargain.
WM. SINCLAIR & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A HANDSOME THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, 239 Eighteenth street, west of Second avenue, for sale cheap; is in first rate order; contains all the modern improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed, only three short blocks from Union square; can be seen without permit during reasonable hours. Address A. TUSKA, 200 Canal st.

AN EXCELLENT STAND FOR A BAKERY OR ANY other kind of business, No. 45 Third avenue, corner Tenth street; a three story store and basement, 25x70, for sale; a good baker's oven is under the sidewalk; rented for $8,400; is a Stuyvesant leasehold. Address A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues, south of Thirty-fourth street, for sale, low; terms easy.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A PLOT ON 12TH STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH and Fifth avenues, and some cash will be traded for Dwelling Houses in a good neighborhood.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

BROADWAY PROPERTY AT NEW JUNCTION OF Madison avenue.—125 feet on Broadway and 150 feet deep; rental $80 000; built up with splendid marble stores.
ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

CHEAP.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE MOST DESIRAble Corners on First avenue, well rented and in fine condition. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

EAST BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND STREET—SUITAble for business, a four story brick House, 25x45x75; in good order. Can be bought cheap if applied for at once.
ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

FACTORY AND HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four lots of Ground, five two story frame buildings, brick factory, 50x100, a chimney 145 feet high, two 40 horse power Boilers. Inquire of C. SCHWARTZ, 353 East Third street, before 10 A. M. and between 4 and 7 P. M.

West Side.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A SIX STORY BRICK House, 445 West Thirty-sixth street, 25 by 100, paying 20 per cent; terms to suit. Apply to R. G. FARMER, St. John House, corner of Canal and Washington streets.

AT 111 BROADWAY—WEST SIDE PRIVATE DWELLings, Tenement, Business and Manufacturing Property. For location, description and price see printed list, mailed free by STANLEY DAY, the agent.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF LOTS—100X160, FOR CHURCH or institution, quite near Fifth avenue, Murray Hill; price reasonable. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A FIFTH AVENUE CORNER LOT, BELOW THE Park—Almost the only one left, for sale, near Fifty-ninth street. Price $85,000. Terms to suit.
ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

A DESIRABLE STORE ON CORTLANDT STREET for sale or will be traded for Dwelling Houses or Mortgages. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A SIXTH AVENUE CORNER, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street.—75 feet on Sixth avenue and 175 feet deep; a great purchase, that cannot be duplicated for double the price asked. ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

A NEWLY BUILT, HANDSOMELY FINISHED MEdium sized four story brown stone, 127 West Forty-fifth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway; possession immediately. Apply to owner, on premises.

A SACRIFICE TO A PROMPT BUYER.—A FIRST class brown stone front, near the Park, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Jr., No. 3 Pine street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, on Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, will be sold low or traded for mortgages.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT House, West Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue.
STONE & LUSK, 948 Broadway.

FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, FIFTY-fourth street, near Seventh avenue, 20 feet x 56 feet, for sale or to let. Apply to YOUNGS & OUTCALT, Builders, 815 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BASEment and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick House, in complete order, all improvements, in West Fortieth street; price $15,000. Apply to JOHN DRUMMOND, 118 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—IN SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, a first class four story brown stone House, 21x60 feet; is well built; has been recently overhauled, and is now in perfect order; price $29,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, AN ELEGANT ENGlish basement House, in perfect order, finished in hard wood, with walls and ceilings frescoed and decorated, by Marcotte; the Furniture, made to order in Paris, will be sold with the house if wanted; price $37,500 without, and $47,500 with the furniture. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR CENTRALly located lots, a first class modern Store, 25x100 Worth street, west of Broadway; a fine investment. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—A FIRST RATE THREE STORY high stoop House, about two blocks from Twenty-third street, and west of Seventh avenue, in a good and respectable neighborhood; size, 22.6; lot, 98.9 in depth; gas, bath, hot and cold water; range; water closets, heater, &c.; it is in splendid condition throughout. Price, with elegant carpets, gas fixtures, shades, &c., $17,000, or without these things at a less price.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A SMALL HOUSE ON FIFTH AVEnue, south of Thirty-fourth street, for sale on easy terms. A perfect gem.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

HOUSE IN THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, for sale; very desirable; terms easy. Address AUSTIN, Herald office.

57TH STREET, QUITE NEAR 5TH AVENUE.—A FINE Plot of lots for sale very cheap, terms easy; do. on 56th, 55th, 53d, 52d, 51st, 45th and 44th streets, between Madison and 6th avenues.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BROOME ST., NO. 385, CORNER MULBERRY, 25X100.
Canal st., No. 434, through to No. 6 Vestry, 22x30.
Pearl st., No. 456, nearly opposite William st., 26x121.
East 18th st., No. 234, between 2d and 3d avs., 22.6x100.
Lexington av., No. 183, between 31st and 32d sts., 20x85.
Henry st., No. 22, near Catharine, 20x50.
Third av., No. 45, southeast corner 10th st., 25x70.
Any or all of these properties will be sold at a sacrifice, are all well rented, or will exchange for a modern built Warehouse, or a location suitable for my business, between Bowery and West Broadway, Canal and Fourth streets. N. B.—Offers for exchange will be noticed only through mail. Address OWNER, 200 Canal street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, HOUSE AND LOT, with Grocery and Liquor Store; separately or together. Inquire at No. 328 Madison street, New York.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—1½ LOTS, 567 FEET, DEsirably situated; selected several years ago; never used; will be sold low, at the company's valuation.
IVES' PATENT LAMP CO., 57 Barclay street.

IN HART STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, IN BROOKlyn—A very nice and cheap frame House.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

127 CLYMER STREET.—THREE STORY BRICK, A. M. I., 22x50x100, very cheap for cash; a number of first class Houses in Brooklyn and Williamsburg at very great bargains; three completely furnished; immediate possession of several.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 5½ Pine street, room 10.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished House (the whole or half), with gas, water, bath, &c.; pleasantly located. Apply to Mr. MARSH, 544 Broadway; 10 or 11 rooms; rent $100 per month.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE
AT HUDSON PARK,
BETWEEN SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND RIVERDALE.
THIS BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY IS NOW OFFERED for sale, and presents superior advantages to a party desiring a homestead of surpassing elegance, or to the capitalist as an investment. The dwelling has a frontage of 93 feet by about 40, contains every conceivable modern improvement and is built upon an eminence commanding a splendid view of the Hudson, both up and down; the outbuildings are thoroughly complete and in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely and artistically arranged, well planted with trees, shrubs and flowers, and are most attractive. The natural advantages of this property, being only twenty-five minutes by railroad and about one hour's drive from Wall street, and in view of the fact of the Hudson and Harlem railroads converging at this point, make this one of the most desirable and valuable estates in the vicinity of New York. For full particulars, maps, photographs, price, terms, &c., bona fide purchasers only may apply to
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO.,
No. 3 Pine street, New York.

A FIRST CLASS FARM, 85 ACRES, SEVEN MILES west of New Brunswick, N. J., one mile from depot; good building, rich soil, good fruit, well watered; stock crops and tools, $12,000.
VOORHEES & STRYKER, 59 Nassau street, room 22.

A SPLENDID FARM, 40 ACRES, FINE BUILDINGS, rich soil, five miles west of New Brunswick, N. J., half a mile from depot; a desirable property, very cheap.
VOORHEES & STRYKER, 59 Nassau street, room 22.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 190 acres, on Raritan river, near New Brunswick, or will be sold in plots to suit, a most desirable place on reasonable terms. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, 68 Wall street.

A HANDSOME FARM OF 61 ACRES, NEAR WHITE Plains, under fine cultivation, with neat, cosey house, barn, &c., &c., at a bargain if sold immediately. Apply at the Westchester Land Office, No. 2 Chambers street.

A SPECIALTY.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY RESIdences, Farms, Lots, Building Sites. For description, location and price see Real Estate Circular, mailed free to any address.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A COTTAGE, ONLY SUITABLE for a very small family, beautifully located, at Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson; it is nicely furnished and has gas. Address JONES, Herald office.

FOR SALE—IN VIRGINIA, A GOOD FARM, NEAR the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, within 1½ miles of steamboat landing; good oyster front, fenced, houses, &c.; would exchange for city or suburban property. Address EXCHANGE, Herald office.

FOR SALE—WEST NEW BRIGHTON; NEAT TWO story House, ¼ acre land, beautifully laid out; ten minutes from ferry; sidewalks flagged; desirable residence for gentleman of moderate means; $3,200; terms easy.
DARRIN, 60 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHEAP HOUSE IN ELIZABETH, N. J., near the depot. NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE FARM OF 25 ACRES; good buildings, plenty fruit and water, near station, north side Long Island; also one of 100 acres, fine house, plenty fruit, &c.; both in good neighborhood. No. 10 Murray street, second floor, or 615½ Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

TO LET—HANDSOME LITTLE GOTHIC HOUSE AT East Newark, only three minutes from depot, on Bergen street, nine rooms, in good order; rent $25 per month.
ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 958 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

VIRGINIA PLANTATION FOR SALE CHEAP.—210 acres, 80 in oak, hickory and pine timber, balance in cultivation; well fenced and watered; beautiful house, fair outbuildings, fine shade, pure spring water; healthy location; first class neighborhood, near schools, church, stores, mills, &c.; price $3,000, half cash, balance in three years. For printed circulars, giving full description and directions how to reach it, address VIRGINIAN, Herald office.

VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE—1 505 ACRES, IN LOUISA county, on the North Anna river, five miles from station on Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; lands splendid and under good improvements; large brick mansion and outbuildings in good order; price $15 per acre. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 135 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A DAIRY FARM, 265 ACRES, ON THE HARLEM Railroad, a daily cash business in this city, to exchange for city property. Address box 3,651 Post office.

A HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS WILL BE EXchanged for a place in Connecticut, worth $10,000; Brooklyn house is in first class location. JACOB SHARPE, 30 Pine street.

EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE Houses, also Store and Tenements, for Farms or Lots, city or Brooklyn; two fine brown stone Houses in Fifty-eighth street, for Brooklyn Houses. M. H. KIMBALL,
251 East Fifty-seventh street.

EXCHANGE.—DESIRABLE NEWARK LOTS, FREE from encumbrance, with cash, will be given for a first class brown stone city House; principals only.
J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

EXCHANGE FOR LAND—TWO BILLIARD TABLES two Repeating Guns, firing 100 balls a minute; Patent Right of Apple Corer and slicer; a Diorama of Australia.
M. JONS, 40; Grand street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE CONTROLLING INterest in a Horse Railroad, doing a good business, and increasing, for real estate, merchandise, bank or insurance stock. Address box 3,918 General Post office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A THREE STORY brick or stone House in New York city, a new House, of 12 rooms, every improvement; barn, abundance of fruit, &c.; in the best village, 45 minutes from New York; price $12,000; equity, $8,000. Address OWNER, box 102 Herald office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST CLASS CITY property, fine Residence, magnificently furnished or unfurnished, situated in Elizabeth, N. J. Address box 3,419 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VERY CHEAP, THE FURniture and Lease of a first class Boarding House in University place, now filled with boarders; rent low; a rare opportunity. Apply at the fancy store, 201 Grand street.

RUTHERFURD PARK.—A BUILDER WHO WOULD build a Cottage there and take a Lot near the new Palace grounds in exchange may address T. WALL, 249 West Fifty-second street.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD STOCK FARM OF 350 ACRES, in this State, for a House, Country Seat or Merchandise. Address, with full particulars only, GOOD HOUSE, box 197 Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, with stable, upper part Brooklyn, for Merchandise or Western Lands. Inquire at 10 Murray street, second floor, before 12 o'clock; 615½ Gates avenue, Brooklyn, after 12. No letters. Equity $3,000 or less.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL THREE STORY PHILAdelphia brick Houses in Brooklyn and some Cash for Tenement Property in New York. AARON STONE & SON, corner of Fulton and Fleet streets, Brooklyn.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—COUNTRY SEATS AND Farms near the city, for New York improved Property; two Store Properties in Third avenue to exchange for a Country Seat on the Hudson; also two new five story Tenement Houses to exchange for a Farm or Summer Residence near New York. Apply to E. K. RAUBITSCHEK, 273 Bowery.

$1,000 CASH.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A three story high stoop brown stone House, desirably located up town; lots or merchandise might be taken in exchange.
SAML. D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth st.

$5,500.—FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR city property, a nice, snug Farm, 48 miles in New Jersey. Apply to R. SLATER, Erie Railway office, 23 South street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN THIRD and Sixth avenues, and Eighth and Thirtieth streets; price within $20,000. Address SACHSE & FAIST, Shirt Factory, 633 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE.—WANTED, THREE HOUSES ON Fifth avenue, south of Fifty-ninth street, at least 25 feet wide, for prompt customers.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

WANTED—A GOOD GRASS FARM IN VIRGINIA; Shenandoah Valley preferred; at least 600 acres fenced. Apply to JOHN DRUMMOND, 118 West Seventeenth street.

WANTED—A FARM, TO BE WORKED ON SHARES. Address F., box 109 Herald office.

WANTED—ON THE HUDSON, A GENTLEMAN'S REsidence, within 30 miles of New York; price not to exceed $50,000. Apply, with full particulars, to WM. SINCLAIR & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

WANTED TO BUY—ON THE HUDSON, WITH RIVER view, from 1 to 5 Acres, by the advertiser, with or without improvements. Address, with particulars, BURTIS & CO., 62 Varick street, New York.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE UP TOWN, WEST side, not above Fifty-ninth street; must be four stories high, in a good location. Any one who wants to sell a bargain will find a ready purchaser by addressing X. Y., Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH, A H. S. OR E. B. House, in a good location, not less than 20 feet in front, for about $12,000. None but owners need address CASH, box 201 Herald office.

MACHINERY.

A 25 HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER COMplete for sale cheap.—To be seen running in Self & Wygant's sash and blind factory, Greenpoint. F. N. GOVE.

A PORTABLE HEATER, USED ONLY THREE months; will heat basement and parlor floor; a bargain to a cash customer. Apply in store, No. 3 Park place.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT CYLINDER, NEARLY NEW, 40 inches by 8 feet, at 523 West street, opposite Christopher street ferry. H. B. CROSSETT.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Send for circulars.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

STEAM ENGINES—3, 5, 10, 15, 20 AND 40 HORSE power, with Boilers, Wood Working Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Blowers, Air Hammers, Shafting, &c.
F. McSWEGAN, 295 Water street.

BILLIARDS.

A GRAND EXHIBITION BY CHAMPION RUDOLPHE, with his diamond cue, at Washington Hall Billiard Room, Williamsburg, corner of Fourth and Broadway, on Wednesday evening, December 7.

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES,
Manufactured and for sale only by the patentees.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD TABLE AND COMBINAtion Cushions can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, 40 Vesey street. They beat the world for elasticity and correctness of angles; at reasonable prices. Phelan's make for sale at 10 cents.

$300 WILL BUY A STANDARD SIZE BILLIARD Table, with fixtures complete; furnished with the celebrated catgut cushion, slate bed, &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A CURE FOR ALL PRIVATE DISEASES IMMEdiately. Consultations, correspondence and office strictly private. Dr. SENECA, 10 Amity street.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood and youthful vigor restored in 24 hours; office very private.
Dr. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET. 40 YEARS' PRACtice. Cure guaranteed. Consultation free.

DR. OLIN, 59 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADway—Cures all private diseases; separate rooms provided during treatment; very private.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 134 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

35 YEARS' OFFICE PRACTICE ENABLES DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street, to cure all cutaneous and private diseases immediately. Office very private.

FRANCE.

Terrible Fighting Near Orleans on Saturday.

De Paladines' Army Badly Beaten.

Thirty Guns and One Thousand Prisoners Taken by the Germans.

Despatch from King William Announcing the Victory.

Report from Tours Admitting the Disaster.

Further Details of the Fighting Before Paris.

Great Heroism Displayed by the French.

Recapture of Champigny and Brie by the Germans.

THE BATTLE NEAR ORLEANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

King William's Report—Defeat of the French—Thirty Guns and One Thousand Prisoners Taken—German Losses Moderate—Captures Near Amiens.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, 1870.

Queen Augusta has received the following despatch from the King:—

VERSAILLES, Sunday—Midnight.

After two days' battle, in which the army of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was mainly engaged, Manstein's corps captured St. Jean, a railway station and suburb of Orleans. Thirty guns and 1,000 prisoners were taken. The Prussian loss was moderate; Wrangel's division suffered most.

The Prussians found nine cannon and much ammunition on the field before Amiens.

WILHELM.

Report from Tours—Terrible Fighting on Friday—The Army of the Loire Defeated—Heavy Losses in Killed, Wounded and Prisoners—Twenty-five Cannon Lost—Orleans to be Attacked.

TOURS, Dec. 5, 1870.

After terrible fighting during the whole of yesterday the Army of the Loire, covering Orleans, was overpowered by a concentrated attack of the German forces under the Duke of Mecklenburg, and forced to abandon their positions with a heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, and also twenty-five guns.

ORLEANS TO BE ATTACKED.

The Germans occupied the railway station north of Orleans, and it is expected they will attack the city to-day.

Intense Excitement in Tours—Narrow Escape of Gambetta—Threat to Court Martial Paladines.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1870.

A correspondent at Tours telegraphs on the 5th:—Intense excitement prevails here and a great crowd is gathered at the Prefecture reading the unfavorable news. Gambetta, in trying to reach Orleans, was prevented by the enemy, who took possession of the railway; the uhlans fired at him and his escape was a miracle. He returned at three o'clock this morning. Paladines evacuated Orleans to avoid bombardment, and they talk of trying him by court martial.

RIFLED CANNONS EXPECTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

It is reported that 300 rifled cannon are on the way from the United States to France; and at last accounts from Tours the government was anxiously awaiting their arrival to complete the equipment of the Army of the Loire.

THE FIGHTING BEFORE PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Official Report from Paris—A French Victory on Friday—The Marne Recrossed—A French General Killed—Extraordinary Losses of the Germans—Paris Enthusiastic.

TOURS, Dec. 5, 1870.

The government has received by balloon from Paris official reports to the 4th of the progress and results of the movement made by General Ducrot against the Prussian lines of investment.

FRENCH VICTORY ON FRIDAY.

They state that Thursday was passed in burying the dead and succoring the wounded. On Friday morning the Prussians attacked with great impetuosity the French at Champigny and in front of Villiers. After seven hours' fighting the enemy failed to carry the positions of the French and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Their losses were from 15,000 to 20,000.

THE MARNE RECROSSED—CASUALTIES AMONG FRENCH GENERALS.

On Saturday the French recrossed the Marne and took up positions. The enemy made no attempt to resist them. General Ducrot greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Friday. Among the killed is General Lachararue (Lacharière?) and General Renault was badly wounded.

EXTRAORDINARY LOSSES OF THE GERMANS.

General Sonnitz, in his report, says the troops who attacked the French were Saxons and Wurtembergers; their numbers exceeded 100,000. Their losses must have been extraordinary, for the next day they were so weakened that they suffered the French to cross the river unopposed.

PARIS ENTHUSIASTIC.

The successes of the French troops created the wildest enthusiasm in Paris.

Further Particulars of the Sorties—Splendid Fighting by the French—The Assault Upon Champigny and Villiers—Capture of Epernay—Its Recapture—Hopes of German Officers.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870.

A correspondent at Versailles writes on the 1st:—

LOSSES OF THE GERMANS.

The prisoners taken by the Wurtembergers and Saxons numbered 800. The Wurtembergers lost 800 in killed and wounded, including forty officers, and the Saxons lost 100 men, including ten officers.

THE ASSAULT UPON CHAMPIGNY AND VILLIERS.

The French crossed the Marne by a bridge near Brie, under cover of the guns of Fort Nogent. Having pontooned the river they deployed in three different directions, throwing out their right towards Champigny, the right centre pressing on for Villiers and the left developing in the direction of Noisy. All fought with great obstinacy. The German loss in the sortie at Stains was inconsiderable. Shells fell at a greater range than it was believed the forts could carry, reaching beyond Montmorency. The whole range was 6,300 metres.

SPLENDID CHARGE BY THE FRENCH AND CAPTURE OF EPERNAY.

At Epernay the French made a rush at three in the afternoon and surprised a battalion of the Seventy-first; under a heavy fire from Briche the French simultaneously burst out from Fort St. Denis: and a gunboat, coming down the stream, swept the banks clear of the German forces and landed a force at Epernay, occupying the houses near the river and west of the village, half surrounding one battalion of the Seventy-first regiment unawares. The French were in overwhelming numbers.

RECAPTURE OF THE VILLAGE.

The Germans fell back fighting and evacuated the village. Reinforcements arriving near St. Gratien the French barricaded Epernay. The Germans sent the whole of the Fifteenth brigade, the Seventy-first and Thirty-first regiments, six battalions in all, to retake the village. This force advancing rapidly, the French were driven out in two hours. The Germans lost 200 men and thirteen officers.

HOPES OF THE GERMAN OFFICERS.

Another despatch from the same correspondent, dated December 3, in the afternoon, says:—The German officers believe the siege may still extend beyond Christmas on military grounds, but they hope the French are discouraged by their failures in the recent sorties, especially by the final recapture of Champigny yesterday.

HAVRE ISOLATED.

A telegram from Havre, dated at six o'clock yesterday (Monday) evening, states that all communication between that city and the interior of France is severed.

RUSSIA.

National Unity and Determination from Moscow to St. Petersburg.

Bismarck Cautious of the British Diplomacy.

RUSSIAN UNITY.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Ancient Aristocracy Intensely Loyal—Will Shoulder the Musket for the Throne.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870.

The Moscow nobility have presented an address of thanks to the Emperor on Prince Gortchakoff's circular, and for the abolition of class distinction in the compulsory military service, declaring themselves "ready to serve in the ranks for the defence of the integrity of Russia."

The Executive Assumes the Sole Responsibility.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870.

A special correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg on Monday:—The Russian government forbids a national subscription for the Black Sea fleet, because such an object is illegal during peace and because the government is paying all land and naval expenses.

BISMARCK AND BRITAIN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Prussian Premier Very Cautious of St. James.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870.

Mr. Odo Russell's mission "hangs fire." Bismarck is willing to discuss in a friendly tone with England, but makes no pledges.

OBITUARY.

Hiram Walbridge.

After a brief illness of four days Mr. Walbridge died yesterday afternoon at the Astor House in this city. The announcement of his death will be received with deep regret, for there have been few New York merchants whose business integrity and the general excellence of whose private characters have made them more popular in mercantile and social circles than the deceased.

A descendant of General Walbridge, who fought at Bennington during the Revolution, Mr. Walbridge sprang from good New England stock, but was himself born at Ithaca, in this State, on the 2d of February, 1821. In early childhood he moved with his parents to Ohio, and in 1839 entered the University of that State. It was not long after, however, that he was expelled, and for a most unusual cause. Although then but nineteen years of age he was an ardent politician of democratic proclivities, but having become personally acquainted with General Harrison, at whose house he was a frequent guest, he formed a deep attachment for the victor of Tippecanoe, and when the whig leader was a candidate for the Presidency supported him. During the canvass he was invited to a political meeting, and on the University authorities refusing to grant him permission to attend went without leave. In the midst of a speech which he was delivering he was informed that he had been expelled for disobedience. He continued his remarks without betraying any annoyance, and after the meeting adjourned went back to the college, packed up his books and clothing and returned home. Subsequently he finished his education at another institution of learning.

On arriving at the age of manhood Mr. Walbridge went to Toledo, where he resided for some years, and where he served a term as Alderman of the city. In 1844 he was commissioned a brigadier general of Ohio militia, a fact which explains the title of "General" ever after prefixed to his name. During the Mexican war he was offered a colonelcy of a volunteer regiment, but he declined it, and soon after moved to New York, where he ever after resided. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits with great success. At the same time he continued to participate actively in the politics of the day. The efforts of the French to establish a republic in 1848 and the gallant struggle of the Hungarians for independence received his warm sympathy. On his return from a visit to Europe in 1851 he was elected a member of Congress, but before taking his seat spent some months in visiting California.

At this time Mr. Walbridge was a stanch democrat. In the House of Representatives he signalized his official career by the energy and persistence with which he advocated all measures tending to promote our commerce. He opposed the theory of protection with ability, and introduced resolutions in relation to our maritime rights, the adoption of which at the time would have placed us to-day in a more honorable position than we occupy. Towards the end of his term the democracy of his district offered to renominate General Walbridge. He declined, because of the serious injury which had been inflicted upon his business during his absence. Financially he was then nearly ruined, but he resumed business with determination to recover from his reverses, and in a few years was more prosperous than ever.

When the secession movement began he at once declared himself in favor of the adoption of coercive measures. Mr. Walbridge was a personal friend and warm supporter of the late Stephen A. Douglas, and held the ideas of that gentleman on the subject of State sovereignty. At the outbreak of hostilities he urged the government to call out 600,000 men, predicting that the war would be long and desperate if overwhelming force was not used at the start. He also suggested to Mr. Lincoln the military importance of effecting a lodgment at Port Royal and Beaufort, on the South Carolina coast. Both these facts were admitted in November, 1861, in a letter written to him by Mr. Lincoln.

During the rebellion he visited various parts of the country, delivering speeches in behalf of the Union. In 1862 he was a candidate for Congress, supported by the republicans, but was beaten by the Tammany nominee. Excepting one term as a Representative, he never held public office, although he was employed in a private capacity by the government, rendering important effective service to the country. Contrary to general expectation he did not return to the democracy after the suppression of the rebellion. He opposed the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and was a delegate to the Loyalists' Convention, which met in Philadelphia in 1866. Mr. Walbridge was President of the great International Commercial Convention, which met in Detroit in the summer of 1865, and subsequently presided over several commercial conventions which met at various points in the Union.

Personally, he was one of the most amiable and companionable of men. He possessed a genial temper and warm heart, and was ever ready to aid the unfortunate. His remains will be taken to Washington to-day (Wednesday) for interment at Ingleside, his country seat.

W. D. Washington.

W. D. Washington, Professor of Drawing and Painting at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, died on Friday last, December 2. He was a native of Westmoreland county and a grandnephew of General George Washington. A pupil and intimate friend of the late Emanuel Leutze, Mr. Washington studied for several years under his direction at Dusseldorf. He was well and favorably known as an artist in this city, where he had long been in the habit of residing for a portion of each year. Among his best paintings are "The Intercepted Marriage" (in Mr. Corcoran's collection at Washington), "A British Spy Brought In Before General Marion" (in the collection of the late Mr. Macdonald, of Baltimore), "The Attic Philosopher," "The Last Touch," "The Christening in Grace Church," "The Chief Cook" and an excellent portrait of the late General Robert E. Lee. A large circle of friends will mourn the premature death of a gentleman who was no less kind-hearted and witty than he was accomplished.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	40	53	3 P. M.	32	52
6 A. M.	37	53	6 P. M.	30	48
9 A. M.	33	53	9 P. M.	28	46
12 M.	32	52	12 P. M.	29	46

Average temperature yesterday....... 50¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....... 32⅝

The subject of marine torpedoes, with the results of experiments, will be discussed to-night at the meeting of the New York Society of Practical Engineers at Cooper Union.

"The Stable Gang" gave Mr. Wm. Dewey a grand birthday "blow out" last evening at their headquarters. Fun, song, story and sociability generally were the order on the occasion. Commissioner Owen Brennan, ex-Supervisor Oliver, Police Commissioner Smith, Judge Shandley, Alderman Mitchell, "Oofty Gooft" and others were present, and everything passed off in most glorious style.

A well-known member of the *demi-monde* was drugged and robbed, according to her statement, by a hackman on Monday night. One of Captain Borden's detectives arrested the man she charged with committing the robbery. He was locked up and yesterday arraigned at Jefferson Market. A Bohemian got the news on Monday night; but Borden or his sergeants assured the regular reporters that there were no items at his place for them. Why?

Mons. Favarger gave the fifth and last of the course of French readings yesterday at the hall of the Union League Club. Mons. Favarger read selections from Linquet, Voltaire, Brueys, Lamartine, Victor Hugo and Pons de Verdun. A select and appreciative audience was in attendance, and the entertainment received from all most unqualified commendation.

Some energetic ladies, with the counsel and pecuniary aid of a few philanthropic gentlemen, have organized a Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Women's Institute, at 459 Sixth avenue, in order to give gratuitous medical treatment to invalid women in the middle rank of society, whose limited incomes prevent their paying for skilful medical treatment, and also to provide female physicians for those who prefer them.

Mlle. O. Bousson, of 860 Broadway, will send to France by the steamer Pereire, on Saturday next, a case containing linen and clothing for the sick and wounded in the French hospitals, and for the families rendered destitute by the war. Mlle. Bousson has already done some noble work in this regard, and she now asks all wishing to aid the object above mentioned to send their contributions to the above-mentioned place.

It is charged that John Thompson went into the house 133 Greene street the other night to steal the diamonds of the lady boss. He told his project to one of her gang, and it was told to Captain McClary. The latter detailed officer Finlay to go to the house and watch. Finlay did not like to go there. He went, however, and hid in a closet, and saw Johnny "go through" the mistress' wardrobe and bureau drawers. Finlay seized him when he had seized the articles. Thompson was before Justice Cox yesterday in consequence, and in due time will be before either Judge Dowling or Judge Bedford. Bad for Thompson.

The election for officers of Typographical Union, No. 6, for 1871, was held last night with the following result:—President, Charles B. Smith; Vice President, William H. Lanahan; Secretary, Robert O. Harmon; Treasurer, Robert F. Kerr; Fund Trustee, Charles M. Young; Trustees, Henry Diehr and John C. Robinson; Sergeant-at-Arms, John J. Browne; Executive Committee, E. B. Cogswell, New York *Times*; J. H. Goff, Francis Hart & Co.; John A. Kenney, *Democrat*; William Napper, Ray's; J. G. Lynas, *Herald*; G. W. Green, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*; Thomas F. McCarthy, *Mail*; Joseph Payes, Dunn & Co's.; Henry Barns, *Tribune*; Charles G. Palmer, *Shipping Gazette*; F. E. Macdonough, *World*; Henry Bucker, *Transcript*.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN CLEVELAND.

A Man Attempts to Settle a Little Private Quarrel by Shooting Down His Opponent.

[From the Cleveland Herald, Nov. 26.]

The neighborhood of Commercial and Fourth streets, between the Haymarket region and the canal, was put into a state of great excitement at about half-past five o'clock of Thanksgiving evening, by the reported attempt of John Schechtele to murder C. G. Remington. The circumstances, as related by parties witnessing the affair, are as follows:—Several men were in the saloon of Mrs. Schechtele drinking, and got into a dispute. John Schechtele was standing by, and, though being no party to the affair, put in a word or two, which was offensive, and was told by the one afterwards shot to "shut up." Schechtele rejoined roughly, and in a moment stepped into a bedroom adjoining the bar, got a loaded shot gun and, standing in the door, aimed it at the young man and fired at a distance of six or eight feet from him. The entire contents were lodged in almost a solid mass in the left breast, near the shoulder. The injured man exclaimed, "I am shot!" and fell. Schechtele ran out of the house closely followed by Patrick Ryan and Edward Collins, who caught him, and after much struggling, in which Schechtele's forehead received a gash, succeeded in getting started with him to the Central station. Before their arrival there, however, they were met by Chief Detective Schmitt, and the latter immediately proceeded to the place of the fracas. Dr. Laisy was called, who immediately set about getting out the shot and wadding from the wound. Some of the shot went nearly out at the back. The surgeon thinks that if inflammation does not set in there is no danger of the wound being fatal.

Schechtele is a butcher by trade, and a quarrelsome man, whose wife got a divorce from a year or two since for abuse and drunkenness. He afterwards troubled her much with threatening to kill her if she married any one else. Latterly, however, they have been friendly and he has been in the habit of hanging around her premises.

As late as Friday noon Remington was still lying at the house of Mrs. Schechtele, and was suffering great pain. He was an employé in one of the oil refineries.

NEW YORK OFFICIAL CANVASS.

ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1870

The State canvassers continued the count of the vote yesterday and completed it, with the following result:—

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Allen C. Beach, democrat	399,057
Sigismund Kaufman, republican	368,158
FOR COMPTROLLER.	
Asher P. Nichols, democrat	399,106
Abiah W. Palmer, republican	368,385
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER—FULL TERM.	
John D. Fay, democrat	399,468
Absalom Nelson, republican	368,103
FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.	
Solomon Scheu, democrat	398,759
John Parkhurst, republican	367,986

WASHINGTON.

Introduction of Important Bills Before Congress.

Bill to Abolish the Offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy.

Proposal to Abolish the Income Tax.

Republican Caucus—Senator Schurz Present.

Presentation of the New French Minister.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1870.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus, which was held this morning, was the object of considerable interest among politicians of both parties. There had been in circulation a rumor to the effect that the party discipline would be brought to bear upon the rebellious Schurz, of Missouri, on account of his aiding and abetting the new party movement in that State. Zach Chandler and one or two other radical Senators were known to be on the war path. They had sworn vengeance and raised a cry for blood. It was expected that Schurz would share the fate of Doolittle, Dixon and Cowan, when they cast their lot with Andy Johnson. Schurz, however, paid no attention to these threats, and was among the first to march into the caucus this morning. During the proceedings no allusion was made to his conduct in Missouri, nor were there any hints about reading him out of the party. The attendance at the caucus was not large. Very little was done beyond appointing a committee, consisting of Senators Chandler, Williams, Rice, Ramsey, and Morrill of Vermont, to revise the Senate committees. The proposition to elect new officers for the Senate was not brought forward, and it is thought nothing will be done in this direction until the close of the present session. There will be another caucus to-morrow or next day to hear the report of the committee and to decide upon the general order of business for the session.

Excitement in the House—Bill to Abolish the Rank of Admiral and Vice Admiral.

General Logan succeeded in creating a sensation in the House to-day by the introduction of the following bill:—

> Be it enacted, &c., That the office of Admiral in the Navy be and the same is hereby abolished, there being now a vacancy in said office, and all laws and parts of laws creating said office shall, by virtue of this act, henceforth be held to be repealed.
>
> SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the office of Vice Admiral in the Navy shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in the same, and no longer, and when such vacancy shall occur in said office immediately thereupon all laws and parts of laws creating said office shall become inoperative, and shall, by virtue of this act, thenceforward be held to be repealed.

Under ordinary circumstances no particular attention would have been paid to this bill, but coming as it did, immediately after the recently published correspondence concerning Admiral Porter and the President, members naturally listened attentively as the Clerk read the title—"A bill to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy." Logan asked a present consideration for the bill, and announced his intention of putting it on its passage. This required unanimous consent. Several members objected, whereupon Logan withdrew the bill, and gave notice that he would introduce it on Monday next and press it to a vote under a suspension of the rules. Everybody naturally jumped at the conclusion that Logan was aiming at Porter. The supposition was that he intended to punish the Admiral, first, for speaking disparagingly of Grant, and second, for depreciating the army. In conversation with me to-day General Logan disclaimed having any such intention in view when he introduced the bill. He said he simply wanted to place the chief officers of the navy on a footing with those of the army. In the army bill which he drew up last winter, and which passed both Houses, he provided that the offices of General and Lieutenant General of the army shall cease to exist after the resignation or death of the present incumbents. The rank of admiral and of vice admiral in the navy corresponds to that of general and lieutenant-general in the army. Logan says he has no animus against Admiral Porter, but he intends to press this bill so as to make the two arms of the service consistent with each other.

Meeting of the Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee of Ways and Means held their initial session to-day and discussed the general features of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That portion of the report which especially engaged their attention was the recommendation of the Secretary for the issue of three hundred millions of additional bonds, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent, the interest to be paid quarterly instead of semi-annually. The Secretary, it will be remembered, makes this recommendation in view of the difficulty of negotiating the four and four and a half per cents, owing to the war in Europe and the consequent derangement of the money market. No definite action was taken, but the general opinion of the members of the committee seems to be that some legislation of this kind will be necessary in order to enable the Secretary to fund the maturing indebtedness of the government.

Cutting Down Appropriations.

The Committee on Appropriations met and overhauled the estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year. It is the intention of Mr. Dawes, chairman of the committee, to get to work at once on the appropriation bills, so that they may be reported and set for special orders. The probabilities are that the estimates, as furnished by the several heads of departments, will be considerably cut down, in the same proportion, perhaps, as last year. Mr. Dawes will endeavor to carry out the retrenchment programme which he announced at the last session.

The New French Minister.

Viscount Treilhard, at noon to-day, in accordance with a previous arrangement, called at the Executive Mansion. He was not accompanied by any one. He was in citizen's black dress, affording in this respect a strong contrast with M. Paradol, his predecessor, who was in full court dress at the time of his reception. The new Minister was shown into the blue room by one of the ushers. A short time thereafter the Secretary of State arrived, and, having a few words with the Minister, excused himself for a short time and proceeded to the office of the President, who, with the Secretary, came down stairs and together entered the Blue Room. After the usual salutations the Minister addressed the President as follows:—

> MR. PRESIDENT—I have the honor to place in your hands the letter whereby the government of the national defence accredits me as its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America. The friendly relations which have long existed between France and the United States, and which it will be the object of all my efforts to maintain, will facilitate the execution of the honorable task which is confided to me. I entertain the hope, Mr. President, that I shall also be aided by the kindness of the federal government, which I have in times past learned to esteem, and which I have preserved in grateful remembrance.

The President replied as follows:—

> VISCOUNT—You are welcome as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France. Your former acceptable abode here in another diplomatic character gives occasion to congratulate you on your promotion. Be assured that in our intercourse with you we shall always bear in mind the origin of our kind relations with your country, and shall endeavor to preserve and strengthen them.

The President then returned to his office and the Secretary accompanied the Minister to the door.

The credentials of Viscount Treilhard are signed by the official delegation at Tours—namely, Crémieux, Gambetta, Fourichon and Glais-Bizoin. He is accredited as Minister of the Government of the National Defence, there being no use of the word republic.

The Governorship of Utah.

General Cullom, of Illinois, whose Congressional career ends with the present session, is spoken of as a candidate for Governor of Utah. Cullom is the present chairman of the House Committee on Territories. He is the author of what is known as the Anti-Mormon bill, and is an uncompromising advocate of the abolition of polygamy. On this account he will possibly be pressed by all who believe that polygamy is the twin relic of barbarism and should be abolished by the government. It is, however, thought by others, whose opinions carry weight, that it would not be wise to appoint as Governor of Utah a man who is so distinctly pronounced an enemy of the Mormons as Mr. Cullom is. Those who are well informed concerning the actual situation of affairs in Utah and the peculiar sentiments of the Mormons believe that the work of reconstructing the saints of Utah will be better accomplished by a man who, while he would uphold the dignity and execute the laws of the United States, would not deem it necessary to inaugurate a crusade against the Mormons. It is thought that the President will not send the nomination of Mr. Vaughan, the present acting Governor of Utah, to the Senate. It is said that charges of a grave nature have been prepared and are now on their way here to be preferred against him.

Condition of Affairs in Utah.

Mr. Stenhouse, from Salt Lake City, had an interview with the President to-day concerning the material resources and the interests of Utah. The President expressed himself as being deeply interested in the development and prosperity of the Territories and in favor of enforcing every constitutional measure adopted by Congress for the benefit of the people of Utah and the development of its natural resources. He shares in the opinion that all the Western Territories will at no distant day become prosperous and important States in the Union.

President Grant's Indian Policy.

The Secretary of the Interior at a recent interview with Messrs. Brunot and Colyer, of the Indian Commission, declares himself most warmly in accord with the policy of the administration in its management of Indian affairs. For years, he said, he had advocated humane and kindly treatment of the Indians, and when the subject had come before the Board of Mission of the Episcopal Church, at its meeting in 1869, to which he was a delegate, he endeavored to have that society increase its efforts in that direction. The secretaries of several of the religious denominations had interviews with Mr. Delano soon after, and all expressed themselves pleased that the liberal policy so zealously begun by ex-Secretary Cox was likely to be warmly followed by his successor, Aaron A. Sargent, chairman of the Committee on Indian Appropriations in the House, is closely engaged in examining and preparing the estimates for Indian expenditures for the coming year.

Revenue Tax on Sales of Gas.

In response to a letter from Charles Roome, president of the Manhattan Gaslight Company of New York, announcing an appeal from the assessment of $26,538 73 for gas sold during the month of October last, upon the ground that the act of 1870 repealing all laws imposing taxes on sales repeals the tax on gas sold, Acting Commissioner Douglass, quoting the laws and various sections imposing tax on gas, and also section repealing sections of said laws, is of opinion that the question of the liability of the Manhattan Gas Company, in common with all other gas companies in the country, to be assessed and to pay taxes on all gas manufactured and consumed or sold by them, is too plain to admit of any question. But if the Manhattan Gas Light Company is of a different opinion, and if such is a decision of the Court, the Internal Revenue office will oppose no obstacle except to make such a defence before the court as may be necessary to protect the interests of the government in the collection of the taxes which Congress has imposed.

Work of the Court of Claims.

From the annual statement transmitted to Congress to-day it appears that the Court of Claims during the year ending December 5, 1870, rendered judgment in 164 cases. The aggregate amount claimed by the parties bringing these suits against the United States was about $3,900,000. The total amount awarded was $931,387—all in favor of the claimants, except in one case where suit was brought against the United States for damages to the amount of $100,500, resulting from an alleged violation of a contract by the military authorities in Virginia. The government set up a counterclaim upon performance of contract and was awarded $1,647. The largest claim was for the amount of $735,644, and interest from March, 1865, for the net proceeds of some 4,000 boxes of tobacco converted and destroyed by the armies of the United States during the late war. This suit was dismissed, but, like most of the others so decided, has been appealed to the Supreme Court. Among the awards is one of $58,000 in favor of the Rothschild Brothers for the net proceeds of 366 hogsheads of tobacco captured by the United States military forces in Richmond and sold by the Secretary of the Treasury under stipulation. The total amount of the judgments against the United States in the suits brought for the recovery of the proceeds of captured cotton and sugar is, in round numbers, $295,000.

Short Session of the Senate.

The Senate was in session to-day for only half an hour. The committees will have to be revised before the business of the body can be organized, and on this account the early motion for adjournment for the day was understood by the Senators. The only matter of general interest that was placed before the Senate was a bill by Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, recommending the repeal of so much of the act of July 14, 1870, as continues the income tax after the end of the present year. Several similar bills were presented in the House. There seems to be a very general desire to have this direct tax abolished and efforts will be made in both houses to accomplish that result. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, is opposed to its repeal, and will use his influence with the Committee of Ways and Means to defeat the project. He does not think that the Treasury can yet do without the revenue derived from that source at present.

American Registers for Foreign Built Vessels.

Sam Cox introduced a bill to-day to enable citizens of the United States to obtain American registers for foreign built vessels. The provisions of the bill are almost identical with the recommendations contained in the special message sent to Congress by the President on the eve of the close of the last session. The failure of the President to reaffirm this recommendation in his late message was rather a disappointment to the democrats and free trade republicans. They will endeavor to make a point of this matter at the present session. The House, however, is so largely in favor of the present tariff that it is not likely any such measure will be passed.

Wooden Pavements at the Capital.

The mania for wooden pavement at the capital has so far prevailed as to induce General Michler, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, to have the old brick pavement in front of the Executive Mansion removed and replaced by wooden blocks. Workmen are now busily engaged in putting down a new pavement in front of the White House, which will be completed before the President's public receptions are announced.

Duties on Imported Steel.

The report of Consular Agent F. A. Starring, in reference to the rates at which steel has heretofore been invoiced from Sheffield to importers at New York, has been received at the Treasury Department. General Starring has thoroughly examined the whole subject, and it is understood that while there may have been irregularities in the manner in which business was transacted by Mr. Abbott, the Consul at Sheffield, there is nothing to justify the charges made that he connived to defraud the government of the established rates of duty.

Winter Stations of Revenue Cruisers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued instructions directing a change of station of vessels belonging to the revenue marine prior to winter cruising. The revenue steamer Mahoning, now at Portland, will be ordered to Boston, and the Vigilant, now at Boston, will be transferred to Portland. The Mahoning is regarded as one of the best vessels in the revenue marine service, and will cruise during the winter eastward from Nantucket Shoals in order to give succor to vessels in distress and support to such as may need it. The Dobbin will be stationed at Castine, Me.; the Campbell at New London, Conn., the McCulloch at New York and the Miami at Wilmington.

Payment of Interest on the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Attorney General Akerman on Saturday afternoon heard the argument by James H. Storrs, of New York, counsel of the Central Pacific Railroad Company upon the question of the obligation of the Company to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of its railroad. The counsel took the ground that the company is not under any obligation to pay any interest on these bonds until their maturity, except from the specific sources of revenues expressly set aside for that purpose, and asserted that the United States will be a great gainer, not only by the saving in freights and in carrying the mails, but in an enhanced value of public lands and in the increase of taxable property. That by the act of Congress of 1864, amending the act of 1862, Congress provided that only one-half instead of the whole of the compensations for services rendered for the government by the companies should be required to be applied to the payment of those bonds, principal and interest, and that the law so stands at the present time.

An Old Dodge of the Whiskey Ring.

From reports just received from Cincinnati it appears that of all the distilleries now running in that city not one is working more than one-half of its capacity. There is every indication of a general suspension among the distillers, and unless Congress shall increase the tax it is generally believed that there will be many heavy failures this winter among those holding large quantities of spirits.

A Democratic Senator to be Elected in Alabama.

A telegram was received this afternoon from Montgomery, Ala., stating that matters were in shape to secure the election of a democratic Senator in the place of General Warner. There was an effort being made to elect a gentleman whose disabilities had not been removed, and who could not, therefore, take the necessary oath. Acting under advice of parties here this course will at once be abandoned, and a candidate elected whose disabilities have been removed, or who can take the test oath. It is not probable the election will be consummated to-morrow, but great confidence is expressed here in the success of Judge Goldthwaite, of Montgomery, over all the other candidates. Judge Goldthwaite is about sixty-five years old, was born in Massachusetts and educated at West Point. He emigrated to Alabama about forty years ago, where he has always maintained a high reputation at the bar, and served upon the Supreme bench of the State for many years. His character is proclaimed to be unimpeachable. He was conservative in his views before and since the war, although always a democrat. His friends say that if elected he will take rank among the foremost in the Senate.

Distillery Decisions.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in reply to a letter from the Assessor of the First district of Illinois, that no objection is seen to the use of water through closed pipes into the refining or purifying tubes, for the purpose of refining spirits while in the process of continued distillation; but the arrangements for introducing it into the tubes, however, must be so constructed as to preclude the possibility of obstructing the spirits from the tubes, or of thereby introducing any other material than water into the spirits. With this view the pipes should be constructed with a stopcock controlling the flow of the water, the same to be under the lock and key of the storekeeper, and he be instructed at each time of introducing the water to closely examine the same and see that no other material is being introduced therewith. All the vessels and pipes through which the spirit passes must, of course, be so securely closed as that no access can be had to the spirit while in transit. When charcoal or any other material is used in distilling for purifying or refining spirits, under this ruling, the same will not be allowed to be removed from the distillery after being so used until the spirit absorbed and remaining therein has been recovered therefrom. The distiller will be permitted to recover spirits from the materials so used on his distillery premises by introducing it into the course of his original distillation—as, for instance, into the doubler, and conducting the spirit, when so recovered, through the closed pipes and vessels to the receiving cistern.

Decision Against the Internal Revenue Law.

The case of Van Arsdale & Co. versus Collector Erskine and others, of Milwaukee, involving the validity of the collection of the internal revenue tax on thimble skeins and pipe boxes used in the construction of wagons, was recently decided by Judge Miller, in that city, in favor of the plaintiffs. As there are thousands of dollars depending upon the enforcement of the law under its construction by the Commissioners, the United States District Attorney was, on Saturday last, notified to appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Congressional Printer's Report.

The annual report of Mr. Clapp, the Congressional Printer, for 1870, shows that the actual disbursements of the office were as follows:—For the public printing, $632,690; for paper for the public printing, $418,974; for the public binding, $477,603; for lithographing and engraving for Congress, $64,929; for mapping for the Supreme Court of the United States, $1,473; for salaries, &c., in the office of the Congressional Printer, $12,514. The amount realized during the year from the sale of paper, paper shavings, documents, &c., was $32,838. Mr. Clapp recommends the enlargement of the government printing office, and in conclusion suggests a sort of censorship of the press, as follows:—

> I would most respectfully call the attention of Congress to the fact that certain official documents have recently been published in advance of their transmission to Congress, much to the discomfiture of the departments to which they relate and to the scandal of the government printing office. In view of the fact that it seems next to an impossibility now to prevent these occurrences by the strictest vigilance, I would respectfully suggest that the remedy is within the reach of the law-making power. By judicious legislation, with proper penalties, the publication of these documents in advance of their transmission to Congress could, in my judgment, be prohibited and prevented. This would make the offenders responsible for their conduct, and relieve innocent parties from the annoyances that now await them when offences of this character are committed.

Romantic Incident—An English Nobleman as Mate of a Yankee Schooner.

Application has been made to the Collector of Customs at Boston, by an attorney now stopping in that city, asking permission to take from the files of the Custom House the original shipping articles of the schooner Hera, to be used in determining a very important question pending in Great Britain. It is stated that George H. Osborne, whose signature appears in the list as mate of that vessel, is known to have been the Earl of Aberdeen. The title to large estates and to a seat in the House of Lords in favor of his brother depends upon this identity of the person lost with the late Earl, and this depends greatly upon proving the signature. The question of allowing the documents to pass from the custody of the collector is now under consideration at the Treasury Department, and it is possible that the government will allow the papers to pass out of its possession in order that judicial investigation may be made of them.

Seats in Congress to be Contested.

Information has been received that Lewis McKenzie will contest the seat of E. M. Braxton, who has received the election certificate to the next Congress from the Alexandria district of Virginia.

Alexander Rivers has given notice that he will contest the election of R. M. Duke in the Petersburg district, both for the remainder of this Congress and the next Congress.

Seizure of Smuggled Opium at San Francisco.

The Collector of Customs at San Francisco reported to-day to the Secretary of the Treasury the seizure of $4,000 worth of opium which was being smuggled into that city by a passenger on board a vessel from Victoria, V. I.

Additional Pay for Government Employes.

It is apparent that while a very earnest and probably successful effort will be made to increase the pay of heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions in the Treasury Department, the mass of clerks will be ignored in the appeal for additional compensation

CONGRESS.

Progress of Organization in the Two Houses.

Bills to Repeal the Income Tax Already Introduced.

THREE NEW MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE.

Lively Debate on a Proposed Railroad Grant.

LOGAN OPENS WAR ON PORTER.

Proposed Abolition of the Offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral of the Navy.

Mr. Lynch's Shipping Interest Bill Reintroduced.

The Abolition of the Franking Privilege to Be Again Pressed.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1870.

Bills were introduced as follows:—

By Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa—To authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from the Indian Territory.

By Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa.—To repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1870, as continues the income tax after December 31, 1869.

By Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y.—Authorizing the Postmaster General to continue in use in the postal service a patented device for post-marking and for the more effectual cancellation of postal stamps.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS IN BOND.

A resolution, offered by Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the regulations prescribed by him for the transportation of goods in bond from foreign countries through the United States to Canada.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

In order to complete informally the revision of the standing committees the Senate, at thirty-five minutes past twelve, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1870.

NEW MEMBERS.

Messrs. Frank Morey, of Louisiana; Charles H. Holmes, of New York, and William P. Wolf, of Iowa, members elected to fill vacancies, presented themselves and took the oath of office.

Mr. HILL, (rep.) of N. J., introduced a bill to repeal the income tax. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similar bills were introduced by Messrs. Kellogg and Myers.

A resolution for a new drawing for seats was offered by Mr. STILES, (dem.) of Pa., and laid on the table by a vote of 99 to 82.

THE ST. CROIX RAILROAD GRANT.

The bill passed by the Senate at the last session extending the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield came up as the regular order of business in the morning hour. It extends the term of the grant for seven years, from the 1st of May, 1869, provided that thirty miles be completed within eighteen months, and thirty miles every year thereafter.

The bill was explained and advocated by Mr. WILSON, (dem.) of Minn. The bill was further explained and advocated by Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., who stated in reply to questions by Mr. Welker that the length of the road originally was three hundred and fifty miles; that nearly two hundred miles are already completed and in running order; that the remainder is under contract, and that the quantity of land required will be about one million acres.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the bill, declaring it to be but a continuation of the swindling system of which the public lands have been given away to private corporations. The pretended renewal was simply an entirely new grant, having been forfeited by non-action.

Mr. ELA, (rep.) of N. H., desired to offer an amendment making a grant for railroads in New Hampshire, but Mr. Wilson, of Minn., who had charge of the bill declined to admit it.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., desired to have the bill amended so as to exclude timbered land from the grant.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, also desired to have the coal and iron lands excluded from the grant, and to require the railroad company to sell the land to actual settlers only, and in quantities not exceeding a quarter section, at not exceeding $2 50 an acre.

Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y., argued that fifty-five miles of the railroad contemplated by the bill was a new grant, not the renewal of an old one.

Mr. WILSON denied that it was so to the extent of more than twenty-five miles. In reply to Mr. Wood he argued that, as it was now admitted that the public lands should go to the actual settlers, Congress should adopt that policy which would prove most advantageous to the settlers; and that was the opening up of communication by railroads. After further discussion by Messrs. Wilson, Julian, Clarke, (rep.) of Kansas, and Washburn, of Wis., Mr. Ela moved that the bill be laid on the table; which was agreed to by a vote of 89 to 80.

A motion to reconsider the vote was made, and the House having refused to lay that motion on the table by a vote of 82 to 83, it was postponed till Tuesday next.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. PERRY, (rep.) of Mich., making appropriations for certain harbors in Michigan.

By Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky.—For the erection of United States court rooms, revenue offices and a post office in Covington, Ky.

By Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me.—To revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, remitting duties on all shipbuilding materials used for vessels in foreign trade.

By Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y.—To enable United States citizens to register foreign built vessels.

By Mr. REEVES, (dem) of N. Y.—Admitting to registry in ports of the United States certain iron and foreign composite vessels. It provides that from January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1881, citizens of the United States may purchase and import into the ports thereof, on certain condition, iron and composite foreign built vessels for the foreign carrying trade, restricting such vessels to the following classes:—Sailing vessels to be wholly of iron, and to be not less than 1,500 tons, new measurement; composite sailing vessels to be not less than 1,800 tons; steam vessels to be wholly of iron, and not less than 2,000 tons; composite steam vessels to be not less than 2,500 tons. Owners of all such vessels will be required to give a bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties in double the amount of sworn cost, that they shall not engage in the coastwise trade between ports of the United States; also to cause to be employed on such vessels as apprentices to learn the art of navigation and seamanship, American boys, between twelve and twenty years of age, as follows:—On vessels over 1,500 and under 1,800 tons, three boys; over 1,800 and under 2,000 tons, five boys; over 2,000 and under 2,500 tons, seven boys; 2,500 tons and upwards, ten boys. In default of compliance with the regulations the owners of the vessels are liable to a penalty of $1,000, one-half of which sum is to go to the informer and one-half to the appropriation for lighthouses; and in case of war or insurrection the United States is to have the right to take possession by purchase or charter of such vessels.

Section two provides for the placing of such vessels on a footing of entire equality with American built vessels in respect of rights, immunities, privileges and obligations, in so far as they may be affected by the provisions of any United States or State law, or of any treaty.

Section three repeals any acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

By Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal.—Making appropriation for a government building in San Francisco. Also, authorizing the transfer of valid pre-emption claims to actual settlers. Also, amendatory of the act of July 23, 1866, to quiet land titles in California, conferring jurisdiction on local land officers. Also, amendatory of the pre-emption laws, allowing joint entry by coterminous proprietors.

By Mr. COLLUM, (rep.) of Ill.—Amendatory of the organic act of Idaho.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of Pa.—To authorize the Jersey Shore National Bank of Pennsylvania to change its location.

By Mr. CHURCHILL, (rep.) of N. Y.—To exempt certain boats from the payment of Marine Hospital dues. Also amendatory of the act of the 15th of July, 1870, relating to boats carrying passengers between American ports and Lake Superior.

By Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn.—Explanatory of the appropriation for public improvements.

By Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of Texas—To indemnify citizens of Bramham, Washington county, Texas, for loss of private property, by fire and pillage, at the hands of United States soldiers.

By Mr. CONNOR, (dem.) of Texas—Repealing the duty on sugar, tea and coffee.

By Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio—Granting condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Youngstown, Ohio.

By Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y.—For the abolition of the franking privilege and to provide for the transmission of official documents and other public matter.

By Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt.—To amend the act of July 18, 1866, "further to prevent smuggling."

By Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill.—To authorize and promote telegraphic communication between America, Asia and Europe.

By Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn.—For improvement of the harbor of New Haven, Conn.

By Mr. JULIAN—Amendatory of the pre-emption laws.

PROPOSED ABROGATION OF THE OFFICES OF ADMIRAL AND VICE ADMIRAL.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., asked leave to introduce and put upon its passage a bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral of the navy—the former at once and the latter when a vacancy occurs.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Mo., objected.

Mr. LOGAN thereupon gave notice that he would move on Monday next to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered as follows:—

By Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich.—Calling for the annual report for 1870 of the Chief of Engineers on Harbor and River Improvements. Adopted.

THE LATE CENSUS.

By Mr. HALDEMAN, (dem.) of Pa.—Instructing the Census Committee to inquire into the complaints as to the accuracy of the late census, and whether the reliability of the basis of representation is thereby affected. Adopted.

By Mr. BUFFINTON, (rep.) of Mass.—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report as to the suitability of the building at Fall River, Mass., used for a Custom House, Post Office and Internal Revenue Office. Adopted.

By Mr. ARCHER, (dem.) of Md.—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish copies of all deeds on file in the Navy Department for the land occupied by the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Adopted.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis.—Calling on the President for information as to the stationing of federal troops at Montgomery, Ala., to prevent the Governor elect from taking possession and entering on the duties of his office, and as to the stationing of troops at other places without the request of the Legislature or Executive for the purpose of suppressing domestic violence.

Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La., objected.

By Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass.—Calling for the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear Admiral Poor from January to June, 1870, relative to the search of American vessels by the Spanish authorities. Adopted.

By Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Minn.—Calling for information as to whether any of the Pacific Railroad Companies have made default in the payment of the interest on their guaranteed bonds, and what amount thereof had been paid by the government. Adopted.

By Mr. COX—Rescinding the resolution causing the Committee on Reconstruction, and discharging that committee forever. Objected to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cullom in the chair, and distributed the President's Message among the various committees. That portion referring to American commerce and the revival of the shipping interests was referred to the Committee on Commerce, not to the special committee on navigation interests.

The committee then rose, and the House, at a quarter past three P. M., adjourned.

CATASTROPHE AT SEA.

Collision Between Two Steamers in a Fog Off Long Branch—The Isaac Bell Disabled and Towed Back into Port—One Man Killed—Inquest on the Body.

Another accident has now to be added to the already lengthy list of casualties to steamships at sea during the past two months, and this, like most accidents occurring on the mighty deep, is attended with loss of life. At about twelve o'clock on Monday night the steamer Champion, of the Charleston line, and the steamer Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion line, came in collision off Long Branch, resulting in

A TERRIFIC CRASH

and great injury to the latter vessel. The Champion was returning to New York from a trip to Charleston, and when off the Woodlands a dense fog arose, so that it was impossible to see distinctly more than ten or twelve feet ahead. The Isaac Bell was going on a voyage to Norfolk. The Champion struck her starboard wheel, crushing it and the wheelhouse, while half the iron work of the wheel was doubled up as though it had been a piece of bell wire, the paddles being turned first away from the ship's side and then twisted up again in half a circle toward the wheel box, and presenting the appearance of a

A VIOLENT COLLISION.

Her bulwarks were stove in, and, from the force with which the vessels collided, the cathead and a number of wooden and iron fragments were strewn upon the deck and on the side rigging of the Isaac Bell.

The captain of the latter makes the following report of the disaster:—The Isaac Bell left New York on Monday evening, 5th inst., at eight o'clock, bound for Norfolk. After passing Sandy Hook and the Highland lightship we

ENCOUNTERED A DENSE FOG.

While off the Woodlands he heard a steam whistle, to which he made the usual signal to "go to port," and slackened the engine to one bell, then stopped altogether. He next made the steamer's light about one point and a half on the starboard bow, and made every effort to avoid a collision, but without avail, for in almost an instant after he had stopped the Champion came up and struck his vessel forward on the starboard paddle wheel, and, in addition to the damage above mentioned, broke the starboard engine shaft. Subsequently his ship was towed back to New York by the Champion. There was no personal injury to either the crew or passengers of the Champion; but John James, an oiler on board the Isaac Bell, was

KILLED ON THE SPOT,

leaving a widow and two orphans to mourn his loss.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Coroner Flynn held an inquest on board the steamer Isaac Bell, lying at pier No. 37 North river, on the body of John James, who was killed during the collision. One of the arms of deceased was severed from his body and was lost overboard. Evidence was adduced to show that death resulted almost instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was returned, and the remains were taken to his late residence, Mount Vernon, Westchester county, for interment.

GERMAN SANITARY FAIR.

The treasurer, Mr. Frederick Kühne, reports the following as the total receipts of the recent fair:—

For cash donations	$15,265
For season tickets	6,294
For admission to the hall, picture gallery and curiosity cabinet	6,368
For goods, &c.	53,556
Total	$81,484
Expenses	7,853
Net proceeds	$73,630

The drawing of the pianos, organ and shawl will take place this evening at eight o'clock at the Liederkranz Hall.

The general committee will meet to-morrow (Thursday) evening at eight o'clock, at Steinway Hall, to receive the treasurer's report.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE RECENTLY BURNED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans *Picayune* gives the following reminiscences of the Varieties theatre which was destroyed by fire in that city on the 1st instant:—

The building which has just been consumed by the flames was built upon the site of the old Gaiety theatre, which was erected November 7, 1849, by the Varieties Association, and was also burned to the ground in March, 1854. The old theatre was very successfully managed by Tom Placide, and was no sooner destroyed than the association took steps to erect the building which has just been swept away. It was commenced in 1854 and finished in time for the fall business of 1855, under Boucicault. The season, however, was poor, and Mr. Boucicault broke down after a few months, Mr. Crisp taking charge and running the theatre till 1857, when Tom Placide took it for the season of 1857-8. He was followed by John Owen, who retained the management till 1861. The companies engaged by Placide and Owen will long be remembered here. They embraced many of the finest actors and actresses that have ever appeared upon the American stage, and shed lustre upon the profession—such men as the Placides (Tom and Harry) themselves, John Owen himself, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Charles Howard, George Jordan, Couldock, Sothern, Sara Stevens, Mark Smith, Charlotte Thompson, Mr. Bass, Mr. Henry Farren, Mr. and Mrs. John Sefton, George Holland, and others of equal talent. Messrs. Lewis Baker & Lawrence Barrett followed Mr. Owen, and in a season of twenty seven weeks netted the snug sum of $40,000. Messrs. Floyd & King then took the Varieties, and kept it until 1868, when Mr. Floyd assumed charge. His lease expired in May, 1870. Mr. Crickard became the lessee, securing Mr. Baker as manager.

The Varieties has ever been a favorite and fashionable resort, the various managements having made it their special endeavor to elevate the popular taste by producing the standard dramas and beautiful English comedies, the influences of which are refining and ennobling. Many of the first stars in the theatrical firmament have appeared upon its boards, and intelligent audiences have watched with breathless interest within its walls the unfolding of Shakspeare's matchless tragedies, when nearly every *rôle* was in the hands of a master. The loss of such an edifice is a public calamity, and we specially condole with Manager Baker and the artists of his company in the calamity which has so suddenly befallen them.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Approaching Session of the Legislature.

A Sober Glance at What May be Expected—The Governor's Message—House Committees—The Auditor to be Set Back—Filibustering Anticipated.

ALBANY, Dec. 7, 1870.

PREPARING FOR THE SESSION.

Our people are beginning to make preparations for the approaching ninety-fourth session of the Legislature. The public buildings are being put in order and the hotels and private boarding houses are already entering upon the business of assigning quarters to the more or less distinguished. In the matter of boarding and lodging it is pretty certain that suits of apartments in private houses rather than in public hotels will be the fashion the coming session. This is a good idea. The old fashion of hotel lodgings, with their fascinating surroundings and facilities for dissipation, together with the objectionable feature of excessive publicity, or, if it may be so termed, "extreme accessibility," has had a damaging effect upon many pleasant-minded men, who, although they have brains and influence, have not had the resolution to resist the blandishments of pretended friends. Thus have a number of intelligent men, all good representatives, been brought to the verge of political ruin. Indeed, it is a miracle that so few have been plunged into the sea of irreclaimable political obscurity.

A SOBER SESSION AND A SOBER SOCIETY.

We are anticipating a sober session—at least one that will not be marked by so many reckless scenes of dissipation as characterized the last. Men who have heretofore been distinguished as free livers and generous imbibers have formed an odd association, known as the "Society of Single Drinkers," no member of which is allowed to take more than one drink at a time in the same place. The moral influence of such an association in a city like Albany during the sitting of the Legislature may be well imagined, if not feelingly described.

WHAT GOSSIP HAS TO SAY.

Gossip, with her many tongues, is already busy with the affairs of the approaching session. It is conceded that the Legislature will be democratic "by a throat-latch," as the jockeys would say. "Enough to swear by" is all any good Tammany democrat need require. There need be no fear of "Callicoting," with the mournful spectacle of a certain unfortunate and persecuted individual before their eyes. The officers of the Senate and heads of committees in that body will probably remain as at last session. In the House there may be some changes in minor offices, but Hitchman will be re-elected Speaker, Armstrong re-elected Clerk, and Rhoads re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms. The House being democratic, the following gentlemen, all democrats, Gossip says, may be appointed chairmen of the several committees, viz.:—

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—John C. Jacobs, of Kings.
Judiciary—Thomas C. Fields, of New York.
Railroads—James M. Nelson, of Rockland.
Insurance—Weed, of Clinton.
Banks—Coon, of Steuben.
Education—Flagg, of Troy.
Commerce and Navigation—Mosely, of Kings.
Privileges and Elections—Lord, of Monroe.
Cities—Frear, of New York.
Charitable and Religious Societies—Denis Burns, of New York.
Joint Committee on Rules—Timothy J. Campbell, of New York.
Roads and Bridge—Benjamin Ray, of Columbia.
Federal Relations—Wm. H. Murphy, of Albany.
Salt—Howe, of Oswego.
Indian Affairs—Wagner.
Canals—Randall.
State Prisons—Edmund Connolly, of New York.
Engrossed Bills—Decker, of Richmond.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

It is expected that Governor Hoffman's message will be a strong campaigning document for future service. It may almost be considered as foreshadowing the platform of the Hoffman wing of the democracy in 1872, in which the principles of letting "bygones be bygones," the burial of dead issues and the necessity of the democracy once more taking the lead in the affairs of the nation will be urgently advocated. The old hunkers may be startled at the grounds the Governor may assume in relation to the negro amendments to the constitution; but there is no doubt the policy he advocates will be the policy of the party in the future.

THE AUDITOR SET BACK.

Among the acts of the approaching session will be the setting back of the Auditor's bureau into the Comptroller's Department, where it formerly was. This will be a mild rebuke to the amiable gentleman who officiates as State Auditor, and who, it seems, has been altogether too amiable to the opponents of the powers that be. "He hath done those things which he should not have done, and left undone those things which he should have done." Therefore the edict has gone forth, "Let him be set back."

FILIBUSTERING ON THE ORGANIZATION.

Gossip is also busy with a report that the republicans will attempt to defeat the organization of the House by the tricks usual to party managers—tricks that in this case are like those of the "heathen Chinee"—likely to prove vain. There is no sign as yet of disaffection among the democrats, and if they all hang together they will have everything their own way.

A JOURNALIST FOR CLERK.

Among the candidates for a clerkship in the House is Colonel Northrop, a well known attaché of the Syracuse *Journal*.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

A Discharged Employe Shoots a Foreman at Trenton, N. J.

Yesterday morning the inhabitants of Trenton were startled with a report that Mr. Joseph Little, foreman of the weaving department of S. K. Wilson's woollen mill, had been shot at by a weaver. For the last three months an Englishman named James Thompson, about fifty-five years of age, has been working at the mill, and his manners have at times been so strange as to lead to a doubt of his sanity. Yesterday morning Mr. Little discharged Thompson, who waited at the doorway of the weaving room for the weaver to come out. Thompson drew a pistol from his pocket, aimed at Mr. Little and fired. Mr. Little immediately grappled with the man, who was thus prevented from doing further harm. Mr. Little escaped uninjured. The women and men employed in the mill were in great commotion. Some of the women weavers fainted. Search was made for the bullet, but it could not be found. Thompson coolly remarked that it was not necessary to look for the ball, as there was nothing but powder in the pistol. The accused was at once taken before Mayor Napoleon, who committed him to jail in default of bail. When before the Mayor the defendant gave the name of James Marsh. The belief is general that the man is insane, and from his past conduct it is inferred that those who have come in contact with him at work have had narrow escapes previously. Despite the protestations of the accused that there was nothing but powder in the pistol, an examination of the weapon showed an exploded bullet case, so that the ball must have gone somewhere. The pistol is a single-chambered one, with power sufficient to kill a man at fifty paces.

THE STEAMER MARIPOSA.

Report of the Safety of the Entire Crew.

Messrs. H. B. Cromwell & Co., to whose line the lost steamer Mariposa belonged, report the receipt by them of a despatch from their agents at New Orleans, conveying the following intelligence of the safety of the wrecked steamer:—

> NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6, 1870.
>
> Captain of General Meade reports that, off Key West, 2d instant, he was spoken by pilot boat Invincible, who reported that the crew of the Mariposa had been picked up.

No further despatches have as yet been received, but this will restore lost hopes to many.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain C. A. Hartwell is ordered to report to the Superintendent General of the Recruiting Service in New York city, to accompany recruits to the Twenty-fifth infantry. Captain E. R. Ames is ordered to report to the same post, to accompany recruits to the Twentieth infantry.

At his own request, First Lieutenant Whorton White is honorably discharged.

Second Lieutenant Alfred M. Rothall, Eleventh infantry, is ordered to proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, for duty.

The Superintendent General of the Recruiting Service at New York is ordered to forward all the disposable colored recruits at that depot to Galveston, to be assigned to the Twenty-fifth infantry.

MISS KATE FIELD'S LECTURE ON DICKENS.

Miss Kate Field repeated last evening, at Association Hall, before a large and appreciative audience, the lecture on Charles Dickens which she first read at the Globe theatre in Boston. It was then unanimously pronounced to be "a brilliant success," and this favorable verdict of Boston has now been heartily endorsed by New York. The Young Men's Universalist Association of this city made a fortunate selection of it as the fifth lecture in their course of 1870. It has already been well described as short and crisp, brimful of Dickens himself, and bringing the man and the author before the listeners by keen flashes of description, passages from this novel and that, bits from letters and fragments of conversation, and anecdotes from every quarter, most skilfully combined to make an artistic and agreeable whole. The anecdotes interspersed throughout the lecture deservedly won special applause. They were all put to the purpose, as well as told with a neatness of finish which would have delighted the poet Rogers, who spared no pains to make the anecdotes which enrich his "notes" marvels of conciseness and point. The allusions to the familiar pages of Dickens were no less happy and effective than ingenious. Mr. David Masson, in one of his lectures on "British Novelists," delivered to the members of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburg, in 1858, alluded to a true objection to Dickens that his idealism tends too much to extravagance and caricature, and to a certain mannerism or trick in labeling his characters with distinguishing phrases, of which, for instance, Mr. Micawber, Mark Tapley, Toots and many others are generalizations. The incessant repetition of the latter invective process, openly and without variation, had occasioned a certain recoil from his later writings among the cultivated and fastidious. "But," added Mr. Masson, "let any one observe our current table-talk or our current literature, and, despite this profession of dissatisfaction, and in the very circle where it most abounds, let him note how gladly Dickens is used, and how frequently his phrases, in fancies, and the names of his characters come in, as illustration, embellishment, proverb and seasoning. Take any periodical in which there is a severe criticism of Dickens' last publication, and, ten to one, in the same periodical, and perhaps by the same hand, there will be a leading article, setting out with a quotation from Dickens that flashes on the mind of the reader the thought which the whole article is meant to convey, or containing some allusion to one of Dickens' characters which enriches the text in the middle and floods it an inch round with color and humor." If this be true in such a case it can easily be imagined how much more true it is of so enthusiastic a eulogy of Dickens as that eloquently delivered last evening by Miss Kate Field. Perhaps Miss Field may have derived her impressions of Dickens too exclusively from his writings and from the necessarily partial views of his intimate associates; but, after all, may not an author of his stamp have bequeathed to the world his true, inmost character as a man in his works? Miss Field's indignant protest against the charge that Dickens "was no Christian" might well smite a puritanical Fulton with conviction as well as remorse.

DEATH OF A DOCTOR.

Clairvoyance and Homœopathy—Morphine and Mystery.

The Board of Health yesterday requested Coroner Schirmer to investigate the causes of death of the late George G. Lambertson, who departed this life at 222 West Nineteenth street. Dr. Stein, of 582 Seventh avenue, had certified that Mr. Lambertson

DIED FROM THE INORDINATE USE OF MORPHINE,

and this the Health Board refused to consider for a moment. The Coroner repaired to the house of the deceased and interviewed the widow, who related the following touching story:—Mr. Lambertson, born in Europe, immigrated to this country with many others. He was a Methodist, and became

A CLERGYMAN OF CINCINNATI.

When the war broke out south of Cincinnati he abandoned the Bible for a case of surgical instruments and went down to the scene of operations, with many others, to assist in cutting the men to pieces. He did this as

AN ASSISTANT SURGEON, U. S. A.

When the war ended Mr. Lambertson, with many others, came to New York, and, opening an office, began to treat diseases of nearly every nature while he was in a clairvoyant state. In this last profession, more than in any other, he thrived, doing a very extensive business as

A SLEEPER,

both at home and abroad. The widow also stated that he often held intercourse with the spirits of departed friends. She adds:—"He had long been accustomed to allay both his mental and physical sufferings by the use of morphine," and that "he often took twenty-five cents worth twice a day." He often wandered in his mind, and when Dr. Stein was called that gentleman advised him to discontinue the use of sulphate of morphine and gave him instead belladona and aconite

IN HOMŒOPATHIC DOSES.

After a careful examination Dr. Stein announced to the deceased that it was his opinion that he (the patient) was suffering from

A DISEASE IN HIS HEAD.

Mr. Lambertson, however, doubted this, and never could bring himself for a moment to believe that Dr. Stein's diagnosis of his case was a correct one. He was, himself, firmly convinced that he was suffering from

A DISEASE IN THE ABDOMEN,

and never lost faith in his opinion till he died on Sunday last. Deputy Coroner Cushman's examination of the body revealed the fact that Mr. Lambertson died from

A DISEASE OF THE HEART,

and that this only was the cause of his untimely end. The verdict of the Coroner's jury agreed with this last statement and establishes Dr. Cushman as "the wisest of the three wise doctors." Deceased was only thirty-seven years of age.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Standing Committees—Jack Reynolds Redivivus.

The Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday afternoon, the President in the chair. The following were announced as the

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Annual Taxes and Finance—Supervisors Hart, Mitchell and McKiever.
Civil Courts—O'Neill, Hart, McKiever and Woltman.
County Offices—Coman, Reilly, Woltman and Cuddy.
Criminal Courts and Police—Jerome, Irving, Schlicting and Plunkitt.
Public Charities and Correction—Plunkitt, O'Neill, Charloc and Schlichting.
Printing and Stationery—Hackett, Welch, Coman and Dimond.
Armories and Drill Rooms—Cuddy, Hackett, Reilly, Mitchell, Jerome and Dimond.
Fuel—Reilly, Welch, O'Neill and Irving.
Salaries—Woltman, Plunkitt, Welch and Hart.
Bridges—Mitchell, Charlock, McKiever and Irving.

THE GHOST OF A MURDERER.

A petition was handed in on behalf of Mr. Howe, the lawyer who defended Jack Reynolds, in which he requested the Board to "come down" handsomely to him in the matter of a fee for taking the part, legally, of the defunct bummer. The President remarked that he could not understand how the Board could pay Mr. Howe, as they had no power to foot any such "bills." After a little discussion, a resolution giving the petitioner $1,000 for his services as counsel for Reynolds was offered and referred to a committee, who will try their best to find out whether or not there is any law which authorizes them to pay the money. Of course, among the legal advisers they will consult upon the subject will not be the petitioner himself.

The Board adjourned, after transacting its routine business, to Tuesday next.

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The political issue in Georgia is simply this:—Democracy means constitutional liberty and opposition to the right conferring suffrage upon the negro and his right to hold office.

An election will be held in Mississippi on the 20th inst. to fill eleven vacancies in the State Legislature. Six of the vacancies occurred by resignation and five from death.

The following named distinguished individuals are aspirants for the seat in the United States Senate which will be vacated on the 4th of March next by Hon. W. T. Willey, of West Virginia:—C. J. Faulkner, A. R. Boteler, Colonel H. B. Smith, Daniel Lamb, H. G. Davis, Judge J. J. Jackson, Judge J. H. Ferguson, C. S. Lewis, Colonel Benjamin Wilson, A. J. Sweeney, F. Hereford, John Hall and W. H. Travers.

The negroes constitute about nine-tenths of the radical voters in Georgia, but the white radicals want to monopolize the offices. The negroes appear to be kicking up at this, whereupon the Macon *American Union*, a radical organ, says to them:—

> If the colored people persist in forcing themselves before the people for high offices, they will not only defeat their prospects for such positions for all time, but will blast the hopes of the republican party—their only friend.

The Hartford *Evening Post*, heretofore a steady radical paper, has run up the revenue reform flag. General Grant, his job and jobbing friends are too heavy a load to carry.

A Democratic State Convention of Texas will be held in Austin on the 23d of January for the purpose of promoting harmony, to effect the consolidation of the democratic party of the State; all of which is very much needed.

THE CRUSADE ON THE CRISPINS.

Who Will Stick Out to the "Last"?—Prices in New York and Elsewhere—Large Stock on Hand—Winter Coming and Both Parties Confident.

A HERALD reporter succeeded in passing the lines, and had a short and pleasant interview with some of the besieged shoe capitalists. The leader of the bosses is Mr. John M. Burt, a gentleman blessed with a "smile that is child-like and bland" and a world of keen calculation behind it. He claims to have lost $25,000 in the shoe business some time ago, though not in it at present, and is, on competent authority, pronounced to be the veritable "head centre" of a

SECRET ORDER OF BOOT BOSSES,

which turns out to be a wheel within the wheel of the New York Boot and Shoe Board. This organization has its headquarters at No. 4 Warren street, and in its constitution declares its objects to be

> to foster and promote the general welfare of the trade by affording facilities for frequent meeting and exchange of views of persons engaged therein, and for general co-operation in all matters affecting its varied interests.

Among its various committees is one of five on "labor," who

> shall have charge of all questions and matters of labor arising between the members of the association and their employes.

This committee, it was explained to the reporter, is a "dead" one, for,

SHOE JOBBERS BEING ADMISSIBLE

to membership, it was thought best that "manufacturers" alone should belong to it, and from this fact and, as they allege, the pressure of the Crispins, it put on a mask and adopted grips and passwords in imitation of its brawny and myriad-fisted opponent. In other words,

ONE SECRET SOCIETY HAS CREATED ANOTHER.

The bosses mingle an æsthetic hungering after intellectual communion with the stern necessities of their case, and a sympathising world is called on to

PITY THE BOSSES' MAGNIFICENT MISERY

when it reads from their report of the "incessant application" which they "treat themselves to." No wonder that, in a tone of lofty hoping after better things to follow, they write as follows:—

> Such persistent confinement, without the opportunity of occasionally enjoying unrestrained freedom with brethren in the trade or others, away from the sight of boots and shoes, must, in nearly all cases, belittle the mind and the better feelings of our nature.

The reporter could now no longer restrain his desire to see one of the æsthetic "board." He selected the principal "boss" in the venerable person of Mr. Edwin C. Burt, of 27 Park row. A number of fierce-looking Crispins stood gesticulating upon the sidewalk, and near by were some listless Crispin's looking silent and doleful as if they had

LITTLE ONES AT HOME

to be fed through the bitter days of winter.

Mr. Burt has a frank, kindly face, and seemed deeply interested in the question. He evidenced quite a paternal feeling for his hands, and said that previous to the formation of the Crispins he never had any difficulty with his men. He paid the best prices and undertook none but first class work. On being pressed as to the cause of the proposed reduction of fifteen per cent on the present wages, Mr. Burt said the causes were many. He first instanced the fact that at Newark

THE CRISPINS WERE CONTENT TO WORK

at wages varying from eighteen to twenty dollars a week, while the society wages in the city were twenty-four dollars. He showed the reporter his books and they exhibited an average of twenty-five dollars. The trade in Newark, Rochester and Syracuse and other places, obtaining their work at lower rates, were gradually taking their business away from them. This, combined with the dulness of the late season, caused a loss to the manufacturers, and they had resolved to

APPEAL TO THE MEN

to help their employers out of their difficulties by consenting to a reduction of wages; otherwise

HE WOULD BE OBLIGED TO CLOSE

for the winter. Last year, in the slack season, he offered them the alternative of reducing the hands or working on short time. The men creditably chose the latter. In answer to a question as to whether any compromise had been agreed on he said his hands had met him about half an hour previous, but only offered a trifling reduction, while, on account of the high quality of his work, they were charging in excess of society rates. This was only on one branch of work.

In reply to a query whether he would back down if the Crispins showed a strong front, he said:—"No. I have plenty of stock on hand, and, although I wish to employ the hands during the dull time at terms which would serve both, I do not take a position to recede from it afterwards."

If, as it looks at present, the Crispins are obstinate and still defy the Nemesis of the "heathen Chinee," it will then be a question which will stick to the last.

A DIAMOND RAE.

Mrs. Lynch's Brilliants on Their Travels—An Affair Not Quite Plumb.

Mrs. Teresa Lynch, of No. 721 Broadway, appeared before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, and preferred a complaint against William J. Rae, of the Park Avenue Hotel, and George Raphael, of No. 95 Church street, charging them with conspiring to defraud her out of a diamond cross, ring and broach on the 29th of November last, valued at $1,500.

Mrs. Lynch testified that on the above date a person with whom she had formerly dealt, named B. W. Plumb, called upon her and stated he had a customer who would purchase the above property, and if she would entrust it to him he would return either the money or the diamonds. Plumb after receiving the property proceeded to the office of Raphael, where he was to meet Rae by appointment. The latter informed him that he had a customer for the diamonds at the office of Lockwood & Co., No. 92 Broadway, and if he would accompany him and give him the property he would dispose of them and they would receive a handsome percentage, which was to be divided.

Plumb and Raphael accompanied Rae to the office on Broadway and remained outside while the latter entered the building to dispose of the property to his friend. After

WAITING NEARLY AN HOUR AND A HALF

for Rae to make his appearance they visited the office and ascertained he had not been there and no such person as he represented was going to purchase the diamonds was employed there. Rae had entered the front door of the building with the diamonds and gone out at the back to the loan office of Hazman Leopold, No. 39 Nassau street, where he obtained $800 on them, representing that the property was his.

Mrs. Lynch, ascertaining where her diamonds were, on Saturday last appeared before Justice Shandley at Jefferson Market, and procured a search warrant, which was placed in the hands of officer Brennan, of the Court squad, who recovered the property, and restored them to Mrs. Lynch by order of the Justice. Lucilla Carrere, of 107 Amity street, testified that on the Sunday night previous to the day Mrs. Lynch entrusted the property to Plumb she heard Rae and Raphael in her house, conspiring together to defraud Mrs. Lynch out of the property.

A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Brennan, who yesterday afternoon arrested Rae and arraigned him before Justice Cox. Rae, who has been arrested several times for passing bogus checks, denied the charge preferred against him, but was held for examination. Raphael has not yet been arrested.

A DARING BURGLARY.

Three Thousand Dollars in Gold Bonds and Money Stolen from a Catholic Publishing House.

On Saturday night last burglars secreted themselves in the second story of No. 4 Dey street, which is occupied by various firms as offices. During the night they went out through the scuttle, carrying the ladder with them, by means of which they ascended to the roof of No. 6. Here they found it necessary to call the ladder again into requisition to reach the roof of No. 8, which is one story higher. Proceeding along the roofs to No. 16 they forced open the scuttle by means of jimmies and gained an entrance. They at once made their way down to the second floor, occupied by Turgis & Co., publishers of Catholic works, who occupy the second and third floors. On the second floor is a large safe in which were $3,000 in gold bearing bonds payable to bearer, $250 in currency and $300 worth of gold medals. The front and rear were darkened by means of iron shutters, but by the aid of lanterns they removed the safe to the rear some time during Sunday, smashed it to pieces with wedges and jimmies and effected an entrance to the contents. The bonds and other property were carried off. They must have made their exit in the way they entered.

The robbery was discovered on Monday morning on opening No. 16. Officer Dutcher found the door of No. 4 open some time during Monday night and had it secured. The sufferers of the burglary positively refuse to give particulars as to their loss, stating that the police officials at headquarters had instructed them to refer all reporters of the press to that office; but Chief Irving denies this statement, and the books show that the robbery was not reported in the detective's office. The numbers of the bonds, which are of the issue of 1865, are 1,973, 46,791, 47,205, 42,871, 32,286 and 9,684. The firm advertise them as "lost or stolen."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The census shows 589 colored persons in New-Hampshire, eighty-five more than in 1860.

The horse that carried the mail between Jefferson and Quitman, in Texas, having died, the mail service has stopped.

Two Arabs who entered Mexico in the French army are in Brownsville seeking employment as farm laborers.

Mayor Horr, of Brookhaven, Miss., who was struck on the head with a brickbat by an assassin several weeks since, has died from the effects of his wound. A negro is acting Mayor.

The official returns of the census of Pennsylvania show an increase of population in the State of 586,388. The increase between 1840 and 1850 was 587,753, and between 1850 and 1860 594,829.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Views of Experts Upon the President's Message and Secretary Boutwell's Report—Sales Yesterday.

Real estate circles were mostly exercised yesterday by the President's Message and Secretary Boutwell's report. The general feeling in regard to these is that they are unsatisfactory. The President's reference to the Alabama claims was regarded as eminently peaceful, and his proposition to purchase these claims generally regarded as "buncombe," Congress being extremely unlikely to accept any such suggestion. The fact is, that although people talk largely about the Alabama claims, they generally have very little confidence in their legitimacy. The popular feeling in respect to this matter is scarcely likely, however, to reach the point of consenting to the purchase of these claims by the American government.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE SECRETARY

in respect to its influence upon real estate was regarded as opposed to the improvement of the real estate market, owing to the repressing influence of the proposition that the appropriations for the current year should be continued for next year so as to include the means of purchasing a large amount of bonds during next year similar to his policy during the present year. Walking in the course of his daily tour into the office of a real estate dealer near the Exchange Salesroom the writer inquired

WRITER.—What do you think will be the effect of the Secretary of the Treasury's report upon real estate?

THE INTERVIEWED.—Well, sir, candidly, I am inclined to think the Secretary is in error in thus calling for the continued imposition of taxes upon us in order to pay off this debt.

WRITER.—Then you think, Mr. ——, that the taxes ought to be reduced?

THE INTERVIEWED.—Yes; to use a homely expression, posterity never did anything for us, why should we do so much for posterity?

WRITER.—You don't believe, then, in the immediate payment of the public debt?

THE INTERVIEWED.—Certainly not. This debt was incurred for the preservation of the Union. That end is of greater importance to our children than to us. To secure it we gave our lives and those of our dearest and fondest; we have suffered grief, anxiety, trouble and ruin; our business has been destroyed and the competence we once enjoyed reduced to struggling. All this we have done for the Union. It is not, therefore, too much to expect that our children should bear their share of the great struggle.

WRITER.—You believe, then, that

A MORE LIBERAL POLICY

in respect to the financial administration of the government would be beneficial to the country?

THE INTERVIEWED—Undoubtedly, it would stimulate enterprise by holding out a reasonable prospect of profit. Just consider, the Secretary claims credit for the purchase of $60,000,000 of bonds. That is, $60,000,000 withdrawn from the legitimate profit of business throughout the country. That $60,000,000 might have been invested in real estate. It certainly, if not absorbed in that way, would have by its movement imparted animation in some department of trade.

WRITER.—You are not, then, an advocate of Secretary Boutwell's policy?

THE INTERVIEWED.—No, sir. The country is groaning under a burden of taxation which represses industry, cramps enterprise, checks speculation, and is eating up the profits of all our merchants. While this state of things lasts there is no hope for real estate. If Congress could be only sensible enough to rebuke this Secretary, who appears to act as though he were merely a receiver, there would be an immediate reaction, and a very quick recovery might be looked for.

Leaving this gentleman, whose views deserve consideration from his position in the very centre of a large financial and real estate connection, the writer visited others, and met with

SIMILAR SENTIMENTS.

The general feeling in the real estate market, as well as in the stock exchange and in the commercial circles, seems to be in favor of a reduction of taxation. The following article, cut from

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,

was shown to the writer as an argument in this connection:—

> Neither in the President's Message nor in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is there much that is gratifying respecting our national finances. The President says:—
>
> "The average value of gold as compared with national currency for the whole of the year 1869 was about 134, and for seven months of 1870 the same relative value has been about 115. The approach to a specie basis is very gratifying; but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keep up prices, to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when, by wise and prudent legislation, Congress should look to a policy which would place our currency at par with gold at no distant day."
>
> This is not very profound, and lacks the one great essential of recommending any policy calculated to bring about the result so much desired.
>
> The Secretary, without offering any greater encouragement, takes more decided ground. He recommends a continuance of the present high revenue, in order to furnish a surplus for the purchase of bonds at the rate of $50,000,000 per year, or, in other words, a perpetuation of the present Treasury policy. The Secretary appears to have no other appreciation of his duties than this. He seems to regard the country in a bankrupt condition and he a receiver appointed in the interest of the creditors to collect as much revenue as possible and discharge their claims with the utmost despatch. In doing this the future interests of the country are to be entirely ignored.
>
> It is this "one idea" presiding over the national financial policy that has worked incalculable evils during the past year. The Secretary argues that we are prosperous because his revenue is great. He loses sight of the fact that he gets nearly all the profit. Business during the year has undoubtedly expanded, but the yearly balance-sheets already begin to indicate that the profits have been small. Taxes in one form or other have eaten up all the dividends, and many men seeming to be doing an extensive trade have found it difficult to pay current expenses.
>
> The prosperity of the country is thus illusory. The dry goods business, it is said, was never more active, the embarrassment of those engaged in it never greater. We ask the reason why, and are informed—taxes. Cannot some one in Congress give us some new system of financial policy?

THIS FEELING

of a desire for a reduction of the taxes is not partisan, but pervades all classes, and it is significant that it is accompanied with a general conviction that Congress will in some way accede to the popular desire.

THE SALES YESTERDAY.

The opening sales of the week took place yesterday at the "Exchange," with the following attractions:—Six lots, south side Sixty-eighth street, west of Sixth avenue, sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of T. G. Lane, referee, by Messrs. V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.; a four story brick house and lot, No. 318 Thirty-ninth street, by Mr. Wm. Kennelly; a plot of ground on the northwest corner of Elm street and Catharine lane, by Mr. D. M. Seaman, and the leasehold premises known as No. 394 East Houston street, by James M. Miller—lease from the Wynkoop estate for twenty-one years from May 1, 1859—ground rent $150 per annum. Annexed are the full particulars:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON AND CO.	
6 lots s. s. 68th st., 500 ft. w. of 8th av., each 25x100.5. James Reed	$34,000
BY WILLIAM KENNELLY.	
4 s. b. house and lot, No. 318 39th st., w. of 8th av., lot 25x98.9. Edward Burke	17,700
BY D. M. SEAMAN.	
A plot of ground n. w. corner Elm st. and Catharine lane, 41.5x39.2x44x20. C. B. Gurney	18,000
BY JAMES M. MILLER.	
The leasehold premises known as No. 394 East Houston and 285 2d sts., lot 26x70.2. W. Alphonse	4,125
BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO.	
At private sale 4 lots n. e. corner 7th av. Boulevard and 127th st	18,000

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON AND CO.

At private sale, the lot 25 feet front and rear by 100 in depth, with the brick dwelling thereon, and known as No. 82 Franklin street, for $35,000, through Cornelius Westervelt, executor.

Southeast corner of the Grand Boulevard and 82d street, four full, to Mr. James Wilson for $55,000.

The high stoop brown stone dwelling (to be altered for store purposes) No. 244 West 23d street, between the Grand Opera House and Booth's Theatre, price $35,000; purchased by Francis Martin.

SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Petition to Congress to Abolish Pilot Fees—Important to Domestic Shipowners.

The members of this association held a meeting yesterday at No. 62 Pine street, Mr. James A. Van Brunt in the chair.

After the usual preliminary business had been concluded the secretary read the report of the committee that had been appointed to inquire into the collection of demurrage dues from consignees of vessels laden with ice or lumber. A resolution was offered to the effect that

VESSELS LOADED WITH ICE

should allow the consignee twenty-four hours "lay time," and afterwards a 100 tons a day must be unloaded by consignee or the captain of the vessel to claim demurrage at the rate of ten cents per day per ton. Lumber vessels should also allow twenty-four hours "lay time," but if the consignee does not unload 25,000 feet per day, captains of said vessels to claim twenty cents per 1,000 feet of lumber per day. A test case was recommended to be tried at an early day, and the resolutions were adopted.

The chairman next offered the following resolution in relation to

THE COASTING TRADE:—

> Whereas the coasting trade of the United States is heavily burdened with taxes and fees, for which it receives no equivalent in services, among which are compulsory pilotage and pilot license fees, amounting to a large sum per ton annually on vessels making from twenty to thirty ports per year outward and inward, and for which pay is compelled by said law; everywhere services are refused; and whereas public opinion is in favor of fostering in every legal and prudent manner the commercial marine of our country; and whereas our representatives in Congress have shown a desire to relieve said interests from all oppression and unfair burdens; therefore be it
>
> Resolved, That this association do most respectfully petition that all compulsory pilotage and pilot license fees be abolished, and that no charge of any kind shall be collected from any vessel engaged in the coasting trade of the United States except for services accepted and rendered.

This resolution was adopted, and the secretary instructed to engross it and forward it to the chairmen of Committees on Commerce in Congress at once.

THE PRIZE RING.

Brutal Encounter Between Billy McLean, of New York, and Jim Murray, the "California Lad."

THE BATTLE FOUGHT IN DELAWARE.

M'LEAN THE WINNER.

Twenty-five Rounds in Twenty-five Minutes.

Elkton, Cecil County, Md., Dec. 6, 1870.

Quiet, industrious Elkton, in "My Maryland," and pleasant, but somnolent Newark, six miles distant, in the bordering Commonwealth of Delaware, have had a sensation—a sensation, although not peculiar to them, yet not the less unexpected, and one which it will require many days for their peaceful citizens to overcome a virtuous indignation at the irruption in their midst of a gang of strange, uncouth, savage looking fellows, some with dyed black mustaches and red shirts, and others with overcoats of brilliant hues and gaudy watch chains, who this morning, at the dead hour of two o'clock, visited them to witness another of those terribly disgraceful exhibitions that so long have given the taint of pollution to our land—a prize fight.

This contest, decided soon after the sun had passed over the adjoining hills and warmed the chill morning atmosphere of December, was between Billy McLean, of New York, and Jim Murray, the "California Lad." The match had been made six weeks and was gotten up to test the relative merits of the men, and with the signing of the articles of agreement it was given out that it should be decided upon the "dead level," no underhanded manipulation being allowed or countenanced.

THE GLADIATORS.

It was really the maiden fight of both men. The record of their lives has been very fair and unstained by any of the foul tricks and filthy subterfuges of many of their associates of the ring. Each has worked and worked hard, day by day, for their living, and had been kept from previous brutal encounters by some potent influence—either lack of confidence on the part of their friends or lack of confidence in themselves. All the fighting of a professional character McLean had previously done was in a room with Tim Hussey, whom he whipped. At one time it was thought that Billy had the consumption, and that insidious disease was eating out his heart's core. He was in a decline and would not thrive, and his true friends shook their heads and ominously spoke of a time that he would be disposed of as both fighter and preacher are at some day. But Billy didn't die with consumption, and to-day, by his bearing and gallantry in the fight, which he won by his opponent's continued and repeated violation of the rules of the ring, striking him foul, has placed him higher in the estimation of his friends and given him a name for possessing more shrewdness, more genuine good temper and more science than they ever thought him possessed of. Billy is getting along in life, almost too old to fight, "stripped to the buff," perhaps, as he is thirty-five years of age. He was born in Preston, England, and stands five feet ten inches high. To fit him for this encounter he had been in training five weeks at modest headquarters in West Philadelphia, and under the advice of that faithful little mentor Harry Hicken, he was built up and put in as good condition as his framework would allow.

Jim Murray, alike to Billy, toiled all day for his support, and, though surrounded with bummers of the lowest type, had been a fair fellow and disposed to deal justly with all. Jim spent much of his life in California, but what he did there, if anything, in the bruising line we are not advised. His first and only appearance in the ring in this section was some six or seven weeks ago at Red Bank, N. J., when he "put up his hands" with Jerry Donovan, but which at the end of the third round broke up in a terrible row. Jim is a common place looking chap, square-headed, short-necked, very muscular, bull dog in shape and manner, and looks the determined man all over. He really is such, but to-day he lost by the violations of rules what might, if it had been fought out to the bitter end, proved a slashing mill. Jim, like his adversary Billy, was born across the water, having commenced his probationary existence in Leeds, England, thirty-two years ago, his parents being of Irish extraction, but having lived long in the town of his birth. Jim trained himself for this little turn-up, merely having a "rubber" as an attendant, whose duty it was to dry his skin well after his daily walks. His height is five feet seven inches.

PREPARATION.

The preliminaries of the fight had been quietly arranged. It was in the hands of Jem Colbert, an open-eyed and battle-worn veteran, silent when work is being done, and ready to serve his friends so long as they manifest the disposition to act on the "square" with him. In his little hostelrie in Philadelphia were the arrangements made to bring together these aspirants for fistic honors, and where quietly Jem, stakeholder and referee as he was, pointed out the way. There was none of your Kit Burn mysteriousness about Jem. He told you how to go, and trusting in him you went, and found he could be the friend of buffers and yet not be a liar.

"MY MARYLAND" THE PLACE.

From Jem we went thence to the Baltimore depot, where gathered together in bands, awaiting the departure of the half-past eleven o'clock train, were the Assyrians and Turcos who meant to sweep down upon a peaceful community in order to gratify their brutal passions. As the time of departure arrived the crowds increased, and the whistle of the locomotive hurried pell-mell into every car the detachment of roughs and fighters. They were charming companions, and the regular travellers stood aghast and shrank from coming in contact with the throng. Like a swarm of locusts they were, and while they drank whiskey, brought with them in mysterious looking bottles by the gallon, and crammed sandwiches of terrific bulk down the orifices intended for their mouths, until, appetites appeased, they scanned the cars for victims which they desired to "chaff," and provoke the innocent to a muss that their brutal instincts of "busting a snoot" or eating off an ear might be early gratified. Forty-six miles they journeyed to this town, and these were miles of terror to all but themselves. There were of them about two hundred of as precious a set of rascals as ever, were borne over the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, and yet they behaved better on this "moonlight excursion," as they termed it, than they do on the banks of the Schuylkill, where, unhappily for the surrounding people, most of them stop.

"NOT SO FAST, GENTLEMEN."

All this time Maryland, or rather its authorities, had not been asleep. So soon as the Prosecuting County Attorney of Cecil county heard of the intended fight he telegraphed up the road to Baltimore for aid in protecting the town of Elkton, as he knew such a gang would quarrel with hotel keepers, break into houses, rob henroosts and commit every species of desperation known of and some little thought of by the worst criminals. The response was satisfactory in the extreme, as the midnight train from the Monumental City brought to them Deputy Marshal Jacob Frey and twenty-two stalwart policemen, who awaited contentedly the incoming train, with its load of rascality. Twenty minutes past one o'clock the revolving wheels of the engine ceased with a whirr at the little station, and one by one the visitors with heavy footsteps trod the hard ground and raised their voices high, making for the moment pleasant re-echoes under the clear sky, in which the stars hours before had taken their places like silent sentries. A moment and they were caught by the shoulders by official hands, and when the last had been arrested all were put into a room and guarded by the officers. Under surveillance at the depot and at a neighboring hotel they were kept until the fight was over. The skulking lads of the town, who rendezvous around the depot from morning until night, at daybreak stumbled over fifteen or twenty revolvers loaded to the muzzles, which the quiet lads had "zipped" out of the windows at the time of their arrest and confinement.

Some of the "good talkers of the crowd" were liberated at the instance of influential friends immediately, and after the men, women and children of Elkton had long retired to rest went wandering like lost Arabs around homes of happiness and solitude.

"Sheeny, come let's go to bed," shouted one blonde rascal to another of similar ilk, in a voice like the filing of a saw. "Come, let's find a henroost or a hotel. I want to rest."

"None for Joseph; I aint on it—bloody a bed for me; let's go into the barroom; that's safer with the cops," and the candidates for some penitentiary accordingly went for the little tavern near the depot. Here, with genial companions, who had been in town all day, they gave the swelled-headed landlord of the place a "benefit" he will not easily nor soon forget. Gin and bitters, rum and applejack went down their throats in countless "nips," and the number of drinks they called for and obtained and forgot to pay for was a suitable "equiv" for were as the pebbles on the beach. But, although ready for any invasion, Elkton was safe, because the twenty-two stalwart men of Baltimore, representing peace and goodwill, had orders to "kill the first man who resisted dangerously." It was enough. They kept the peace.

SEARCHING FOR THE FIGHTERS.

At the end of the village, in the Terrace, a tavern like all country inns, with sanded floor, barroom and portly landlord, the crowd, not under restraint, searched for the fighters. It was not yet light, nor would it be for two hours, yet the landlord was up and attending to business, while in the square room were half a dozen rough-looking men and some of the poor "white trash" of the village, sleeping off their debauch of the last evening. One glance at the party and we felt assured all was right—nothing but a prize fight could bring such a gang together at that unseemly hour. We asked for Billy McLean, knowing that Murray was at Newark, but the crowd was ignorant of that fact. The burly boss said he knew nothing of such a person, but after some little parley he showed us to an upper room, where Harry Hicken greeted us, in whose hands is his charge, now taking his last nap like an innocent child before the final training for the fight of the morning.

TO THE BATTLE GROUND.

At five o'clock, while the stars were flashing their last gleams for the night on the Big Elk and the Little Elk, which form the river that runs like a sheet of silver at the foot of the village, we procured a carriage at the livery stable of the town, and with a lad as driver, not yet of age, but with an old head on young shoulders, we followed the carriage with McLean to the spot selected for the contest. It is in a noted locality, three miles from Elkton, Md., and four from Newark, Del., on the line that divided the two States. The presence of the Maryland police necessitated the fight taking place in Delaware, and as you only jump a fence to be in one State or the other the change was easily made. Above and around the spot and historic grounds for fighting with pistols and fighting with fists. Here Professor Patterson wounded General Cadwallader in a duel in 1823; here O'Rourke and the Irish Giant and Gallagher fought in 1829; here Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, shot General Watson Webb in an affair of honor, in 1843; here Coburn whipped McCool, and here Sam Collyer vanquished Kelly.

The officers greeted the coming crowd and McLean, and told them that it was none of their business how much they fought, so long as the peace of Maryland was assured and the laws not violated.

The stakes had been taken from Elkton in the carriage of McLean and that of a friend, and the rope was concealed in a strange looking package that seemed more like a bag of grain than anything else. At a given word from Jem Colbert the stakes and ropes were carried over the fence on the Delaware side into a field owned by Samuel Harris, of Glasgow, Md., one hundred yards distant from the Maryland line, where, by the direction of Jem and Frank Pugh, of Philadelphia, they were dropped on a spot of damp but level ground, at the edge of a grove of pin oaks.

PITCHING THE RING.

At a quarter to eight o'clock the dull thuds of a blacksmith's sledge told the story of stakes being driven into the ground. The soil was soft and easily penetrated, but a chilling nor'wester from the Iron Hills beyond made the task unpleasant. The road from Elkton was full of carriages, men on horseback and natives on foot, who, though protesting in vehement language against such sport, eagerly sought the location, and glutted their depraved tastes to the full of blood and bruises before they retired. But they were quiet, and the roughs locked up in the night gave promise of a quiet "scrap." Soon they swarmed all over the field, settling in groups of fifty, twenty and thirty; and although there was much swearing at the delay of Murray, and offers of half a dollar from some for a "nip" from a whiskey flask known to be in the crowd, there were no fights.

THE MEN.

All this while and for two hours Billy McLean was compelled to walk up and down the field in the chilling wind awaiting Murray. Nine o'clock came and a messenger on horseback was sent to Phil Marvel's hotel at Newark for Jim and his gang to hurry. The messenger returned with the assurance that Murray and his party of bummers were eating their breakfast and "would be out about nine o'clock." The score of Goths cursed at this announcement, but there was no overt act—the police of Baltimore were just over the fence.

Fifteen minutes past nine Newark sent her delegation, Murray coming over in a carriage with his faithful attendants, and then the ring was surrounded five and six deep, some on their knees and some in the trees beyond—as motley a crowd as ever gathered to witness such an event.

IN THE RING.

Twenty-five minutes past nine Billy shied his Scotch cap in the ring amid the shouts of his partisans. Five minutes after Murray followed suit, and around the ring for a second there was a stillness that allowed the rustling leaves and frightened rabbits beyond to be heard as they went further into the woods. No time was lost, and the men began to prepare for the serious work. It was soon ascertained that Harry Hicken and Ned Hastings were the seconds of McLean, and Big Pat McDonald and Patsey Hogan, of Philadelphia, the attendants of Murray.

Tossing for corners occurred, and Murray winning, took his choice, putting his back to the keen, chilling wind. While yet dressed Billy walked briskly over to Jim's corner and told him that "he would bet him half a century that he would win the fight." Murray showed his pocketbook, and, emptying it of its contents, said that "forty was all that he had, but he would stake it." It was accordingly done, and a few other wagers being made, the men commenced to take off their outer clothes.

At this juncture, when all were anxious for the calling of time by the referee, Jem Colbert, a bulky, blonde-faced man, clad in gray, with a large, fat book sticking from a side pocket, and his enormous hands covered with buckskin gloves and his head surmounted by a shaggy cap, lifted his frame over the ring and extending his hands made

THIS LITTLE SPEECH.

"Gentlemen—I am Constable Russell, of this county, and in my official capacity warn you against breaking the laws of the State of Delaware by fighting here. I don't want to disturb you, and ——" What else Constable Russell would have said in this connection will never be known, as Big Pat yelled out from Murray's corner, "Get out of the ring; you have done your duty. Get out, take a quiet seat and look at the scrap." But Russell didn't move, and the boys were getting nervous, when the authority of Newcastle county succumbed to the pressure, and, dropping his hands, retired at the invitation of the referee. It is well for his bodily health that he did.

McLean's skin was the browner of the two, but he looked thin, and, what was suspicious, he had a strengthening plaster all over his loins. There was good humor and firmness in his eye, however, and well did he prove his gameness. Billy stripped 142 pounds.

Murray was much the stouter. He was in splendid condition, and his skin was white as an infant's, but the muscles stood out in knots on his chest and arms as finely as ever developed on a prize fighter, and confidence was marked on his face.

UMPIRES AND COLORS.

But little trouble was experienced in obtaining the umpires, Patsey Bradley acting for Murray and Alexander Davis for McLean. Billy's colors were a blue and white handkerchief, dotted with delicate black spots and a deep blue border three inches wide. Murray's were a blue, green and white handkerchief, with a light blue border of the same width as the other. Billy was dressed in white drawers and blue stockings, while Jim was in white entirely, with his drawers and stockings secured by green ribbons.

At four minutes past ten o'clock the principals and seconds advanced to the centre of the ring, and, shaking hands, stepped back, when one minute later "time" being called, the rival boxers threw themselves into position for

The Fight.

Round 1.—Promptly at the call of time the men left their seconds' knees and approached the scratch, each eyeing the other intently. They threw themselves into position when they reached the mark. The attitudes of both men were fine, Murray's particularly so. He stood erect, with his hands well up, and had a springy, easy carriage. McLean's fighting position was not so graceful, as he lost all the advantage of his height by having his feet too wide apart, and he stooped some, which made him and his adversary nearly of a height when they faced each other. McLean was all smiles and good humor, while Murray appeared serious and determined to make short work of the affair. There was not much sparring, as each seemed eager to commence hostilities. After a few feints McLean led sharply with his left at the face, but this blow was partly parried, and it landed on the top of Murray's forehead. The latter then tried to return the compliment with his left, but he was out of distance. The fighters now got closer together and sharp work followed, McLean getting on Murray's left cheek with his left, while the latter planted left and right on both sides of Mac's head, but not hard, however. A breakaway ensued, and they sparred for a moment, when Murray rushed in and planted twice with his right hand on McLean's cheek and temple, and received in return for these favors a left hander in the neck and a sounding right hander in the ribs. They then clinched, and, after a few ineffectual blows were exchanged, Murray threw McLean and fell on him.

Round 2.—When the men were called, blood was seen trickling down McLean's cheek, and "first blood" was claimed by the Murrayites, which was allowed, and all bets on that event were settled. Murray rushed from the knee of his second as if he intended to annihilate McLean on the instant; but, as he approached the latter, Mac let fly his left at the head. Murray parried this very prettily, and endeavored to get his left in in return. McLean was out of reach. They soon were within striking distance, when they both struck together heavily with the right hand after missing with their lefts, McLean catching Murray a thump on the top of the head, while Murray sent in a sounder on Mac's left ear. They jumped about for an instant to find an opening, when, coming to close quarters, Mac landed a righthander on Murray's jaw, while the latter threw in a stunning right hand blow on Mac's left cheek that knocked him down. (First knock down for Murray, the bets on the second event being also won on him.)

Round 3.—As soon as time was called the men sprung from the knees of their seconds and rushed to the scratch, McLean bleeding pretty freely from a hole cut to the bone on the left cheek. It trickled down his face, and being wiped in a careless manner, gave his face a damaged appearance, while Murray showed no marks as yet. As the men approached each other McLean let fly his left at the "wind" and put in a disturber exactly on the mark, jumping away afterwards. Murray made a desperate dash after him, striking out wickedly with his right at Mac's head, but the latter ducked down under the hand and rushed to a clinch. Murray hit McLean on the left ear with his right hand and then threw him and fell on him.

Round 4.—McLean came up laughing, while Murray looked vindictive. As they drew together at the scratch McLean led off with his left, but this was parried partially by Murray. The latter then tried the same movement, and McLean jumped away out of reach. Getting together again, Murray reached Mac's forehead with his left, and got in return a right-hander on the left side of the head. Murray touched the mark below the breast plate with his left, and this brought them to a clinch, when, after a fierce struggle for the fall, they fell side by side.

Round 5.—Murray was evidently bent on forcing the fighting, as he rushed to the scratch with alacrity. McLean was ready for him, and as Murray made a drive at him he retreated to draw Murray after him. McLean got too far away and missed two straight left-handers as Murray dashed at him. Mac, however, was very successful, as he planted his left on the "wind," his right on the left side of the head, and a moment afterwards, without receiving any punishment, he landed a terrific right-hander on Murray's left eye, that came near shutting it up. Murray then missed a mischievous right-hander, and, clinching, McLean back-heeled Murray, threw him and fell on him. When the seconds were carrying Murray to his corner McLean pointed derisively at him and shouted, "Look at that eye!" McLean had everything his own way during this round.

Round 6.—McLean's face, from the small, deep wound on the cheek presented the appearance of that of a painted Indian, but that was the only wound he had, except some scratches on his back and shoulders from falling on the ground. Murray's left eye looked as if closing fast, as it was now much swollen; besides his neck and back were bleeding from scratches during his fall in the previous round from sprigs of brush that had been cut close to the ground just sufficiently long to cut holes in the men's backs when they fell on them. This was a very short round, for Murray made an onslaught on McLean as soon as the latter reached the scratch and planted heavily on his head, getting two in return, a left and a right hander, on the side of the head. They then clinched, and McLean, finding it would not do to wrestle with his more powerful opponent, quickly slipped through his grasp and fell at Murray's feet, laughing at him at the same time. Murray walked doggedly to his corner, not allowing his seconds to touch him.

Round 7.—Murray's eye was getting worse, and it was evident that McLean wanted to add to its deformity; for as soon as he reached the scratch he sent his left out viciously in search of it. He did not reach it, however, and being a little over his balance by the effort he received a rib-cracker in the left side from Murray's right hand. Mac then dropped his left on Murray's head, above the forehead, hard enough to cut a hole, from which the blood was seen immediately. They jumped around for a moment or so, McLean trying his best to avoid Murray's rushes, when the latter caught him a rap on the left side of the head which knocked him down. Murray then pushed his seconds away and walked to his corner, muttering vengeance against McLean.

Round 8.—The partisans of Murray, as well as his seconds, now seemed to begin to enter into the spirit of the fight, and as they sent their champion up to the scratch each one was giving him directions what to do to McLean. One of his seconds suggested that he should "go right up and kill the son of a b——." He rushed up quickly, as he had done in all the previous rounds, and, as he went at Mac, the latter let fly left and right in rapid succession. Both blows were beautifully parried by Murray, and, in return, he got on McLean's neck with his left hand and on his left ear with the right. The combatants then clinched, but kept fighting, McLean planting two right-handers on the left side of Murray's head, while the latter put in a half-arm right-hander in the region of Mac's heart. The latter then slipped down, and Murray stood over him with his clinched fist, as if in the act of striking. His seconds called to him, and then picking him up in their arms they carried him to his corner. Murray appeared very ill-natured, while McLean was laughing and seemed delighted with the work he was engaged at.

Round 9.—The men responded quickly to the call of time, and as soon as they were within hitting distance McLean let fly with his left at Murray's damaged eye, but this blow was nicely parried and a return sent after Mac as he jumped briskly away. Mac let fly again, but this time he was two feet short of reach. Murray rushed after him to his corner, where McLean delivered a stinger with his right on the side of Murray's head, the latter following viciously up, and as Mac could not retreat fast enough he got a right-hander under his left arm and another one on the left side of the head, which sent him down between the ropes at the feet of the referee and umpires. Murray would not allow his seconds to touch him and he walked to his corner, much to their chagrin, as all seconds seem to think they must take up and carry in their arms their principals under any circumstances. Murray's seconds were no exception to the general rule.

Round 10.—The partizans of Murray were now very noisy and were guilty of much indecent abuse to McLean and his seconds, the latter behaving in the most becoming manner and seldom uttering a word—never a word of abuse to their opponents—and they had the sympathy of the more orderly spectators to such an extent that when McLean would get in a blow on his powerful adversary and get away without receiving one in return he would be applauded in a generous manner. Mac was the first to lead; but this was stopped by Murray, who dashed out a vicious left-hander at Mac's head. The latter ducked under Murray's arm, and, jumping away, met the rush of the latter with a left-hander in the "pit of the stomach" enough to knock the wind out of any ordinary bellows. This, however, did not stop Murray, as he dashed after Mac and gave him a right-hander in the left ribs; but not a punishing blow, as his arm seemed to wrap around Mac's loins enough to knock off the strengthening plaster that the poor fellow was compelled to wear. They then clinched and Mac was thrown, Murray falling on him. The rounds up to this time had been very short, as the fighting had been very rapid, no time being cut to waste in sparring, feinting and dodging, it having been the object from the start of both men to punish each other as rapidly and severely as possible. McLean, from the superior strength and weight of his opponent, had fought on the defensive from the beginning, and it was very apparent now that his only chance of victory was by a continuance of like tactics.

Round 11.—As the men met at the scratch Murray made play and McLean jumped back, and, as the former bored in, McLean delivered a terrible right-hander on Murray's damaged left eye that could be heard all over the ring side. Murray, nothing daunted, rushed after Mac, and, giving the latter a "noser" and a spent rap on the side of the head, Mac went down on his knees, and looked up to Murray as if desirous of having one more of the same sort. The seconds of Murray claimed foul, insisting upon it that McLean had fallen without a blow, but the referee told them that they were mistaken, and ordered the fight to go on. Twenty to fifteen was then offered on McLean.

Round 12.—This was a very short, scrambling round, McLean retreating and Murray following him, encouraged by his foul-mouthed partisans. McLean missed twice and Murray once, when McLean planted his left hand lightly on Murray's neck, receiving in return a right-hander on the left side of the body, and he then went on his knees in a prayerful attitude. More shouts of foul, and the referee appealed to; but everything was according to rule. The fact was, the fast work had begun to tell on Murray's wind; he was blowing like a porpoise, and his seconds began to be fearful that the defensive policy of McLean would wear their man out and give Mac the victory.

Round 13.—There were but two blows passed in this round, neither of which reached its destination, when a clinch followed, and McLean slipped down.

Round 14.—McLean looked quite bloody about the face, his nose and cheek continuing to pour forth the cochineal quite freely, while Murray had no cuts, except one on the top of his head and a few on his back; but his left eye looked as if it was about closing for the season. The men were soon at work, as Murray would lose no time sparring. He rushed at Mac, striking out left and right, the first being a miss, while the second landed on the damaged side of Mac's head. For this favor Murray got a sharp rap on his sore eye, but he retaliated again by giving Mac a whack in the left side with his right hand. The men then clinched, and after a short struggle Murray threw Mac and fell on him.

Round 15.—Although the men had been fighting but fifteen minutes they both had "bellows to mend;" yet they did not show any disposition to blow their machinery, and as soon as they reached the scratch they went at it fiercely. Mac led off, but was short, and his miss cost him a rattling rap on the damaged side of his head. In returning he hit too high, his left hand bringing up on the hardest and highest part of Murray's forehead. He improved in the rally that followed and delivered his right twice—once on the ribs and again on the side of the head—Murray missing some well intended bruisers. They clinched, and, after see-sawing for a moment or so, they fell side by side.

Round 16.—This was a very short round, McLean leading as soon as he got within range, and he planted another stinger on Murray's damaged ogle. He then retreated, followed by Murray, who gave him a right-hander on the shoulder, and in getting out of harm's way McLean slipped and fell. More shouts of foul from Murray's corner, but no attention was paid to them by the referee.

Round 17.—This was another short round, as McLean again led off at Murray's head as soon as they met, but the blow was too high to do harm. Murray rushed after him and forced him into the corner, when he let fly his left at Mac's head with all his force. The latter ducked under the arm and went to close quarters, taking hold of Murray around the body. The latter fought himself loose, and by a right-hander in the ribs turned McLean completely around, when he again hit him in the middle of the back and knocked Mac on to his face in the centre of the ring.

Round 18.—Quick work. McLean missed with his left and Murray caught him a spank with the right on the left side of the head. They then clinched, and after a short tussle Mac was thrown and Murray fell on him. (The seconds of McLean now discovered the seconds of Murray rubbing the latter's hands with powdered rosin, and they appealed to the referee to have that device for roughing the hands and enabling their owner to clench them more firmly stopped. The referee threatened to give the fight against Murray should his seconds resort to the same trick again.)

Round 19.—Not a blow struck in this round until McLean was on his knees. McLean led off out of distance, and the other, in making the return, hit too short. They then clinched and Mac, to avoid being thrown, slipped through Murray's grasp. The latter then struck Mac while on his knees. (Cries of foul now came from McLean's corner, and Mac himself appealed to the referee. The latter said that he saw the foul, but was under the impression that the blow was on its way and could not be stopped before Mac was on his knees, and the battle must go on.)

Round 20.—The friends of Murray, as well as his seconds, were now acting shamefully, abusing McLean in the most violent manner, and as Murray went up to the scratch they shouted to him to go in and kill his opponent and thus end the matter. Murray tried to oblige his friends, and he went at Mac as if he intended to do all that he had been told to do. He had far the best of the round. He began by getting on Mac's nose with his left hand, and, following him up, gave him a stinger on the cheek with his right, sending the blood out with renewed force, and, driving Mac into the corner, gave him another on the nose with the left and a right-hander on the side of the head. Mac in his retreat had visited Murray's damaged eye and the side of his head, but the blows were powerless. Mac then ducked under Murray's arm, and they clinched, and Mac was thrown, Murray falling on him.

Round 21.—As soon as the men arrived at the scratch McLean led off with his left hand with such force that Murray stepping back to avoid the blow, Mac toppled over to the ground, falling on his face. (Another claim of foul from Murray's corner, but not allowed by the referee, as it was evident that nothing foul was intended.)

Round 22.—McLean led off with his left, but was short, the blow landing on Murray's breast. The latter then made a desperate lunge at Mac, but the latter again ducked under his arm and clinched, when, after a short struggle, he was thrown, and Murray fell on him.

Round 23.—Both men missed their shots, and, tumbling together, McLean slipped down to avoid a wrestle, and Murray walked to his corner muttering vengeance.

Round 24.—The fighting was about even between the combatants in this round, as, after a great many passes which amounted to nothing, they each succeeded in delivering a right-hander on the left side of each other's head. They then closed, struggled a moment, and McLean was thrown. The growling element in Murray's corner was now more violent than ever, and the seconds intimated that the referee was against them. This called the referee out, and he asserted that if they thought so he would retire and have nothing further to do with the affair. He was about to put his threat into execution, when Logan, one of the seconds, apologized for the words uttered, and the sensibilities of the referee were allayed, and he consented to continue at his post until the termination of the fight. The growling, however, did not cease in Murray's corner, and he was advised to go at McLean and finish him, no after now.

Round 25 and Last.—As Murray left his second's knee he went on the double quick at McLean, and the latter retreating and warding off the blows of Murray managed to get in a stout right-hander on the chin of the latter, which made his teeth rattle. This, however, did not stop Murray's rush, and they were soon clinched in the middle of the ring. McLean slipped down on his knees, and while in that position Murray struck him three times in the face with his right hand, the left hand and arm being around McLean's neck. While Murray was administering the blows the referee was appealed to by the seconds of McLean, and, there being no other alternative, he was compelled to declare that McLean had won the fight by the foul blows of Murray.

The scene that followed beggars description. McLean rushed out of the ring in the greatest glee, while the seconds and friends of Murray ran after the referee, and were making demonstrations to "put a head on him," when he wisely made his way to the Maryland line and claimed the protection of the Baltimore police that were still stationed on the State line. This piece of strategy on the part of the referee undoubtedly saved him from ill-usage, as a more exasperated set of losers were never before seen. Probably the referee owes his life to the protection of the Baltimore police.

The fight lasted just twenty-five minutes.

JORDAN "JUGGED."

Indictments by the Grand Jury Against Cuban Leaders.

That was no small degree of excitement which was occasioned at the United States Circuit Court last Monday by the entrance of the Grand Jury with two true bills of indictment against, as rumor had it, prominent Cuban or French officials for violations, or attempted violations, of the neutrality laws. The foreman of the jury handed the bills to Judge Woodruff without making any announcement of the parties therein named, but somehow or another the news leaked out that they were persons engaged in fitting out an expedition to Cuba.

Of course the reporters about the court were alive to the importance of the occasion, and forthwith a

SYSTEM OF "PUMPING,"

or interviewing, was inaugurated, which well nigh resulted in distracting every official in and around the building where the court is held who were at all likely to know anything about the affair. As a result of their persistent inquiry two or three of them ascertained that somebody had been indicted and that bench warrants had been issued for the arrest of the offenders and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshals Robinson and Kennedy for execution, but who the particular person or persons were it was utterly impossible to find out. Some thought they were Cubans, and others again were confident that they were Frenchmen who had perhaps been fitting out

A PRIVATEER OR TWO

to prey upon the commerce of the "Vaterland," but, as just stated, no person knew anything about it. Yesterday morning, however, the mystery was all dispelled by the appearance before Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court, of General Thomas Jordan, who had been arrested at nine o'clock the night previous, by Messrs. Robinson and Kennedy, upon the bench warrants above mentioned. Upon being arrested he was taken to the residence of Judge Woodruff to have the amount of

HIS BAIL FIXED.

Arrived there, some conversation and a brief discussion took place between the Judge and Mr. B. K. Phelps, counsel for the General, which resulted in the amount of bail being fixed at $10,000, two sureties being required, and it being understood that the bail was to be given for his appearance for trial at the February term of the United States Circuit Court for this district. The preliminaries having been arragned, all the parties went to the residence of United States Commissioner Betts, before whom it had been arranged that temporary bail should be given, to be renewed before Judge Woodruff in the morning of the following day, this action being taken to avoid the necessity of sending the General to jail over night. Upon his

APPEARANCE IN COURT

yesterday morning the General was accompanied by Mr. Phelps and several friends, and looked quite as cheerful and pleasant as is his wont. Assistant District Attorney

DAVIES APPEARED FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Phelps said his client had been arrested last night and he desired to know what was the charge against him.

The District Attorney replied that an indictment was found against General Jordan, charging him with fitting out a Cuban expedition on the 25th of October last. There was also another indictment against him in which he is charged with enlisting men for the service of the

CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Judge Woodruff suggested to the District Attorney that when bench warrants are again issued the Court should be asked to fix the amount of bail, so as to enable the defendant to find bondsmen and give bail to appear for examination. Mr. Del Monte and Mr. Alfonso, two prominent Cubans, went bail for General Jordan, and he was released.

The name of the other party indicted is for the present withheld, as he has not yet been arrested.

Rumor had it yesterday that it was the would-be notorious Colonel Ryan; but upon inquiry of several of the United States officers yesterday morning the Herald reporter was assured that they did not consider that individual of sufficient importance to take any notice of him whatever. In this connection many complimentary things were said about the inflated, pompous condition of the gallant (?) Colonel, but as the public are not at all interested in him they are omitted.

THE SKATING SEASON.

Jack Frost Rather Dilatory—The "Ground" Keepers Ready.

Of the many manly and invigorating exercises indulged in by residents of large cities, that of skating may fairly be classed among the foremost, as being one of the most harmless and at the same time the most cheering and enjoyable. As far as can be ascertained at the preset time every preparation has been made in the rinks of New York and vicinity in order to make the forthcoming season a brilliant success.

The New York Skating Club are expected to occupy their old quarters at McMillan's pond, at Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street, during this winter. Preparations are also being made at Weed & Decker's, Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, to ensure amusement combined with safety to life and limb. Brady promises the "sports" of Jersey City capital fun in the shape of skating tournaments, masquerade carnivals, races, matches, &c., by professional experts. At the Third Avenue Rink the usual accommodation will be afforded the lovers of sport; good skating and a good promenade band to charm the ear while the feet are making merry upon the ice. In fact, everything that artificial means can furnish will be done, and all that will be wanting is a good supply of ice, for which, in all probability, skaters will not pray in vain.

Cammeyer, at the Union grounds, Brooklyn, will also provide his supporters with a grand display of skating talent, such as stilt skating, masquerade carnivals and races. He has hitherto done good service to this healthful pastime in providing good skating and excellent entertainment, and he will doubtless leave nothing undone that may tend to increase the enjoyment of those who may assemble on his grounds during this season.

SOUTH AMERICA.

URUGUAY.

The Progress of the Revolution—Efficiency of the Blanco Army—The Siege of Montevideo—How the City is Defended.

Montevideo, Nov. 6, 1870.

The Gaucho leader, Aparicio, having outgeneralled both Suarez and Carabello, defeating them in detail at Casavalle and Corralito—having at the latter place compelled Carabello to treat for a capitulation, after agreeing to an armistice—the Blanco forces retired a mile. The Colorado chief stole away under cover of the darkness, forfeiting his word of honer, to Paysander, a city bordering on the Uruguay river, losing in the *sauve qui peut* all his train, artillery and, by demoralization, one-half of the remaining force.

Suarez pushed forward with all his available force—2,500 men of all arms—to the support of Paysander and Aparicio, and, with his colleagues, manœuvred so adroitly that the Colorado leaders were left unmolested. The Blanco army, numbering 7,000 men of all arms, then marched 200 miles and made their appearance at the town of La Union, three miles from this city, very unexpectedly, on the 24th ult., to lay siege to the capital, left by their combinations isolated and unsupported by the Colorado armies outside.

Battle is not dismayed by these reverses. On the contrary, the government is displaying great energy. Colonel Orfila, from Peru, has been entrusted with the easy task of fortifying the approaches to the city, which work has been satisfactorily done. This city is now defended by 3,500 men, who are armed with needle guns, Spencer and Remington rifles. A constant picket firing is kept up on both sides, and quite a number are killed and wounded daily.

Desertions occur to an alarming extent in the Colorado army, defending the city. On the 2d inst. forty-two men and two officers deserted and joined the Blanco army. The besieging army is very deficient of infantry, the greater part of the force being composed of cavalry. Every man is clad after his own fashion and all are poorly armed, many carrying spears. But one opinion prevails among the officers, which is that the capital will surrender in a few days.

The Secretary of War, Ordonez, left on the 3d for Paysander, to hasten the organization of the demoralized forces of Carabello and endeavor to effect a junction of them with the forces of Suarez and come to the relief of this city.

The loan of $2,500,000 contracted with the house of Lanuz & Co., of Buenos Ayres, by the Battle administration, is likely to prove a failure. The Blanco party have protested against it, and notified the bankers that, in the event of their coming into power, they will not recognize the loan.

The effects of the siege are being felt in the enhanced prices of all articles of daily consumption. Meat, which sold for six cents a pound last month, now sells for $1 50; milk, formerly costing four cents, is now worth fifty cents a quart.

The American ship Orion, from the Chincha islands for New York, experienced a heavy gale off Cape Horn. She shipped a heavy sea, which washed from the deck the first mate and two seamen, and badly wounded four of the crew. The captain was killed instantly. The Orion put into this harbor for repairs on the 2d inst., and will proceed on her voyage as soon as they are completed.

The French ships Burdigala, for San Francisco, and the Antonina, for Valparaiso, put back from the Cape in distress.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

State of the Markets in the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics.

Montevideo, Nov. 6, 1870.

The advices from New York to October 14, quoting Buenos Ayres and Montevideo hides at 24½c., have caused an advance in the prices here, as well as increased activity in the shipment to New York, which are now unusually large. There are now purchased and afloat at this port and Buenos Ayres over 350,000 hides. On account of these heavy purchases the prices in New York will probably decline in January next. The other branches of trade are very dull. The market is glutted with pine timber, which is unsold.

PARAGUAY.

Arrangements to Conclude the Peace Treaty—Difficulties with the Argentine Government—Comparative Prosperity.

Asuncion, Oct. 26, 1870.

Minister Paranhos has just arrived to conclude the long-pending treaty of peace which, besides the vexed question of boundaries between the allies and Paraguay, will present other difficulties, such as the refusal of the Argentine government to fix the boundaries of Asuncion. The whole press of the country agrees that that part of the arrangement should be adjusted at Buenos Ayres.

Since the fearful riot Asuncion has been quiet.

The provisional government, aided by the Chamber of Deputies, is hastening the framing of a new national charter and the election of a new government for those people.

The Assembly passed, after considerable debate, a bill granting religious freedom, but it has excited hostility throughout the country; and the women of Paraguay have been chosen to petition for the repeal of the law; hence lively times are anticipated. The country, however, is fast settling into order and comparative prosperity. Fortunato Flores, who was the instigator of the late riot, has gone to Europe.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Ships in Distress—Arrival of the American Consul.

Montevideo, Nov. 6, 1870.

There are reports from the Falkland Islands that four ships have gone into Port Stanley in distress.

Colonel Powell, of Tennessee, late United States Consul at Port Stanley, arrived here on the 2d inst. on his way to Washington.

THE CAISSON FIRE.

The Damage Slight and Easily Repaired—Report of the Fire Marshal.

The theories as to the safety of the yellow pine timbers of the ceiling of the caisson propounded by Engineer Roebling, Mr. Martin, resident engineer, and other scientific experts employed on the East river bridge, have been verified upon examination. The water was all pumped out of the caisson by Monday night, and yesterday morning Engineer Roebling went down with a numerous gang of "delvers" to the bottom of the caisson. Here it was found that there was

NOT THE LEAST NOTICEABLE INDICATION

of fire, or anything unusual, to all outward appearance, which would warrant the great excitement created above by the report of the raging fire fiend below. The carpenters were employed yesterday in boring with large augurs through the timbers of the ceiling into the hollowed charred area within the roof. The burned place is about twelve feet long and five wide. To reach it they have to bore through three timbers, or about four feet. This space will, if necessary, which is questionable, be filled with cement. But in no event can it be construed that the strength of the great foundation of the Brooklyn tower of the bridge has been impaired. This is glad tidings for the taxpayers, who will watch with anxiety the progress of the next two feet and a half which have yet to be dug out to complete the proposed depth. Ten days more (or by the 16th inst.) it is hoped that the desired depth will have been attained. The excavation

ON THE LEVEL

is about three inches per day.

Fire Marshal Keady yesterday submitted the following report relative to the fire:—

To the Honorable the Board of Police:—

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit the following report of the origin and result of the late fire in the works of the East river bridge:—

From all the testimony taken it appears that one of the workmen held a candle too near the roof of the caisson, at or near a leak. The suction of air drew the blaze inwardly between the joints of the timber and thus caused a slight fire. This morning I descended to the bottom of the caisson in order to ascertain how the fire originated, and, if possible, the extent of the damage done thereby. Assistant Engineer C. C. Martin accompanied me down, and we found Chief Engineer Roebling below in charge of a gang of men. All the water had been pumped out, and if I had not known differently I could not have told that the caisson had ever been on fire. There is not the slightest indication of fire visible above or below the caisson, and has not been at any time except through an augur hole.

Under the direction of Mr. Roebling, the carpenters were engaged in boring holes in the roof of the caisson in order to ascertain in this way what progress the fire had made or what damage it had done. I witnessed the operation for some time and concluded that the damage must be very slight—indeed, almost nothing. This boring process, Mr. Roebling states, will be continued until it is ascertained how much space has been burned.

The men were at work as usual this morning, building the stone piers upon which the caisson is to rest.

Respectfully submitted.

F. KEADY, Police Fire Marshal.

Brooklyn, Dec. 6, 1870.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At half-past twelve yesterday morning Edward Brahan, of 319 East Eighty-third street, left a Second avenue car at Seventieth street with a stranger who in the car had made his acquaintance. At Eighty-ninth street the stranger turned upon him, struck him on the head with a stone, laid him out and stole his gold watch and chain. Brehan yelled murder, and attracted the notice of the Twenty-third precinct police, who pursued the highwaymen, but lost sight of him in Central Park.

A YOUTHFUL BIGAMIST.

The Adventures of a Poughkeepsie Pedestrian.

He Walks Into the Affections of Two Young Ladies and Marries Both—The Second Wife, Seventeen Years of Age, Goes as a Domestic in the House of the Rival Wife—In Less Than a Month She Becomes a Raving Maniac and is Sent to the Utica Lunatic Asylum—Arrest of the Polygamist—His Trial, Conviction and Sentence—He Pleads Insanity—A Motley Crowd of Witnesses.

After the late eloquent and able argument of a leading divine of Washington with a celebrated elder of Utah on the subject of Mormonism it appears somewhat strange and startling that polygamy should be on the increase in our own Empire State. Every day or two the Herald is called upon to note one or more cases of this nature. A trial of bigamy of a most interesting character has just been brought to a close in the Court of Sessions now being held at Kingston.

THE PRISONER AT THE BAR.

William H. Dutcher, a somewhat famous pedestrian of Poughkeepsie, is about twenty years of age, a little below the medium height, and is rather boyish looking. He has dark hair and eyes, smooth face, fair complexion and would be quite prepossessing were it not for a reckless and *abandon* manner, a festive and sportive-like appearance. On the day of his trial he was dressed in a gray cassimere suit, a checked shirt, upon the bosom of which shone a large and brilliant soitaire. At an early age Dutcher, by the death of his paternal, was deprived of a father's care, and soon after was adopted by a wealthy gentleman of Connecticut. Here his reckless and daring disposition soon manifested itself in running away from his guardian and enlisting in the United States army, serving as a soldier in a Connecticut regiment until the close of the war, when he returned to his mother's home, at Poughkeepsie, and entered into the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company. On the 3d day of April, 1869, at the early age of eighteen, he was married to Miss Ida Scott, of Poughkeepsie, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. William C. Smith, of New York city, at the house of the bride's sister, and the youthful couple making their home at the house of Mrs Irish, a sister of the prisoner. A short time after his marriage he lost his position with the railroad company and commenced his career as

A POUGHKEEPSIE PEDESTRIAN,

going into training under care of James Rensley, a trainer of men for fighting, rowing and walking. In January, 1870, Dutcher made his first public effort at Marine Hall, Poughkeepsie, and succeeded in walking a hundred consecutive hours without sleep or rest. Whether it was from this athletic victory, or from an admiration of Dutcher's handsome form and prepossessing appearance, is not known, but certain it is that he at once became

A FAVORITE AMONG THE FAIR SEX.

In the month of March following he again contended for Westonian honors at Marble Hall, Poughkeepsie, and accomplished the feat of walking 105 consecutive hours. This exhibition was witnessed by large gatherings of spectators, among whom was a Miss Clementina Barnhart, of Plattekill, Ulster county, a young and beautiful girl sixteen years of age, who at once became strangely infatuated with the young pedestrian, and expressed a desire of forming his acquaintance. After an introduction Clementina

WITH HER LONG HAIR STREAMING DOWN HER BACK,

entered the arena, and, arm and arm with the young hero, walked several times around the course, amid the cheers and plaudits of the whole assembly. They afterwards had frequent meetings, and became warm friends; and he finally proposed to her and was accepted. On the 4th of July, 1870, he again gave an exhibition of his physical endurance at Williams' saloon, Matteawan, Dutchess county, and succeeded in walking 115 consecutive hours without sleep or rest. On the 13th of July, a day or two after performing this feat, Dutcher, in company with Miss Barnhart, drove to Modena, Ulster county, passing the house of Clementina's parents on the way. Arriving at Modena they went to the residence of the Rev. Angelo Ostrander, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church at that place, and desired of him to be married, Dutcher especially desiring that the ceremony should be performed in the church, as the most appropriate place—that the marriage rite thus performed could not fail to impress them with the solemnity and sanctity of the occasion. The reverend gentleman, not being able to resist this appeal, accompanied them to the church and threw open the doors of the sanctuary. The Rev. Ostrander, after questioning them as to names, ages, occupations, &c., turned to Dutcher and asked him why it was that they came from Poughkeepsie into the country to have the ceremony performed. To which Dutcher replied that he had a great many young friends in Poughkeepsie who, if they knew of his marriage, would call upon him in a body and it would be necessary to furnish them with liquor; that he, being

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE MAN,

could not with a clear conscience comply with their request, and that he had been advised by a few friends to go into the country and be privately married. Whereupon the Rev. Angelo Ostrander united them in wedlock. After the marriage Dutcher particularly requested Ostrander not to publish the marriage in the papers, as he "was a strictly temperance man, &c.—You know how it is yourself." Ostrander assuring him that he would not publish the marriage, the newly married pair drove away. They stopped at the house of Mr. Barnhart, the bride's father, to dine, and in the afternoon they left for Poughkeepsie, without informing her parents of the marriage. That night they stayed at the Northern Hotel, Poughkeepsie. The next morning Dutcher took his second wife to the house of his sister, Mrs. Irish, where his first wife also was, desiring Mrs. Irish to engage her

AS A DOMESTIC,

which she did; and the bride of one night became a hewer of wood and drawer of water to the first wife of her husband. Dutcher then started off with some companions for a spree at Saratoga, and after a few days' absence returned to Poughkeepsie. The story of the double marriage soon leaked out, and became town scandal. Mrs. Irish asked the young girl if it were true she was married to "Willie," to which she replied that she was. Mrs. Irish then informed her of "Willie's" former marriage, and told her they would be sent to State Prison. The poor girl said she did not care; wherever Willie went she would go; she would go to State Prison also. Upon Dutcher's return to Poughkeepsie he was arrested upon complaint of Mr. Barnhart and was

SENT TO JAIL

at Kingston. Mr. Barnhart then took his daughter home, where, in a few days, she became

A RAVING MANIAC,

beyond all hopes of ever again recovering her reason, and a month later was sent to the Utica Lunatic Asylum. The melancholy scenes and the sweet, sad songs of the pretty Ophelia can be no more truthfully compared than to the plaintive, touching and pathetic lamentations of this once joyous and happy girl.

THE TRIAL.

The counsel for the defence claimed that Dutcher was not in his right mind at the time of his second marriage; that the excessive fatigue resulting from the loss of sleep during his pedestrian feats had occasioned a temporary aberration of mind, and hence he was irresponsible. In support of this view the defence introduced several trainers of

VICIOUS HORSES AND VICIOUS PEDESTRIANS;

but not being deemed by the Court competent authority on the subject of insanity their evidence on that point was excluded. The prisoner himself was totally oblivious to the fact of the second marriage, had no remembrance of it, and his first and only recollection of the affair was the morning after the marriage, when he found himself at the Northern Hotel in company with Clementina. The jury failed to take that view of the case, and after an absence of a few minutes returned with

A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

Whereupon the Court, after making a few remarks upon the enormity of the offence, and taking in consideration the youthfulness of the prisoner, pronounced

THE SENTENCE,

that he be confined in the Albany Penitentiary at hard labor for the term of three years.

THE SAMUELS LIBEL CASE.

New York, Dec. 6, 1870.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

It will doubtless be interesting to the readers of the Herald to know that Captain Samuels, having acted as master of the yachts Henrietta and Dauntless in races across the ocean, has amply vindicated his character from the recent outrageous libel published of him in the New York *Evening Post*. The publication appeared in that paper on the 29th July last, and suit was begun by him on the 12th August following. Yesterday a Sheriff's jury, composed of some of the most respectable gentlemen of our city, to whom the Court had sent the case for an assessment of damages, awarded the Captain a verdict of $5,000 as his damages by reason of the libel. Had the paper applied to you for information respecting the truth of the article of which we complain, they might have ascertained its untruth, avoided doing a wilful injury to a good man's character and saved themselves from a heavy judgment. I think this lesson will teach the proprietors of the *Post* greater circumspection. Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD G. BLACK,
Attorney for Captain Samuels.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV..........................No. 341

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE LADY OF LYONS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GRAND GERMAN OPERA—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &C. Matinee at 2½.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FERNANDE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NECK AND NECK—YANKEE JACK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—COQUETTES.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SAM.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—LECTURE BY OLIVE LOGAN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 805 Broadway.—THE ONLY LEON—LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR, &C.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &C.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &C.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—KEEP YOUR EYE OPEN, DICK, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, December 7, 1870.

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THE WAR SITUATION IN FRANCE remains practically unchanged. Our despatches from the theatre of war are all dated on the 5th and contain little that is likely to affect the general situation. King William, the reliable correspondent of the war, telegraphs to his wife that St. Jean, a suburb of Orleans, had been taken by the Duke of Mecklenburg after two days' fighting, and the government at Tours officially announce the same fact. The actual capture of the city has not, therefore, been confirmed. About Paris matters remain as heretofore reported.

THE JAY COOKE bond case has come to a close, with a verdict of $23,630 in favor of the government.

ANOTHER NOTORIOUS THIEF was put out of the way by Judge Bedford yesterday for twelve years and six months. This is about as effectual as hanging, if the Sing Sing authorities are efficient and vigilant.

ALL ACCOUNTS from Paris and Versailles agree in describing the conduct of the French during the recent battles as heroic in the extreme. Indeed, no greater proof of their heroism is needed than the admission of King William that they succeeded in carrying a part of the investing line. They seem, however, to have been most unskilfully handled, hence the Germans were allowed to reform and receive reinforcements at the most critical moment of the day. Nevertheless some of the French charges were most brilliant. They disprove the assertions so confidently made that Frenchmen of the present generation lack the courage and dash of their ancestors of 1800.

THE POLICEMAN who captured a robber in a house of ill fame recently seems to have been detailed to lay in wait in the house until the robber should appear. He had made his lodging there several nights before the capture of his man relieved him of his unusual berth. It is well enough to capture thieves even when they are robbing houses of ill fame; but it seems a strange policy to detail one of the guardians of the public peace specially at one of these houses, which ought themselves to be "pulled," in order to "pull" a thief whom the inmates suspect may some time or other attempt to rob the house.

The Behavior of the New Dominion.

The President's Message affords a favorable opportunity for considering the whole policy of the British government towards the United States at the critical hour when the destinies of the republic were under trial in the civil war. That policy it is which is now bearing its legitimate and bitter fruit in the disgraceful conduct of the Dominion towards American vessels and the attempts to close the St. Lawrence to the navigation of American citizens. The President preserves, as is right, in his official utterance the calm dignity and reserve appropriate to his position. The diplomatic character of the document he sends annually to Congress prevents his probing to the quick the temper and tendency of an unfriendly government. Such political surgery prefaces war; whereas the United States are so strong, and will soon be so irresistible, that we shall have our due and realize our destinies without war by sheer political weight.

A journal is not under the same duty of reserve and reticence as the President, and we hold it to be our business to signalize in this action of the authorities of the Dominion the conception, so hostile to the United States, which actuated the statesmen of England in bringing about the new North American confederation. When our civil war broke out European statesmen, short-sighted, jealous and ill-informed, conceived that the moment was come to arrest forever the development of the United States into a single great Power, ruling the whole North American Continent. There may have been no exact concert to that end; but the measures taken were skilful and might have prevailed if they had not been in utter contradiction to the inevitable majestic march of events, and an attempt—Machiavelian in its want of principle—to make the whole future history of North America the same scenes of inevitable division and hostility which have always prevailed in Europe. The design had two great features. One was the creation of the Mexican empire under Maximilian; the other was the establishment of the new federation of all the British American provinces north of our own boundary line.

This confederation was founded expressly as a check upon the United States, and much exultation was expressed at the time by British statesmen and journalists at the discovery of so exquisite a device for placing on the flank of the republic a Power which, together with the independent Southern confederation, would forever insure the disruption of North American. This foolish and unrighteous idea still prevails in the British mind. Even so late as last year Mr. Goldwin Smith, a resident among us, and a sympathizer, according to his feeble professorial capacity, with our institutions and ourselves, wrote a letter to an English journal in which he expounded with approval this precious piece of philosophical statesmanship. It is not necessary to quote the letter, but its drift was that the hardy northernmost Americans, with their simpler lives and more monarchical tendency, would qualify and balance the more effervescent and progressive republican Union; with more rubbish of that sort; all showing that the question of inevitable supremacy on this Continent was as sealed a book, at that late date even, to Mr. Goldwin Smith as to the driest English tory at home, whom he so heartily despises.

Founded on ideas like these, and stimulated to assert themselves ridiculously in such a direction as this, even by the teachings of a Goldwin Smith, we cannot wonder at the unfriendly conduct of the authorities of the New Dominion. We have it on the authority of the President that they are harassing American fishing vessels with a severity not practised heretofore, and subjecting our ships to exceptional legislation which must not be allowed to stand for a moment. They are advancing pretensions and making laws to enforce them which the British government itself has not hitherto ventured upon—pretensions which are little short of impudent. A statute of the Dominion prohibits the fishing vessels of the United States from having on board any merchandise whatever except what is necessary for such fishery, and subjects them to seizure and condemnation if they have; enforcing this by police visitation and intolerable inquisitorial proceedings. Such policy must be resisted at once. It is simply intolerable. It combines insult and injury, and seems more calculated to bring about trouble than to satisfy any legitimate interests.

But even more flagrant is the attempt of the New Dominion to exclude American citizens from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The President shows clearly that this is counter to the whole tendency of international action for seventy years all over the world in respect of rivers whose course runs throughout separate sovereignties. It is difficult to understand the drift of such legislation and policy, unless it aims at providing British statesmen with a spurious equivalent in the settlement of the Alabama claims. "As satisfaction for those," they may say, "we will open the St. Lawrence." We can hardly suppose them capable of such pettifogging; but why, then, do they permit the New Dominion, which the President rightly describes as irresponsible, to play such pranks as this? The legislation of the Dominion is subject to imperial veto, and its policy is controllable by a Governor General, appointed by the Crown. It is their business to keep this over-lively young Power in order; for they must be perfectly aware themselves, and they ought to teach their subjects and *protégés* in the Dominion, that the theory of checking and balancing and qualifying and harassing the United States by a new North American Dominion is blown to pieces forever.

This attempt to close the St. Lawrence to American vessels is a plain recurrence to ancient barbarism in the matter of river navigation. The principle was solemnly adopted at the Vienna Congress in 1815 that river navigation should be free. And no more offensive and unrighteous application of the opposite principle can be imagined than that which pretends to bar the great American West and Northwest from access to the sea through the basin of the St. Lawrence. The idea and the attempt to do so are so laughable and contemptible that they expose the Dominion and England to the derision of all civilized mankind. England cannot afford to irritate civilized sentiment in this way. Upon this subject, at least, we ought to be peremptory. The Union ought to brook no action which deprives its citizens of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence basin. The interests and the dignity alike of the United States require that this should be set right without delay, and we are satisfied that American opinion will back the President in requiring of Great Britain that these questions with the Dominion should be settled forthwith in conformity with justice and American claims; for the policy of the Dominion, an American community, ought no longer to be under the inspiration of dynastic European, balance-of-power ideas, which the undoubted supremacy of this republic makes as much out of date on this Continent as the cat-worship of the Egyptians.

The Occupation of Rouen.

The capture and occupation of the ancient city of Rouen opens up to the Prussians the flower garden of Normandy, one of the richest and most beautiful provinces of France. It gives them a fresh granary from which to draw supplies—one in which the hoof of a uhlan's horse has never trod. It threatens Havre, the most important commercial seaport town in France except Marseilles, and cuts off communication entirely between that city and the interior. The close approach of the enemy, at Rouen, which is only sixty miles distant from Havre, will keep that port in a tremor of doubt and fear that is apt to paralyze the immense importing business that finds way into France through its harbor. Thus the invading force makes its first advance towards that destruction of commerce which Prussia has herself so severely felt by the blockade of German steamers in foreign ports. The capture of Havre would divert commerce from all parts of the world to some other seaport of France, or close it up altogether. The occupation of Rouen is important in many other respects. It is the seat of some of the most thriving industries of France. It is especially celebrated for the manufacture of broadcloths and velvets and for the spinning and dyeing of woollen and cotton stuffs. To paralyze industries like these, and to cut off commercial interests like those of Havre, such immense sources of revenue to the government and to the people, is to extract the bone and sinew of France, and to break the backbone of the resisting power becomes an easy matter.

In one respect the fall of Rouen is a matter of more than usual regret to the French. Peculiarly a sentimental people, devoted to the dramatic fitness of things, the fact that the city is rich in historic interest makes its capture more bitter to their susceptive palates. The heart of Richard Cœur de Lion rests in the Rouen Cathedral, bequeathed to it by the great Crusader himself for the love he bore the Normans, and the ashes of the Maid of Orleans, who saved France and her King, were thrown into the river at this point. That the phlegmatic German should trample through a city made sacred by these historic reminiscences is enough to make Gambetta and the gushing sentimentalists of the Tours government doubt the truth of history, or else wonder that the Crusader's heart still lies pulseless in its tomb, or that the ashes of La Pucelle do not glow with a white heat even at the bottom of the Seine.

Old World Lights on the Eastern Question Crisis.

The European mail of the 25th of November, which arrived yesterday evening, reports the opinions of quite a number of the personages who direct or control the public affairs and mind of the Old World peoples on the subject-matter of the Eastern crisis. Earl Russell, Lord Shaftesbury, the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. Knatchbull, M. Thiers and others are reported in our columns to-day. The communications reveal the fact that the Russian movement on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of Paris and towards the Bosphorus was undertaken at a critical or "supreme" moment in the interest of the Czar. They also tend to confirm our first indication that Russia is likely to gain her object eventually through the present existing doubts and distractions of the cosigners of the Treaty of 1856. The newspaper revelations brought forth a very curious political reminder in the shape of the reproduction of a brief note which was published by Thomas Carlyle on the subject of the American war in 1863—the very darkest moment which occurs in the history of the struggle for the Union.

KING WILLIAM'S report of the battle near Orleans and the French account from Tours make it certain that the French Army of the Loire was worse beaten than appeared from the first despatches. The loss of thirty pieces of artillery at the present time, when, by Gambetta's admission, they labor under the disadvantage of not possessing many guns, is a severe blow to the French. By the way, it is surprising that our government has not availed itself of the present opportunity to get rid of a part of the immense park of artillery in our arsenals. We must certainly have more than two thousand pieces, from the old-fashioned six-pounder smooth-bore to the terrible twelve-pounder rifled Parrott.

IT IS A STANDING BELIEF of the French that every General of theirs who is beaten is a traitor. Napoleon, Bazaine, Lebœuf, Canrobert and the rest are traitors or they never would have suffered defeat. Cambriel also is a traitor or he would have permitted the Garibaldians to ride rough shod over him. The last traitor is De Paladines, even he who was the idol of last week. We place him in the list because the French already talk of having him court-martialled. All idea that the Germans are mainly responsible for the defeat of their armies is scouted by the people. It is impossible. And so the poor generals get the blame.

THE ISOLATION OF HAVRE from the rest of France is doubtless caused by the occupation of Rouen by General Manteuffel's army and by the presence of the Germans in the department of Eure, on the southern side of the Seine. It is scarcely probable that an attempt will be made to capture Havre. The city is situated at the end of a peninsula bounded by the ocean on the one side and the estuary of the Seine on the other. Besides its fortifications Havre is defended, or can be, by the French fleet, whose fire can easily sweep all the approaches to the city.

The Second Day of Congress.

The process of organization went on vigorously and harmoniously enough at the Capitol in Washington yesterday to encourage the belief that our national legislators really "mean business." However, remembering the old adage about "new brooms that sweep clean," we shall wait in fear and trembling for further developments before giving way to jubilation on the subject. It is to be hoped, however, for the profit and credit of the nation, that at a moment of such profound interest to both Continents the bearing and action of the American Congress will be such as to confirm the reliance that our people place in it at home and impose respect upon the warring and agitated communities abroad. Christendom—nay, we may add the whole world—is convulsed while we write as it rarely has been since the commencement of the Christian era. Three great races are struggling for unity under liberal laws and with forms of government assimilating gradually to our own. One mighty nation which, just as the second session of the present Congress was closing, stood at the head of existing military empires is now struggling for existence as a republic; another holding at that same hour but a second rate position has become, indubitably, arbiter for the time being of European peace or war; a third, previously divided and crippled, like a body with a half-paralyzed heart, has resumed possession of its whole territory, and claims a high, decided rank among settled and established Powers. Meanwhile the United States have gone forward in the path of complete reconstruction, on the basis of equal rights under the law to all men, and propitious seasons have combined with skilful labor to fertilize their fields, beautify their cities, fill all their granaries and throng their marts. Liberty and plenty are seen hand in hand, awaiting wisdom to perpetuate their reign.

Such a situation, we repeat it, calls for a peculiarly dignified, and at the same time industrious, attitude on the part of those who take counsel together for the honor and safety of the Great Republic. The eyes of other nations, now in the very agony of supreme trial, are turned to us for light, and as we shall do at this hour so may they be influenced. Washington swarms with agents, lobbymen, land jobbers and social creatures of prey of every class, who have gathered in from all points of the compass to pluck out the eyes and pick the bones of the expiring Forty-first Congress. The harvest is ripe, they believe, and the revel they expect to be complete while the custodians of the country's interests are diverted from their watchfulness by preparations for an early departure. But we trust that this time these ill-omened birds are to be mistaken in the result, and that in the presence of events which admonish all free governments to closer heed and more diligent work they are to receive a check severe and decisive.

The Senate met at the usual hour and proceeded quickly to business, the salient features of which were the introduction of a bill to repeal the sections of the act of 1870 continuing the income tax after the 31st of December last, and Mr. Sherman's resolution calling for documentary information from the Secretary of the Treasury touching the transportation of foreign goods in bond to Canada through this country.

The House was enlivened by the installation of three new members filling vacancies, and by a lively muster of land grant speculators, who soon began to show vigorous signs of life. Three bills to repeal the income tax were introduced—the first droppings of a shower that may be expected—and then the St. Croix River Railroad grant was taken up and explained by Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, who announced the quantity of acres required to be no more than a million. This quiet demand was debated amid determined opposition and a little strategy among outsiders, and was at last laid on the table by 89 to 80. Mr. Reeves, of this State, offered an excellent shipping bill worthy of future special notice.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, carried off the sensational honors of the sitting by his proposal to abolish the office of Admiral in our navy altogether, and that of Vice Admiral so soon as a vacancy shall occur—a movement that looks very much like rods in pickle for two or three dignified and prominent Vikings of this republic. Mr. Hale objected to so summary an onslaught, but Mr. Logan only grew fiercer from opposition, and announced that he should move suspension of the rules on Monday next and urge the passage of the bill. Retrenchment was again honored by the revival of the bill abolishing the franking privilege; vigilance lifted her head with Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, who offered a resolution to investigate the correctness of the census returns, and offended national pride found a voice in Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, calling upon the Navy Department for its correspondence with Rear Admiral Poor, on the West India station, relative to the search of American vessels by the Spaniards during the first six months of the present year. The latter point has an American glitter to it. Can it be possible that we are, at last, to have a spirit in Congress rising so high and speaking such round, sonorous words, so full of meaning for the people that the Cabinet and the national legislature shall be discovered side by side in protecting the treasure, fostering the commerce and vindicating the dignity and the honor of the nation?

THE ERIE LITIGATION before Judge Barnard yesterday produced a very sharp discussion between the learned counsel, in which the lie, modified and sugar-coated, was bandied very frequently, though always in that spirit of caution and regard to future consequences which induced the old bachelor, who dreaded a suit for breach of promise, to sign all his letters to his sweetheart "Yours, without prejudice." The result of the case was that Ramsey and Tailer were discharged and the case against the others was adjourned until Monday.

LOOKING TOWARD CIVILIZATION.—Some of the journals in Delaware are beginning to discuss the question of abolishing the whipping post and pillory. The Wilmington *Commercial* says such modes of punishment are barbarous and antagonistic to the teachings of the Gospel. There is hope yet for Delaware—the first to embrace the principles of republican government and the last in the ranks of civilization and humanity.

The Approaching Session of Our State Legislature—A Chance for Governor Hoffman.

As the period approaches for the annual assembling of the "congregated wisdom" of the State at Albany, speculation becomes rife in regard to what may or may not be done during the session.

The political character of the body may be set down as democratic, although an exceedingly meagre majority can be claimed by that party. Giving the Senatorial vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Blood to the republicans, a tie may be found in the Senate, but the casting vote being in the hands of the presiding officer (the democratic Lieutenant Governor) it is safe to assume that all prominent measures will be decided in favor of the democrats. The House, with perhaps only one majority, may be counted upon as sure to "stick" to the democracy without fear of combinations hostile to Tammany in the shape of bolting young democrats, or "haymow and cheesepress" democrats, or "huckleberry" democrats, or any other kind of democrats the financial interests of members may have given birth to at the last session. As a leading republican in this city remarked the other day, when the conversation turned upon the closeness of party lines in the ensuing Legislature, "So much the better; there will be so many the less republicans for the democrats to buy up."

The Legislature, being thus assured to the democrats, with democrats occupying the Executive and other departments of the State government, with a strong probability that all the principal offices in both houses will be again filled by the old incumbents, from the Speakership down, thus securing the most important committees to the democrats, the democracy must be held responsible for the proper administration of our State government the coming year.

And now, with the State power and the municipal power of the metropolis in the hands of the democrats, it will be curious and interesting to examine how things may shape themselves—above all, to observe what course the managers of the dominant party will adopt, with an eye toward the great Presidential campaign in 1872. Governor Hoffman will take the initiative by opening the ball in his annual message. That he will present a satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of the State and of the transactions of his administration there is no doubt. But there are other considerations which will probably have weight with his Excellency in making his compliments to the people on the coming New Year's Day. He is the most prominent candidate for the democratic nomination for President yet named in this State. All great men of the party, the Tammany Regency, the Tammany sachems, the Tammany Young Men's General Committee, and all other democratic organizations, big and little, those that may have passed out of existence the past year or which may be in full operation for the coming year—all, with but few exceptions, have expressed an open and decided preference for Governor Hoffman as the national democratic standard bearer in the next Presidential contest. Hence the Governor may step a little way out of the usual track in his forthcoming message and enlarge upon matters of more general interest than mere local topics and which are barely touched upon in the usual annual addresses of State Executives. He may astonish some democrats by taking strong grounds in favor of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and in insisting that our colored population have accorded to them the rights guaranteed by those amendments. He may have something to say in relation to the administration of General Grant. He may endeavor to show its irresolution in such matters as the Alabama claims, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, as well as its shortcomings and fast-goings in other respects, as will inspire the democratic hosts all over the land with strong hopes for triumphant success in 1872. He may talk in a patriotic strain about the intrusion of federal bayonets and federal hirelings at our local elections. He may explain away charges of corruption preferred against the democratic management of the party in this State that will help the cause among pious people and others who discountenance anything but purity and integrity in conducting public affairs. He will, in brief, have a fine opportunity of ripping up some of the dead and rotten planks in the old democratic platforms and of supplying their places with good, sound timber, well impregnated with the preservative—or, if we may so express it, the "carbolic acid"—qualities of practical and progressive doctrines—doctrines suitable to the times and the growing magnitude of the American republic. Here is the opportunity for Governor Hoffman to show his hand. As the head of the democratic party he will be held responsible for all corrupt legislation unless he interposes his veto. He must look out for the schemes of the railroad monopolists. He must take a manly stand against all sorts of jobs. He must assume an elevated and statesmanlike position upon all public measures; and while he infuses confidence into the ranks of his own friends the republicans may learn that unless they bestir themselves "right smartly" they may, with all the personal popularity and military renown their distinguished chieftain enjoys, have to struggle hard to retain their grasp upon the reins of national power when their present lease expires.

In the meantime we suppose we may anticipate some reforms, including the total abolishment of the election Registry law (to the operations of which the city of New York is made especially liable), and the usual amount of lobbying at the coming session of our Legislature; but as that business has been reduced to a regular profession instead of being an occult science, whose mysteries were once known only to a select few, we hope the moral sense of the people will not be shocked, as it has hitherto been, by tales of legislative corruption, of bad practices, in the performance of which each party may be pronounced equally guilty. Let the democrats give us an honest Legislature this winter, just as we had an honest election last November, and the wisdom of the course will be found in their receiving the warm approval of their constituents and their own consciences, and in the just acknowledgments of the community at large.

The Splendid Island of St. Domingo—The Texas Annexation Plan.

In the President's Message no proposition made is so earnestly, forcibly and convincingly presented as his proposition looking to the annexation of the splendid tropical island of St. Domingo, beginning with that important division known as the republic of Dominica. The annexation treaty having failed in the Senate at the last session, the ratification requiring a two-thirds vote, General Grant now proposes that by joint resolution of the two houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of St. Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined by the action of the two houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of Texas.

What was the case of Texas? The republic of Texas had been acknowledged by Mexico; but there remained a boundary dispute which threatened war, when, under Tyler's administration, a treaty for the annexation of Texas was submitted to the Senate and rejected. In 1844, however, the annexation was made a plank in the democratic platform, and upon this plank Polk was elected. But before Polk came in (spring of 1845) a joint resolution from the House providing for the peremptory annexation of Texas, war or no war with Mexico, was submitted to the Senate for its concurrence. It was found, however, that this peremptory resolution would not go through; that Senator Benton's vote and one or two others were wanted and that they were opposed to annexing a war with Mexico. The resolution was, therefore, softened with another resolution providing first for the settlement of the Mexican boundary dispute, in the discretion of the President. As thus amended the resolutions were finally passed and submitted to the President's approval (Tyler) on the 3d of March, and Polk was to come in the next day. The general understanding was that Tyler would leave this business to Polk, to whom it properly belonged, and that Polk would adopt the alternative of first settling the Mexican boundary dispute. But Tyler could not resist the temptation of taking the business into his own hands, and so in the night of the 3d of March he posted off his special ambassador to Texas with the peremptory annexation resolution with the boundary claimed by Texas.

Hence, from this caprice of Tyler, the war with Mexico and all its tremendous consequences down to General Grant in the White House, and this Message of his proposing the annexation of St. Domingo on the Texas plan. But there is no Mexican difficulty here. The coast is clear, the island can be ours for a mere bagatelle, and we are sure that on the Texas plan General Grant will triumphantly carry through the annexation of this island.

THE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—Our special correspondence by mail from Constantinople supplies an interesting report of the general situation which existed in the Turkish capital on the 12th of November. The American interest was evidently a vivifying and refining element, both in politics and the social circle. The Hon E. Joy Morris, ex-Minister of the United States, received a very complimentary address from his fellow countrymen on the eve of his departure. Some few Americans had taken out American protection papers. A college which has been founded by an American is likely to produce excellent educational results. General Ignatieff, the Russian Minister, was expected back from St. Petersburg. The Eastern question—of which we have had so much in our cable despatches since—had just come distinctly to light. The Bourse of Constantinople was even then seriously affected and the Porte Cabinet agitated—indeed, we may say alarmed at the prospect.

IN ONE RESPECT at least the French have thus far been unequalled since the war began. The delicate manner in which they report reverses to their arms is a model of official ingenuity. Since Gambetta naively announced that the Army of the Loire had ceased to advance by reason of the resistance encountered from the Germans we have had nothing better than the report from Paris of Friday's battle before the city. The result was a French victory, the Prussians retreating, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, after which Ducrot's forces recrossed the Marne unmolested. Much stress is laid upon the fact that the Prussians did not oppose his crossing. The diplomacy displayed in the despatch will be appreciated when it is remembered that the object of the Prussian attack was to force the French to recross the Marne—something they would scarcely have done had they been victorious.

HACKMEN AS HIGHWAYMEN.—It is stated that one of our public Jehus recently drove a lady in his hack from the St. Nicholas Hotel to Central Park, and on the return gave her a glass of water which was drugged. She became unconscious, and, on awaking, found herself in a strange place with all her jewels and valuables gone, and the Jehu, of course, missing. This is not a stranger story than the facts which are detailed every day of robberies in crowded Wall street or Broadway. It would appear that a crowded city is really as favorable a location for the exploits of the unimproved Claude Duval as ever Hampstead Heath could have been. We do not doubt that Claude could put his pistol to a man's head in the heart of our great city and make him stand and deliver, without fear of outside interference, merely because nobody in busy Gotham cares to interfere with the duties of the regular police.

MR. SUMNER AT THE CURRENCY AGAIN.—Mr. Sumner is one of those restless individuals that must be meddling. He is not satisfied to let well alone, but wants to be making experiments on some fanciful theory. It is the same with the currency as with everything else. We are gradually and healthfully approaching a specie basis, as the decline in gold within the last year shows, without disturbing business or values, and it is certain that if the currency be left to the laws of trade and the growth of the country we shall reach a specie basis soon enough. Why, then, legislate upon the question at all? Why bring it before Congress? Mr. Sumner is spending his own time and the time of Congress uselessly and badly by bringing forward his currency nostrum again. "Let well alone," should be the motto and policy of the government with regard to this matter.

The War in South America.

The news published in this morning's HERALD, as well as the letters from our correspondent in Rio Janeiro published yesterday, show that the state of affairs in the Argentine and Uruguay republics is most turbulent. While the Argentine rebels confine their operations to the Entre Rios, a State comparatively isolated from the rest of the confederation by reason of its location, the Uruguayan revolutionists have proven so successful in their opposition to the national troops that they have marched up to the very walls of Montevideo and completely invested it. Another dissimilarity also presents itself in the aspect of the revolutions at present going on in the two countries. From the report of the Argentine General Rivas, which was published in yesterday's HERALD, it will be seen that the Entre Rios rebels were defeated in the battle of Santa Rosa, which occurred on the 12th of October. Though beaten, however, the rebels exhibited a degree of determination which, directed as it was with considerable skill, proves them to be enemies not to be despised. Their army is still preserved, and though it is somewhat reduced by disease, desertion and the inevitable destruction which war entails, it is still in a condition to disturb the peace of the State and embarrass the administration of law and order. The Uruguayan government has been by no means as successful. The whole republic suffers. The bold movements of the rebels, the ability with which their generals planned their designs, and the ability with which these designs were executed have completely puzzled the commanders of the national forces. The capital of the republic is surrounded with an armed foe, and though that foe is inefficiently supplied with arms and is deficient in many respects, fear prevails that the city will have to surrender and the government be obliged to make the best terms it can with the enemies of the nation. It will thus be seen that two of the South American republics, possessing within themselves rich mines of wealth, are embarrassed and impoverished by reason of the treason of their own citizens. These revolutions are the curse of the South American countries. Happily Peru, Chile and Bolivia are awaking to this fact, and those periodical revolutions are fast dying out within their limits. The increasing prosperity of the Argentine republic leads us to hope that that country too will be relieved of the difficulties which now perplex but do not delay its progress. Uruguay and Paraguay must also join in the prosperous movement of peace. We look for such an event as the result of the labors of science, commerce and industry now going forward throughout the whole Continent of South America.

Opera Bouffe and the French Nation.

Offenbach, though not a Frenchman by race, is one by nature. In his *opéras bouffes* he has hit the taste and reflected the character of the French—that is, the French of Paris and the other cities of France—and to a great extent the French everywhere. These *opéras bouffes* are gay, light, sensual and frivolous and are made attractive by the refinement of art in music and the spectacle. The immorality and demoralizing influence were hidden in part, as the vice of Paris has always been, by a sort of gay and refined *abandon*. Thus the grossness and bad effects are lost sight of in a great measure except to minds of a thoughtful and serious turn. But apart from the sparkling music how frivolous and trashy is the *opéra bouffe*. Take, for instance, "Les Brigands," now performed at the Fisk Opera House. What a mass of nonsense! In place of wit or genuine humor there is nothing but monkey-like grimaces and contortions, and these very much overdone, to catch the applause of silly young men and sensual "old boys." It is the veriest childishness, without the freshness, simplicity and originality pertaining to children. It is not a whit better than, if as good as, the monkey shows in the streets. We are happy to say that not many American ladies attend these spectacles. The audiences are composed mostly of gay youths and "old boys." These *opéras bouffes* are imported from France, where they became popular, and have had a brief run here with the cosmopolitan population of our city, but they are neither indigenous nor adapted to America. Indeed, we should be sorry to think they could become a permanent amusement to our people.

But the point we would make is, how can a nation which is "pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw" maintain its position in this practical and earnest age of the world? A nation, the most striking characteristics of which are frivolity and sensuality, however these may be covered up by art or a species of refinement, must fall back before the more serious, practical and earnest nations. *Opéra bouffe*, either in the theatres or in political and social life, is not in accordance with the spirit of the age and can only be shortlived. The Emperor Louis Napoleon was the master and greatest actor of *opéra bouffe* in political affairs. He was always acting a part, and rarely ingenuous, truthful or honest in what he said or did. His fall was the consequence. The republican provisional government of France, though much more in earnest, and having good reason to be so, is following to some extent his example. In place of truth, sincerity and looking at the stern facts before it directly in the face, we see a great deal of gasconading, pretence and deception. This is, in fact, a sort of *opéra bouffe* in war, though divested of much of the silly frivolity of what is seen in the theatre. Need we wonder, then, that the French have been overcome by the blunt, earnest, sober and practical Germans? None admire the courage, fine taste, artistic skill, refinement, scientific achievements and theoretic progressive ideas of the French more than we do. Indeed, we should regard the disruption of this nation, which possesses so many fine qualities—qualities so useful to our modern civilization—as a great misfortune to the world. Nor can we look upon the relentless and unnecessary war of monarchical Prussia upon the nascent republic of France without reprobation. Still it is evident that the character of the French must become modified and improved—must become less frivolous, more moral, earnest and practical, or France cannot maintain the position it has held among the nations of the world. May we not hope that the dreadful lessons that unhappy country is receiving may instruct the people and improve their character? There is in them and their country every element of a great nation. It only remains to discard *opéra bouffe* in social life, in politics, in war and in everything else and to become earnest and practical in accordance with the spirit and progress of the age.

POPULAR LECTURES.—The lecture season opens as briskly as if New York and not Boston had claimed to be the intellectual "hub of the universe." At Association Hall John G. Saxe lectured, Monday evening, on "Yankee Land," and Kate Field, last evening, on "Dickens;" Professor Doremus will deliver, Thursday evening, the second of his lectures on the "Triumphs of Modern Science," and Professor Flint, Friday evening, the second of his on "Physiology." Rev. Dr. Potter lectured, Monday evening, at St. Ann's church, on "The Tyranny of Respectability," and Horace Greeley was announced to read a paper on "The American Desert," last evening, in the library of the New York Historical Society. To-night Olive Logan will lecture on "The Bright Side," at Steinway Hall. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of our newly opened lecture season is that scientific lectures—like those of Professors Doremus and Flint—prove to be very properly classed among popular lectures.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.—Between thirty and forty thousand miners, at Scranton, Pa., have struck against a proposed reduction of their wages, and have ceased work. They refuse all compromise, and mining operations have consequently ceased. Even if the strike has not been originated for the purpose of "bulling" coal, the managers of the coal mines are likely to foster it for that purpose. The winter bids fair, through the merciful dispensation of Providence, to be unusually mild, and the poor, consequently, are not likely to suffer so much by such an ill-timed "bulling" operation, nor is the price of coal likely to rise to such a fabulous price as the purveyors of the strike evidently intended.

HAYTIEN REPORT OF DOMINICAN TROUBLES.—It is nothing new for us to receive reports of the troubles in St. Domingo, and there is certainly nothing surprising that at this particular time we should be informed from Haytien sources that the province of Cibao is in arms against Baez. It may be so—and what if it is? The greater the necessity of annexation. The United States can give to the Dominican people a good stable government, one which will make the island and the people prosperous. This is more than either President Baez or Cabral and his clique can give, with all their patriotism.

Personal Intelligence.

General Morrell, of the United States Army, is sojourning at the Everett House.

State Senator Hardenbergh, of New York, is at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will remain a few days.

Mr. Hallet Kelbourn, of the city government at Washington, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. George B. Young, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, is stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

M. Berthemy, lately French Minister to Washington, came to the city yesterday and has apartments at the Westminster Hotel. He will sail to-morrow for France.

Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday for Washington.

Hon. S. B. Graves, from England, is among the latest arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

General T. Scalar, from Montana, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, and will sail for England on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cozzens, of West Point, are staying at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. George W. Garrison, manager of the Crosby Opera House, Chicago, is sojourning for a few days at the Everett House.

Colonel Lloyd D. Waddell, of Savannah, is staying at the St. Denis Hotel.

Rev. Titus and wife, the missionaries of the Sandwich Islands, have left the Everett House, and are the guests of Mr. S. Ely, 26 West Twenty-sixth street.

Governor R. M. Price, of New Jersey, came to the city yesterday, and put up at the St. James Hotel.

General Hull Fanton, of the Spanish Army, has arrived from Havana, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major W. W. Benjamin, of the Military School of Sing Sing, has taken quarters at the Everett House.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Tuesday, Dec.6 —11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degree.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Cheyenne	29.30	29	W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	29.53	31	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.73	29	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth	29.89	29	W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.71	45	S. E.	Very gentle.	Light rain.
New Orleans	30.09	59	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.72	37	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.82	41	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.99	44	N.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Montgomery				No report.	
Cincinnati	29.97	43	S. E.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	30.00	36	S.	Very gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.95	37	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.06	39	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.09	45	—	Calm.	Clear.
Augusta, Ga.	30.43	41	—	Calm.	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	30.13	70	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.11	41	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.81	41	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.05	34	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.91	36	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.01	42	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New York	29.91	45	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.69	42	N. W.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

COMMON SENSE IN JERSEY.

The Sunday Horse Car Special Election—Triumph of the People Over Bigotry and Fanaticism.

The pretty, thriving town of Orange, N. J., made a step in the right direction yesterday, and despite the bitter and determined opposition of the so-called enlightened and intelligent classes of the place, including most of the clergymen. In accordance with a resolution passed some time ago by the Common Council a special election was held to determine by a vote of the people whether the horse cars that ply between Orange and Newark every week day should run on Sundays or not. For weeks past a great hue and cry was made by the clergymen, the Young Men's Christian Association and "Lallah Rookh's" weekly publication about the "rampant rowdyism, wickedness and desecration" which they predicted was sure to ensue from the running of the cars, and yesterday a vigorous effort was made by these parties to defeat the measure, but the people, determined not to be cajoled and hoodwinked by these bigots and fanatics, rallied to the polls, and by a two-thirds vote declared emphatically for the measure of progress. Of the entire vote polled 1,222 916 were in favor to 306 against running. Among those particularly zealous for the measure was the liberal-minded Councilman Egner, whose efforts were unceasing. The people are jubilant over their victory, while their false friends keep decidedly close.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Empress of France Visits Victoria.

THE EMPRESS AND THE QUEEN.

Eugenie's Visit to Windsor.

LONDON, Dec. 6—Evening.

The Empress Eugénie visited Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle to-day.

ENGLAND.

The United States Mission—Leave Taking at Court.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870.

Mr. Motley had a farewell audience with the Queen at three P. M. on Tuesday.

Mr. Moran takes charge of the United States Legation.

ST. DOMINGO.

Haytien Report of a Rising Against Baez.

ST. DOMINGO, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Haytiens report the province of Cibao in arms against Baez. It is rumored that the pretended defeat of Cabral was, on the contrary, a victory. Baez left the capital on the 17th for the southern portion of the republic. Baez issued a decree ordering that the State warrants should pass for their real value. Should they suffer a discount they will be taken at the Treasury only for the price at which they shall have been discounted. This measure produced discontent among merchants who were speculating on the warrants.

The people are awaiting Grant's message. The conservative and wealthy classes hope the United States will not abandon the annexation scheme.

HAYTI.

The Republic Quiet—Specie Payments Versus Paper Currency—Will the Paper Be Withdrawn?

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 25, 1870, }
Via HAVANA. }

The republic is quiet. Some agitation prevails in relation to the proposed withdrawal of the paper currency and the introduction of specie. Foreign merchants object, as the withdrawal of the paper money will check speculation. The government maintains the coin rules.

Cazenau has gone to Jamaica.

ST. THOMAS.

Arrival of Sir Charles Bright's Cable Expedition.

ST. THOMAS, via HAVANA, Dec. 1, 1870.

Sir Charles Bright's cable expedition has arrived. They will lay a cable from here to Puerto Rico and thence to Jamaica.

PORTO RICO.

Promising Harvest—The Manufacture of Sugar.

SAN JUAN, via HAVANA, Dec. 1, 1870.

The crops promise to be abundant. Colonel Stewart, of Louisiana, has introduced a new machinery for manufacturing sugar. The new system will probably be adopted through the whole island.

VENEZUELA.

Movements of the Government and Revolutionary Forces—Condition of the Rebel Fleet.

CARACAS, via HAVANA, Nov. 25, 1870.

General Venancio, of the party of Guzman, has captured Coro after seven days' fighting.

General Pulgar's army is marching on Maracaibo.

The revolutionary fleet is anchored off Puerto Cabello without coal, and some of them are partially disabled.

The triumph of Guzman is now considered an accomplished fact.

The steamer Virgin is still at Puerto Cabello. It is rumored she placed herself at the disposal of the Venezuelan government, and in that case would hoist the Venezuelan flag. The Venezuelan war vessel Oriente has gone to St. Thomas for repairs.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Comments of the Provincial Press on President Grant's Message.

TORONTO, Dec. 6, 1870.

The papers this morning, commenting on the President's message, say, in reference to the enforcement of Canadian rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, that

> The President does not found his objections against the action of our government upon the seizure of vessels actually engaged in fishing within the forbidden boundaries, but on seizures and examinations of vessels suspected of design to violate the regulations of the Canadian government. He states that while the Canadian act permits of such seizures and examinations the law has not yet been put in force, and he is resolved to postpone action until an actual offence has been given. Whether such seizures and examinations form a necessary part of the police duty of our navy is a question for the government to consider. We need hardly say, however, that if these proceedings are necessary to the driving out of intruders upon our waters the law ought to be enforced, whatever objections may be made by the American government. The threats of retaliation which the President holds out that Canadian vessels will be refused admission into American ports, and that the bonded system, as it is called, under which Canadian merchandise passes through the United States, is to be suspended, will not have the slightest effect in preventing the assertion of the just rights of Canada in the waters of the Gulf. The number of Canadian vessels entering American ports is quite insignificant. The stoppage of the bonding system might cause some inconvenience to individuals in Canada, but it would enormously benefit other parties; and the chief injury would fall upon the American transportation lines. President Grant may try these measures of coercion whenever he likes. He will not cause the people of Canada to abate their claims one jot or tittle. The President asserts the right of the United States to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. It is hardly worth while to dispute this claim. Whatever rights the American people may possess to the navigation of the river they certainly have none to the canals along its banks. Whenever a request has been made to permit the passage of an American vessel down the river it has always been granted, and the President can hardly allege, therefore, that the eight States on the lakes, of which he makes so much, have been seriously injured by a denial of his claim. It is in coming up the river, we beg to inform his Excellency, that the trouble arises. Perhaps he has never made the trip from Kingston to Montreal. We assure him that without the use of our canals the Americans would obtain wonderfully little advantage from the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

An American Fishing Schooner Forfeited.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6, 1870.

The American fishing schooner Wampthuck, which was sized on the 27th of June last for violating the treaty of 1818, and the Fishing laws, and which was referred to the Vice Admiral Court here, was forfeited to-day, together with her stores, cargo, &c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 6—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 a 92⅛ for money and account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 88¾; 1865, 88⅛; 1867, 90⅛; ten-forties, 87¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 20⅛; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull. Middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Spirits turpentine, 33s. 6d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 5 —4:30 P. M.—Tallow closed easier at 43s. 3d. a 43s. 6d. American hops quiet. Linseed closed at £29 3s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 6.—Petroleum closed quiet.

NOT DEAD YET.

Mr. Pullen, the white man who was shot last week by an elderly colored man named Nixon, in the village of Cranberry, N. J., is not dead yet, the statement in all the metropolitan papers except the HERALD yesterday to the contrary notwithstanding. *Per contra* he is reported to be considerably improved, so that hopes are now entertained of his ultimate recovery. It is also stated now that Nixon was terribly beaten before he used the revolver.

ARIZONA.

Completion of the Wagon Road to New Mexico—Arrival of Immigrants—Indian Depredations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1870.

Advices to the 20th of November from Prescott, Arizona, have been received. The military wagon road from Prescott to Mexico has been completed. Many Texan families had arrived, via the thirty-fifth parallel route, at Prescott.

It is reported that a large band of Apaches, fully armed, had attacked the settlement of Walnut Grove, on the Hassyampa river, and run off eleven hundred cattle.

UTAH.

Horrible Crimes Fearfully Expiated.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 6, 1870.

The following despatch has been received from Nephi, Utah, dated December 5:—Two men, named Richard Sopher and Antoine Vaslardie, were arrested, charged with committing rape on their step-daughters, whose ages are ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen years, both the men having married women who had children by former husbands. The prisoners made full confessions of their guilt, and while being conveyed to prison under guard they gave a yell and, springing out of the wagon, ran away, the guard pursuing and calling on them to stop. The prisoners paid no attention to their demands, and the guard fired, bringing them down. The prisoners died shortly afterwards.

THE WESTPORT (MASS.) BUTCHERY.

The Deed Committed by a Couple of Colored Boys—Both of the Young Murderers Arrested—A Full Confession of the Crime—A Horrible Story of Youthful Depravity.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 6, 1870.

The terrible tragedy at Westport Head, in which old Benjamin Howard was so cruelly murdered and butchered, has already been successfully traced and the authors of the foul deed are now in custody. They prove to be a couple of colored boys, about fifteen years of age, and since their apprehension one of them has made a full confession. Their arrest was brought about through District Attorney Marston, Assistant Marshals Perry and Dayton, of this city, and Deputy Constable Dunham, who went to the scene of the tragedy yesterday and made a minute investigation.

In the course of their labors they ascertained that a colored boy, aged about fifteen years, named Charles Horatio Cuff, who lives a short distance from Howard's house and near where the cart track leaves the cross road, had been seen with money in his possession, and that he was suspected of having stolen the old man's watch some time ago. The boy was known to have changed a ten dollar bill at a store at the Head of Westport on Friday last, and he expended it in a foolish manner, buying prize peanut packages to a great extent and then giving the gifts which they contained to his acquaintances.

The possession of so much money naturally attracted the attention of the people in the vicinity, and considerable talk was made in regard to it. In the course of conversation the officers also ascertained that Cuff left his house early on Tuesday morning, say at about four o'clock. These circumstances excited their suspicions, and going to a school, which Cuff attended, and where he was yesterday morning, they pretended to have lost the road, saying they were anxious to visit the scene of the murder. Cuff's services as a guide were secured, and Mr. Marston, with Captain Perry and officer Dayton, drove to Howard's house. The boy, well acquainted with the premises, showed the three strangers about the place, telling the facts of the discovery of the murder, as previously published, and appearing but little concerned at several sharp and telling suggestions made by the officers.

Captain Perry being satisfied that the boy knew something in regard to the murder determined to bring him to this city and subject him to a rigid examination. Telling the boy's mother that they wanted him to go to the Head of Westport with them, and that he would not return until this morning, the party took Cuff in their vehicle and started for New Bedford. On the road from Howard's house to the Head of Westport the boy was quite talkative in regard to the watch (he had discovered that his companions were officers) and denied having stolen it. Cuff thought there was to be a slight examination before Justice Gifford, at the Head of Westport, but when he found that no stop was made at Gifford's house and the team was coming directly to this city he became very reticent, having little if any conversation with the officers.

Arriving here about nine P. M. the boy was locked up, and District Attorney Marston had a consultation with the officers in regard to what was best to be done. The circumstances were very strong against the boy, and the stories which he had told in regard to himself very contradictory. At Cuff's house the officers obtained a shot gun, a pouch with shot in it, of the size of those found in Howard's body, and a bundle of clothes taken off by the boy in the early part of the week, was also secured. The clothes were covered with blood, but Cuff had been helping a man to do some butchering, and it was expected that a microscopic examination of the clothing would have to be made; but murder will out, and the boy, unable to withstand the rigid examination of Perry and Drayton, finally made a clean breast, stating the author of the deed and implicating himself.

The examination by the two officers was held in the Marshal's office last evening. Commencing with the stolen watch, Perry and Dayton, step by step, despite evasions and lies only too apparent, unraveled the story of the murder, until the boy, hedged in with falsehoods on every side in regard to the watch, the money and his whereabouts on the morning of Tuesday last, and seeing no refuge from confession, told a plain, straightforward story of the deed.

His story is substantially as follows:—He has been intimate with a boy named John Pettis, about his own age, and who lives near by, and the two boys knew that Howard had quite a sum of money on his person. Cuff robbed the old man of his watch, as the people suspected, and the two boys were thoroughly acquainted with the habits of the old man and the premises. The boys apparently had considerable talk in regard to the money, and on Monday of last week they met, when Pettis suggested that Cuff should take a pistol which Pettis owned, break into Howard's house at night, cover himself with a bedquilt so the old man would not know him, and obtain the money, shooting Howard in case he was discovered. This Cuff declined to do, saying that Pettis wanted to have him do all the work, and that his own people would find him out, and finally the boys separated with the understanding that Pettis should undertake the robbery on Tuesday morning, and that Cuff should be there to assist him.

On Tuesday morning, Cuff says, about four o'clock, he woke up just as a pistol shot was fired. Telling his mother he was going to see about some traps, he hurried to Howard's house just as Pettis struck the old man with an ax on the doorsteps of the house. He then saw Pettis drag the body to the bars and endeavor to get it through. At that time Cuff was discovered by the other boy, who called to him for assistance. This assistance Cuff willingly rendered, and the body was dragged into the meadow, where it was searched. The old man's wallet, a key, a knife, and some tobacco were found in the pocket of his pants. Pettis took possession of the money and key, and the other articles were left on the body. The boys then commenced the grave, digging alternately, until, Cuff says, it began to grow light and they were alarmed. The corpse was placed in the grave, but it was not deep enough, and Cuff took it out. The boys then had a consultation, and finally Pettis went to the house and obtained the saw and ax, and while Cuff watched Pettis cut off the leg. Cuff says they could not drag him on the wall, for he was very heavy, and that was the reason for severing the limb. The boys then hurriedly carried the remains into the woods, partially covered them with leaves and left them.

On the way home Pettis told Cuff that he was hid behind a wall when Howard came from the barn with the milk pail. The old man saw him and asked him what he was doing there. Pettis made no reply, but fired at him just as he reached the door step. The old man sat down his milk pail and then fell. Pettis ran out, attacked the victim with an axe, and at that moment Cuff appeared on the scene.

Cuff says Pettis gave him a ten dollar bill and some scrip on the way home, but does not know how much money he retained. The wallet, pistol and key were thrown in the woods. On Sunday night Pettis cautioned Cuff against telling anything. Cuff says Pettis was very much frightened and quivering all over while they were handling Howard, but that he did dot feel scared.

Cuff is a boy about five feet eight inches in height and is not very strongly built. He has a thorough negro face, with a very low forehead and thick bushy hair. His answers to the numerous questions of the officers displayed considerable cunning, and he does not appear to be impressed with the magnitude of the deed. His story was carefully prepared, but not plausible enough, and the close questioning of the officers soon broke it down, and the above narrative, drawn out by piecemeal, was obtained.

Having thus obtained a clue to the other party in the terrible tragedy, the officers, at half-past one this morning, started for Westport to arrest Pettis, and the announcement has just been received that they were successful, and they will undoubtedly arrive here with the young murderer in the course of the evening, and the preliminary examination will probably be held to-morrow.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6, 1870.

The Tobacco Manufacturers' Convention met here to-day. The four resolutions adopted at a former convention were confirmed. The fifth resolution, in relation to inserting the manufacturer's name on the caution label, was adopted. A resolution relative to the payment of the services of inspectors and storekeepers by the government was adopted. The following substitute was adopted for the fourth resolution of the executive committee:—

> Resolved, That manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars having paid the internal revenue taxes ought, including leaf tobacco, to be treated as general merchandise, and not to be subject to a tax on sales.

BLACK DIAMONDS

The Great Coal Strike in Pennsylvania.

Amount of Coal in the Companies' Hands—Chance for a Speculation—Over Thirty Thousand Men Out of Employment—War to the Bitter End—No Compromise by Either Party.

SCRANTON, Dec. 6, 1870.

The fire was warm and bright and the rosy embers fell through the bars of the pleasant grate and hid themselves in the little mounds of ashes beneath a cosey office well but not superfluously fitted up. This was the principal office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, on Lackawanna avenue, in the city of Scranton, which, having but 10,000 inhabitants in 1860, now takes pride in 30,000 citizens, and has manufactories, coal mines and blasting furnaces, machine shops and stores innumerable to supply to hordes of miners and their wives who weekly throng the city to supply their dwellings with groceries, clothing and raw whiskey—the latter being a staple here. In the streets outside were crowds of excited men from the foot of Snowden and the slopes of Neivellyn; from Cardiff and Beacon, and from the numerous valleys of South Wales. Men were angrily uttering sentences full of vowels, which stamped them as the discordants of the long, yellow-haired and fierce savages who fought with bare breasts against the legion of Severus and Agricola. The families of Jones, Thomas, Owens, Lewis, Vaughan, Roberts and other Welsh septs were well represented in these excited crowds. Lackawanna avenue, Pennsylvania avenue and Franklin avenue were filled with gabbling strikers from the mines. They tongued, they smoked, they drank benzine to their hearts' content, and all the while they talked of the strike which was then in progress. It was fun for the coal capitalists, but death to the workingmen. The day itself was a dark and ominous one, such as December will bring to a town in a valley surrounded by high mountains. The streets sloppy with a soft, dishy mud under the thousand feet covered with heavy, thick nailed, mining brogans and untanned cowhide shoes. The chief clerk of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company sat by his pleasant fire, his hands comfortably folded in his lap, waiting to be interviewed by the HERALD reporter. The chaotic shouts and hurly burly of the 2,000 or 3,000 strikers did not disturb his serenity. "I believe they have struck?"

Said the chief clerk, "Yes, sir, they have struck this morning, I suppose 20,000 of them. They never gave us a chance to confer with them, although I understand that a committee, or "committay," as some of the Irish miners would call it, are to call here this evening to demand their terms, but the company will never give in, sir—never will give in, sir! We have paid them higher wages than the skilled mechanic can get, and that in the very worst times last April, though then we were getting four dollars and eighty cents a ton, and now we have been selling coal at three dollars and ninety-nine cents a ton at our own sales in New York. We paid them only eighty-six cents a car. Mind, this is the diamond car, which holds one ton and a half of coal, so called because the coal is from a peculiar vein, and are not the cars which you see on railroads strung along behind a locomotive; they hold six tons. Well, we are now only reducing the rates from one dollar thirty-one cents, which we were compelled to pay when our men struck in April, 1869, to eighty-six cents a car, which is a fair and just rate, I think."

"Do you think that this will be a long strike?" asked the writer of the chief clerk of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company.

"That I cannot tell. I am sure when the Welch take it in hand they are as a general thing more obstinate than the Irish, who are probably running this strike. A great many of the Welch miners are well to do, and some of them have small properties. You know how it is with the Irish. They are quicker to act, but I don't know as they will stick as long as the Welchmen."

"Have you much coal in stock now, sir?" I said.

"I don't know, sir," said he.

"Can you estimate how much you have ready for the market?"

"I cannot, sir," he again replied.

"Have you one hundred thousand tons on hand?" I again asked, returning to the attack.

"I think we have, sir."

"Have you two hundred thousand tons?" asked the HERALD reporter.

"I don't think we have as much as that," he replied rather uneasily. "We may have less than one hundred thousand tons, or more. We have some coal in transit on our road and I believe we have coal at Hoboken, Syracuse, Oswego, Port Washington, New Jersey, Hampton Junction and Great Bend, Pennsylvania. We have some here, also, at Scranton, I think."

I walked to the window and looked out on the expanse beneath, which was girdled by high hills. The tracks and sidings were covered with acres of those rough looking railroad boxes no wheels full of black lumps of coal ready for the New York or any other market which might offer when the speculators should hear of the great strike and the consequent rise in coal. It did not look like a coal famine, but who knows but the strike may prove a very good and tangible excuse whereby the coal companies can double the present prices of coal and afterwards come to terms with their men when the present supply becomes exhausted, and when a couple of million dollars has been realized by what, on its surface, appears to be a great trades' movement? Yet this thought does not preclude the honesty of the motives of the strikers, who are, without a shadow of a doubt, deadly in earnest in their resistance against the reduction on their labor. Just then a shouting and villanous crowd passed under the office. The chief clerk thought that it was the committee of strikers who took this way of announcing their arrival. We all went to the window, and saw a number of men passing to the railroad track, wearing those discolored coats that brakemen always will insist upon having on them at all times and in all places.

"You see," said the chief clerk, "those men are all necessarily thrown out of employment, although they have nothing to do with the strike, for when the mines stop work we cannot load the coal cars. I suppose that in this section of the State there will be thirty or forty thousand men, in one way or another connected with mining and running cars, who will be thrown out of work. It will be a great blow to Scranton—as bad a one as the city ever received. There are, of course, some private companies who will still work their mines—like the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company—which uses 200,000 tons of coal yearly, taken from their own mines; but this is used in melting ore, and those men will not strike, as they do not interfere with the companies' miners who ship coal for the market. Companies differ in the quantities shipped. The week before last the Lehigh transported by railroad and canal nearly 94,000 tons of coal, the Schuylkill people over 102,000 tons, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company 31,000 tons. There has been a *falling off*, as corresponding with the same week last year, of over 40,000 tons in the shipments of these three companies. At any rate, we shall not give in to the strikers, even if coal should go up. It is not our fault."

This morning I went to the Hyde Park district, where the largest number of miners had congregated and were holding meetings to decide upon the strike. Hyde Park is a short distance from Scranton, and is almost wholly inhabited by miners and laborers who assist them, and their families. They live in frame houses, some of them two stories high, others of larger dimensions. In some of these two story houses there are as many as four, and in some cases six, families of miners, while a few occupy houses in which but one family reside. These people pay large rents to the owners of the frail tenements. Many of the buildings are built by speculators, who sell the house, a little money being advanced by the miners, and then they are afterwards seized by the speculators, who hold liens on the hovels almost invariably.

I saw a number of pedlers' wagons in the dirty, narrow streets, in which unwholesome looking men were sitting, with cleavers in their dirty hands, chopping up unwholesome looking sheep and swine, which they were selling to unkempt and dowdy miners' wives and daughters.

"By the living stingo!" said one pedler, pointing to the scrawny carcass of a lean sheep, which looked as if it might have during life browsed for pasture on the rocky face of Missionary Ridge, "I hate to cut up that ere animile—he looks so pretty."

Three or four miners were reeling by, singing a Welsh drinking song, who seemed to be very joyous and happy as larks. "God help us all if this strike lasts long," said a poorly dressed woman. There will be a good many hungry children in the Wyoming Valley, for it is in that beautiful valley, immortalized in Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming," that the strike is now generally in progress.

At the hall called Co-operative, where the meeting was in session, a great crowd of miners stood around the entrance. Strange looking faces there were among them. Some of these faces were disfigured by blasting and fire damp accidents, and had great blue streaks in their flesh, as if their features had been spattered with blue ink. One poor wretch had the corners of his eyes stripped and torn down, and, God knows, he was, indeed, a sorry sight to look at. These men were all quiet and sober enough, for they knew, as they streamed down the old wooden stairs, that they had just committed themselves and families to the "point of starvation and want for the coming winter. Let them suffer as they may; the nice, comfortable anthracite will burn as brightly as ever in the cosy directors' rooms of the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company. Eleven hundred delegates had been present at the meeting, and all compromise had been voted down—658 majority having been given for a total suspension of labor in the mines, and now the great coal strike has at length been inaugurated, and town after town and district after district is sending in its adhesion to the movement. What may happen when all these men get well filled with whiskey and begin to pour into Scranton no man may tell, as there are but two officers of the peace in the city, and one, I believe, is Chief of Police. How he will be able to manœuvre and deploy his force of one man if a riot occurs a day or two will fully explain.

The Schuylkill County Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 6, 1870.

There is no strike among the miners in Schuylkill county, as reported to-day. On the contrary, they are not only willing, but anxious, to have employment, which, just now, is very difficult to obtain, owing to the depressed condition of trade. The only stoppages known are those of collieries having no orders for coal.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—HEIR AT LAW.

This is a week of variety and interest at Mr. Daly's boudoir theatre. Old and new comedies are set forth as a dainty dish for its dainty patrons. Around the central *morceau Français*, "Fernande" are set three palatable old plays that, like wine, improve with age. Last night Coleman's "Heir at Law" was presented. It was a brilliant and artistic frame for "Fernande," which it preceded as well as followed. It brought out much of the strength of Mr. Daly's company and some of its weakness. It would be difficult to match Lewis' Dr. Pangloss on the American stage, if we except a few barbarous pronunciations in the Latin quotations of that vain, time-serving preceptor, who boasts of being LL. D. and A. S. S., and whose principles of rectitude are governed mainly by the number of hundreds a year that falls to his lot. Davidge's idea of the tallow chandler, suddenly elevated to the rank of a lord, was a delicious bit of humor. Harkins, always a reliable, satisfactory actor, was as earnest, blunt, blundering and honest a Zekiel Homespun as ever one would wish to meet. To Mr. Polk's Dick Dowlas and Mr. Browne's Kenrick much credit must be given, as they were singularly free from that straight-lacedness which the incubus of tradition, so often a drag on actors in such parts, generally imposes on really talented actors. Mr. Arthur Mathison had not much to do in the part of Steadfast, but he did it well and exhibited talents and a keen appreciation of the situation and lines that augur well for him in higher parts. The same may be said of Miss Kate Newton as Cicely Homespun. That inimitable actress, Mrs. Gilbert, unsurpassed in the "old woman," line invested Lady Duberly with a peculiar charm entirely her own. The weakest feature in the cast was the Caroline Dormer of Mrs. Winter, who failed to invest the part with the tender interest we would look for in it. To-night is the last night of "Fernande," and it will be succeeded by the "Hunchback."

LIFE'S LAST EFFORT.

Singular Suicide by a Car Driver.

About half-past eight o'clock last evening George Kisler, aged eighty-five years, car driver by occupation, but who has been unemployed for two weeks, jumped off the pier foot of East Sixteenth street and was drowned. He resided at 285 avenue C, with a with a wife and three children, and left these early in the evening in a very despondent mood, but sober. He has of late indulged freely in the use of intoxicating liquors. When he left the house he was weeping bitterly, and was followed by his wife, who observed him stop, write her name on a piece of paper, which he placed in his pocket and continued his walk in the direction of the river. She importuned him to return, but it was of no avail, and he continued his search for a watery grave. Virgil Carpenter, whose attention was attracted by his strange movements, threw him a rope as soon as Kester jumped off the pier, but he refused to grasp it. The body was recovered by the Eighteenth ward police and sent to the Morgue.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The entire republican ticket for municipal officers of Hudson, N. Y., was elected yesterday.

The democratic municipal ticket in Mobile, Ala., was elected yesterday by over one thousand majority.

Dr. Peter Barnes, an old and highly esteemed physician of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died on Monday night of heart disease.

Charles H. Cuff, a colored boy, fifteen years of age, was arrested yesterday at Westport, Mass., on charge of murdering Benjamin Howard, aged seventy-one years. Cuff confessed the crime and implicated John Tattis, a boy about his own age.

Hoyt Brothers' tannery at Shokan, Ulster county, N. Y., was burned on Sunday night. Loss $10,000. One man was seriously injured.

A fire broke out in Concord, N. H., yesterday morning, which destroyed several business houses. Loss $30,000.

The Deharo land case, involving the title to a large part of Potrero Nuevo, San Francisco county, Cal., is now on trial in the latter city. Over one thousand defendants and twenty-seven lawyers appear in the case.

It is believed in Cincinnati by many that the project for building a road from that city to Springfield has entirely failed, and that the road in the interest of the New York Central from Cincinnati to Dayton will be constructed instead of the other route.

The averages of the Red Stocking Base Ball Club the past season have been prepared. The games won were sixty-eight, lost six. George Wright leads in the score of averages.

The great Chicago clothing house of Philip Wadsworth & Co. has suspended. Their liabilities are about $500,000, and their assets, good, bad and indifferent, about the same amount.

Henry Orr, of North Adams, Mass., who shot and fatally wounded a young man named Curtis, with a companion, was stoning Orr's house last night.

Mrs. Jesse Barsell and her two little children were murdered in the most revolting manner at their residence, at Porterville, near Visalia (Cal.), on Monday evening. Two Indians, who are supposed to have committed the murder, have been arrested and will be tried to-day. They belong to a peaceable tribe, but it is feared that the citizens, in their excitement, will kill the entire band.

The city car drivers in New Orleans are on a strike. The several companies pay their drivers fifty dollars per month for the first three months and five dollars more per month after they have served three months. The drivers are charged eighteen dollars for board per month, which is deducted from their wages. The "board question" is said to have been the chief cause of the strike.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Manhattan will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Tiffany & Co.,
Union square,
are daily opening
their importations of
London, Paris and Vienna
Holiday Goods.

A.—For a Superior Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

As a Curative for Kidney Diseases the Missisquoi Spring Water is unequalled. For sale by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes Cheap at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

American Waltham Watches.
A very large assortment at unusually low prices.
BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

A Genuine Weather Strip Like Roebuck's makes any house storm proof. 58 Fulton street, near Cliff.

A.—Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

Caution.—The Public Are Cautioned Against having transactions with any persons issuing circulars or undertaking to transact business under the name of our firm who are not connected with us. LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

Diamonds Bought and Sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. J. W. Powell Treats Diseases of the Eye and Ear as heretofore for the past 20 years. Electricity applied in suitable cases, often restoring Sight and Hearing where other means have failed. Call or send for circular. Galvano-Faradic Institute, 167 East Thirty-fourth street, corner Third avenue.

Ladies' Furs.—Burke, the Furrier, has Removed to 661 Broadway, where he is offering bargains in fine FURS.

Mailed Free for 25 cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases, from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia.—Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy, removed to 21 John street, near Broadway; warranted to cure or money refunded.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children.

To Always Dress Appropriately,
Is to a man "ancillary;"
The HATS of KNOX, 'twixt you and me,
Give to a man this quality.
KNOX THE HATTER, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

The Best Place to Buy Tooth Brushes and choice Perfumery, DITMAN & CO.'S Astor House Pharmacy.

THE ERIE WAR.

The Ramsey and Tailer Suit Dismissed.

A Personal Explanation and What Came of It—Counsel Bandying the Lie Courteous—They Pitch in Professionally—The Reporters Put on Their Mettle—A Fresh Outbreak of Temper—Judge Barnard to the Rescue—The End.

The War Over the "Frog" on the Rails in Jersey.

The Erie Railroad suits were again the sensation of the State courts yesterday. At the close of the business on Monday afternoon Judge Barnard dismissed the complaints as against Ramsey and Tailer, two of the alleged conspirators against the company, and promised to give his decision respecting Grosbeck on the following morning.

COUNSEL ON THE WAR PATH—A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

On the reassembling of counsel some warm discussion, of which the subjoined is a report, took place:—

Mr. Tremain—I rise to make a personal explanation. On the eve of the adjournment of the court yesterday learned counsel for the plaintiff stated that on the argument before Judge Brady I had charged your Honor with having made an extra allowance of $5,000,000.

Mr. Field (interrupting)—It is a mistake; I did not say that you said so.

Mr. Tremain—You were so understood by myself and my associate.

Mr. Field (emphatically)—I did not say so.

Mr. Tremain—The learned counsel did say that I had caused my speech on that occasion to be published in the newspapers, and that I would probably do the same thing with the remarks that I had the honor to submit yesterday.

Mr. Field—That I did.

Mr. Tremain—Then I can scarcely understand why the learned gentleman has begged in a matter so impertinent and so irrelevant to the matter on trial here; and I can only account for it upon the supposition that he knew I was a stranger to the Court and he proposed to take me in and do for me, like a good Christian. (Laughter.) Sir, I never said that your Honor made an extra allowance of five millions of dollars. I never contemplated any such thing. On the contrary, the very motion I was making was to set aside the order directing the case to stand over, to fix the amount of the extra allowance; and it would have been absurd for me to say that an extra allowance had been made. What I did say was just as pertinent and relevant on that occasion as the gentleman's remarks yesterday were impertinent and irrelevant here. (Sensation.) Now, I understand your Honor's announcement from the bench is a disavowal of the reports in the newspapers. As to the statement that I had caused my speech to be published in the newspapers, it is just as false as the other. If I could be permitted to utter a word of advice to the gentleman (Mr. Field), so far my superior in ability, in learning, in professional standing and in natural sweetness of disposition—(laughter)—it would be not to allow such bilious matter—(hearty laughter)—to accumulate on his stomach so long, but to do as we all ought to do—to discharge our obligations as we go along and pay our debts at the time they are contracted. (Laughter.)

Mr. Field (rising and looking daggers)—In the close of the argument before Mr. Justice Brady upon the motion made by the counsel to set aside the order which your Honor made in the case, that gentleman, after I had spoken without any intimation beforehand of anything offensive whatever with the most cordial relations between us—and, so far as I know, mutual respect—took a paper out of his pocket and read, to my certain knowledge, a page, on which was written and published, verbatim, in the newspapers the next morning, this language used by him in court; but if the gentleman will give me his brief I will read it.

Mr. Tremain—It is here, sir; you can read it.

Mr. Field took the paper and read:—"The Counsel for the Corporation rises and asks for his extra allowance. The Judge requires an affidavit showing the value of the property involved, and declared: I will allow five per cent. This, said the counsel, will be five per cent on $100,000,000, making $5,000,000." Now, sir, continued Mr. Field, that report was delivered to the reporter and published verbatim, so far as my memory serves me, the next morning. The whole thing is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. I never said one word about $100,000,000 or $5,000,000, and I never made any suggestion whatever as to the amount of allowance except that I would present to the Court affidavits on the 14th to show what service had been rendered. And when I read that statement I determined on the first opportunity to brand it (mmediately), as I now do brand it, as untrue in every respect. It does so happen that in this litigation I am never permitted to come into court but there is a personal attack made upon me. It seems as though counsel cannot argue without allusion to counsel, which is wholly unprofessional and improper. Counsel are mere abstractions; they should have no feeling; they have nothing to do but their simple duty to their client, to state the facts of the case in which they are engaged as they understand them to be. And if the whole proceedings in law could be conducted without any personal allegations, so far as the counsel are concerned, it would be far better than under the present custom of crimination and recrimination that prevails. As for myself I refrain from alluding to counsel, or, if calling them by their names, I refer to them as counsel, on the opposite side—that is my invariable intention, at any rate. Now, as to what took place yesterday. I did not say that the counsel had asserted what I said in court, and I will take this occasion to state what I did not state then, that what has been published with respect to my statement is a monstrous falsehood from beginning to end. This abuse of reporting has got to be a nuisance which must be stopped. It seems to be forgotten that to make a gross and inaccurate report of proceedings in court is a contempt of the court. It seems to be the intent of certain persons—not the honorable members of the profession—to pervert everything that takes place in court, for the purpose of subserving some object of their own. I protest against such practice, and I hope it will yet be visited as it ought to be by those who have it in their power to correct it.

Mr. Tremain (sneeringly)—My friend has no right to complain of being put on the defensive. I stand by what I said. What was there of provocation or abuse in the remarks I submitted to the Court yesterday which justifies or excuses the gentleman in bringing up a matter some four or five weeks old? Your Honor, the reporter was a gentleman of veracity who reported your remarks. I fear my friend's memory is at fault. No man is ever more reluctant than I to introduce personal matter into a debate. I claim that on that motion the transaction was proved by affidavits, stating that the learned gentleman was the principal actor, your Honor participating but little; and when my friend denies this as impertinent I am willing that it shall be settled by the intelligent members of the bar. As to the reporters, I am not here to vindicate them; they can take care of themselves.

Mr. Field—The gentleman has put forth a statement highly injurious and utterly untrue.

Mr. Tracy—It is substantially true. There may be a few inaccuracies of the reporters.

Mr. Peckham—I recollect distinctly that this matter was before your Honor on a motion to dismiss this complaint. The order was that which stood over to fix the amount of the extra allowance, and Mr. Field then said, in so many words, that the extra allowance in the suit at Rochester had been $92,000, and that this suit was of a great deal more importance, when your Honor said substantially that you wished an affidavit stating the amount involved in this controversy, and that you would grant the usual extra allowance of five per cent.

Judge Barnard—Not to exceed five per cent.

ANOTHER FALSE BRAND THROWN TO THE BURNING.

Mr. Peckham (continuing)—Mr. Field stated that the amount involved was the property of the Erie corporation, worth $100,000,000; and when that gentleman brands that as false I in turn, in the same kind of language used by him, brand his assertion now as false, and he knows it. (Sensation.)

Mr. Field (very blandly, but ironically)—I care not what a polite and civil gentleman, like he who has just spoken, might say. Had it been said elsewhere it might have to be modified. In order that I might be sure I had not made a mistake when this attack of the gentleman was first made before Justice Brady, I sent to the stenographer for a verbatim report of what took place, and I have it now certified. I will send for it.

TO THE RESCUE.

Judge Barnard—In regard to this dispute which has arisen with respect to an extra allowance, it seems to me to be of very little importance to anybody but myself. I never allowed any five millions of dollars to anybody; but I remember saying that I should give an allowance not to exceed five per cent upon the amount owned by Ramsey. But that is not five millions of dollars. In looking at the testimony I have come to the conclusion that the case cannot be maintained against Mr. Groesbeck. I therefore dismiss it without costs, leaving the charge of conspiracy standing against Runkle and Eaton.

MR. FIELD STILL RAMPANT.

Mr. Field—The Court will note my exception.

Mr. Field read the stenographer's notes, which contained nothing of the $100,000,000 alleged to have been introduced by Mr. Field on the occasion to which they referred—the 1st of November.

CHANGING THE VENUE.

At this juncture Judge Barnard and the counsel adjourned to Part I. to make room for Judge Brady, who will preside in Special Term this term.

THE BY-LAWS OF THE COMPANY.

On resuming the case after the removal Mr. Field asked if the opposite side intended to put in anything more. The reply was in the affirmative.

Mr. Field then put in a portion of the by-laws of the company, and afterwards presented thirteen findings of fact and three findings of law which he desired that the Judge should pass upon. He also desired to know if the other side had any objection to them.

OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Tremain rose and objected to various parts of them on behalf of Ramsey and Groesbeck, contending that the complaint having been dismissed relating to these two defendants, the putting in of these facts could answer no other purpose but that of aspersion against them.

THE CASE OF EATON.

Mr. Henry Smith then argued on behalf of Eaton that no proof of fraudulent appearance had been made out against him, and that Mr. Runkle was not in court at all. It was proved that Mr. Eaton gave directions to Mr. Runkle to appear on the authority of Mr. Diven, the Vice President of the company; and it was not proved that any such authority had not been given him, neither that Mr. Diven had not power to give such directions. It was the presumption, therefore, that the direction was perfectly proper. Mr. Field then replied, characterizing the proceedings in the Ramsey suit as the most atrocious that had ever occurred in the administration of justice; and it was his intention to present the facts before the highest appellate court to test whether there was not a remedy against such proceedings. He had always maintained, and should continue to maintain, that Judge Barnard's original order of injunction against Ramsey was perfectly justifiable and legal, and he would test that question before the highest court in the State. To enable him to do this he claimed the right to have the facts he had presented found, as until that had taken place he could not carry the question to the higher court.

Judge Barnard directed that the papers should be handed to him, giving the defendants an opportunity to make their amendments. His Honor then inquired what their counsel proposed to do in the cross suit of Ramsey against the Erie Railroad.

Mr. Field—I move it on for trial under Judge Barnard's order adjourning the case till the 14th November and which has by subsequent adjournments extended to this day.

Mr. Tremain opposed the motion for proceeding with the trial and read an affidavit of Mr. Ramsey, in which a series of technical reasons were suggested for the postponement of the case.

Judge Barnard, addressing Mr. Field, asked whether he had appealed from Judge Brady's order. Mr. Field replied that he had, when Judge Barnard said that the case had better stand over till after that appeal had been decided by the General Term, when the question would be settled as to whether the action of the October term was a default or regular trial. He would, therefore, adjourn the case till the first Monday in February.

ANOTHER MOVE ON THE ERIE CHESS BOARD.

Motion for Discovery of Books and Papers of the Erie Railroad and Argument Before Judge Ingraham—A Legal Technicality Proves Trump and Wins the Game.

Shortly after the termination of the above proceedings before Judge Barnard there was another deal in the Erie Railroad suits. The same lawyers playing in the previous game all took a hand, and under the new shuffle the game was quite lively. This new deal was in the form of a motion before Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, in chambers, made on behalf of the plaintiff, in the suit of Ramsey vs. The Erie Railroad, for a discovery of all the books and papers of the Erie Railroad Company, made in pursuance of an order granted by Judge Brady on the 28th ult., then sitting in chambers, to show cause why an order compelling such discovery should not be issued.

Mr. Field moved a stay of proceedings, on the ground that Judge Brady's order opening the default had been appealed from, and, if set aside, that the case would come up before Judge Barnard on a mere question of extra allowance.

Mr. Peckham said that as they understood Judge Brady's order, if the same was set aside that the case would come on for trial, and that if it was not set aside that the case would be tried all the same. In any event the case would be tried, and what they sought to accomplish in this motion of discovery granting access to and examination of the books and papers of the Erie Railroad Company, was to get ready for the trial. They first heard of the appeal from Judge Barnard. They had never received any notice of this appeal, which was an appeal from the order of Judge Brady, vacating order dismissing complaint. He referred to the injunction previously served upon them, and urged that as soon as relieved from this they had used every possible diligence in preparing for and bringing the case on to trial. He talked at length and quite warmly on this point, dwelling with peculiar vehemence upon the obstacles placed in their way by the defendants.

Mr. Field insisted that Mr. Peckham had evinced altogether more feeling in the case than the circumstances warranted—more feeling than was natural or becoming in the discussion of a simple legal question. This attempt at discovery of the books and papers of the Erie Railroad Company he characterized as a most comprehensive and inquisitorial proceeding. It was not known yet whether the case would be tried. He did not believe that the Court, in the exercise of its judicial discretion, would grant such an order until the case came on for trial. He asked this stay in the ordinary course of proceedings. He then went into a history of the case, charging the plaintiffs with flinging it in the face of one judge and then going before another judge. He would not be a party to any such proceedings. The other party had been very slow all along—had rejected one chance for trial, and now they were in a terrible haste.

Mr. Tremain most urgently insisted that the motion be granted. He thought it surprising that the first knowledge they should receive of any appeal from the decision of Judge Brady should come from Judge Barnard. This suit was brought against men who had fraudulently obtained possession of the Erie Railroad franchises—against Fisk and Gould, the front and head of the fraud. They desired an examination of their books and papers on behalf of the stockholders of the company, the victims of their frauds. It was about time, he thought, they began to show some feeling. They had only been seeking the remedies the law gives them, and at every step they had met with injunctions, orders, motions, to deprive them of their vested rights. A bill of costs hung in terrorem over the head of Mr. Ramsey. In the name of justice they protested against attempts at stay of proceedings, and hoped their motion would be granted.

Mr. Field in replying showed that he had reserved his best shot for the last. He pressed as fatal to the motion the fact that the petition upon which it was based was not properly verified, inasmuch as the commissioner of deeds before whom the jurat was taken had not affixed to the same the State he lived in and place of business.

There was some sparring on this legal technicality, which ended in the Judge sustaining the objection and granting an adjournment until next Monday for correcting the mistake.

THE IRON BLOCKADE.

The War Over the "Frog" on the Rails in Jersey—Passengers' Rage and Lawyers' Joy—Two Sides of the Rumpus as Represented by the Two Opposing Magnates—Preparations for the Legal Contest.

Viewed from any side the blockade near the Bergen tunnel on Friday last was perhaps the most extraordinary event that has taken place since the introduction of the iron horse into this country. But apart from the NOVELTY AND SENSATION of the affair such an occurrence must generally be deplored, to say nothing of the universal indignation which it everywhere created. That the ill-treated passengers should give full vent to their feelings of disappointment and annoyance is at once apparent. Indeed, those bound homeward by rail on the day in question did not at all conceal their ideas on the subject, nor did they at all hesitate to give earnest and emphatic expression to their censure of the proceeding.

It was the prevalent opinion that, if such a high-handed piece of business be again attempted, vigorous official action would be promptly demanded. Doubtless the blockade will involve MANY LEGAL QUESTIONS, and no end of suits will follow. The lawyers will, therefore, have reason to rejoice over their coming harvest, the seeds of which were stubbornness and stupidity. Both sides claim to be in the right, which, since the whole transaction was marked by danger and inconvenience, is clearly an impossibility. In the course of an interview yesterday Mr. James Fisk, Jr., earnestly set forth the culpability of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. He insisted that they had no right there and the Erie Company, he contended, was entirely justified in taking up the frog. Suits for damages had been brought against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road by the Northern and Hackensack Railroad companies. He was of opinion that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company had no right to occupy the main track of the Erie without its consent or put down any frog that would connect the two distinct lines. When questioned as to the right of way through the tunnel which the Morris and Essex road derived from the Stevens estate, Mr. Fisk went on to say, "No matter about their right of way, NO CONTRACT GUARANTEED the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road to take forcible possession of our track. They had a track of their own, but, when it came to their seizing our track, why we thought it time to look after our property. Mind you, they did all this without our consent or without giving us a word of notice. In fact, it was about as high-handed a piece of business as I ever heard of. So far as contracts are concerned the law can settle that." Being interrogated as to what the probable loss occasioned by the delay amounted to, Mr. Fisk said it was impossible to estimate it under the circumstances. "Supposing," said he, "the road earns $100,000 a day, that could give NO IDEA OF THE DAMAGE sustained. It is one of those things you could not at all calculate. No doubt they injured us to the extent of $300,000. For instance, now, you were stopping at a hotel, and a friend asked you where you were bound for, Well, seeing all this blockade business in the papers, you might answer, 'Well, I was going out West to-night, but I see that the train has broken down, and I don't care to go until everything is right.' Now that might happen a week after the occurrence, and you see you cannot estimate the damage. It is, in fact, the same with every public association, for it naturally takes more time to recover from such a shock than it would in the actual operation itself. Everybody can see that, whatever right of way they may have claimed, they had no right to take our track, to say nothing of the danger attending such a piece of business." Referring to the private consultation of all concerned on the night of the interview, Mr. Fisk explained that the interview was held in the office at the west end of the tunnel simply to OPEN THE ROADS FOR THE PUBLIC. tunnel. "And now," continued he, "you cannot speak too highly of Governor Randolph in the trying emergency, and must say he did all in his power to bring matters to a harmonious termination. But we were determined not to do anything that would redound to our disadvantage. Of course I would not consent to allow the frog to remain there and was determined that it should be taken up, even if we were compelled to do so by force. Mr. Sloan seeing that I was firmly resolved on that point could not do anything else than he did. There were only two things to be done—either raise a riot or take up the frog, and he chose the latter. Our cars would not run over their frog. I would not consent to, and I think it would be AN EVERLASTING DISGRACE to the Erie Railroad if they could not protect their own tracks. Now, I leave all the legal technicalities to the lawyers, but when it comes to tearing up our track I'm bound to see that it is replaced. The question is coming before the courts, when, no doubt, it will be fully and fairly discussed."

THE OTHER SIDE.

"You have already published a very fair and impartial history of the difficulty, so that scarcely anything remains to be said upon the subject until the legal questions come to be determined by the courts," replied Mr. Samuel Sloan yesterday evening, when asked what new phases the blockade quarrel had assumed. "We have filed a cross bill before Chief Justice Beasley, of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, and have obtained a rule upon the Erie Company to show cause why an injunction should not be granted against them, restraining them from interfering with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in making a broad gauge connection at the west end of the tunnel, and also TO SHOW CAUSE why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the running of all trains of both companies through the tunnel. That order," continued Mr. Sloan, "was served upon the company last night, and is returnable the same day as their order—namely, the 12th. Now, you know, of course, we protested against their taking up the frog; but they took the law into their own hands, and for that reason we filed this bill." "But did you not lay this frog without the knowledge of the Erie Company, or without giving them notice?" was the query put to Mr. Sloan, who replied, "It was not necessary to give any notice about the laying of the frog; besides, they had previously given us their written promise to allow us to do so. We have a right of way, and in LAYING THE 'FROG' we acted under the advice of the best counsel. There is one point I would like to mention—namely, that the frog was down. The whole thing was complete at ten o'clock in the morning. They did not expect we would do it on that day; in fact, they did not know on what day we would do it. Their engine ran over it, and the obstruction of the tunnel was owing to their not going right ahead. They could have done so at night and have the trains in time through the day. We did not obstruct anything. They could have gone right through and the question at issue could be tested just as well with the frog down as up. The issue could have been tried with the frog laid. The whole thing, in fact, turns upon the question of compensation, and the compensation could have been determined by law, while THE PUBLIC WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED in going to and from their homes. The question could have been determined with the frog up or down." "They complain, Mr. Sloan, that the track on the Erie road was torn up and removed," was another interrogation that elicited from Mr. Sloan the reply that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company had the right to lay the frog. Mr. Sloan further stated that the Boonton branch, which in some way seems to have caused the difficulty, was still running, but on the narrow gauge. It was, he said, only a branch of the Morris and Essex road, except that it stopped at Paterson. It had not carried as yet any passengers or freight over the other road.

This was all, and Mr. Sloan resumed his occupation at his desk, observing that a cross bill had been filed and that the law would determine the question. Quite an interesting battle is at hand. Both sides claim to be in the right, but somebody must be in the wrong. Both sides are preparing for the struggle, and a severe contest is at hand.

THE HISTORY OF THE TUNNEL DIFFICULTY, as stated by the officers of the Erie road, is as follows:—The Long Dock Company (swallowed up by the Erie) cut the tunnel through Bergen Hill for its own use at a cost of more than $1,000,000. No other road had any right to use it. The Erie, in its early poverty, accepted a loan from Mr. Stevens, of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, for which, and without any other consideration, it permitted Mr. Stevens to run a road from Hoboken to Newark through the tunnel. Subsequently, Mr. Stevens sold out this short road to the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. This latter road connects with OTHER ROADS REACHING NEWARK, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and may eventually extend by connections to the Pacific. Now, the Erie people claim, by what right do all the roads and branches connecting with the Morris and Essex claim the privilege of running trains through the tunnel? Clearly, none at all. They might as well claim the right to use or occupy the property of the Erie road from one end to the other, for by the agreement with Mr. Stevens it was specified that no road running in rivalry to Erie should use the tunnel. But the Morris and Essex is now leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, a broad gauge road, which is an active competitor with Erie for through traffic, and consequently the Erie people claim that the Morris and Essex people have forfeited their privilege. Mr. Sloan some time ago agreed with Mr. Gould to settle the question by a friendly suit, but has violated his agreement by attempting to take forcible possession.

Action of the Hoboken Common Council—The Street Commissioner Ordered to Remove the Erie Railway Tracks—The Corporation Attorney a Little Too Quick.

That little unpleasantness between certain folks holding possessions on the vast tract of swamp in Hoboken which some day or other is to be Seventeenth street in Hoboken and the Erie Railway Company was brought to the notice of the City Fathers at their meeting last evening. A petition was presented from several property owners calling attention to the trespass on their domain and praying for relief. The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets, and that conclave forthwith set to work with a promptness and despatch which very few persons in Hoboken will be inclined to give them credit for. A nod and a wink from this member to that and from him back again, and THE WHOLE THING WAS "FIXED."

It was plain as noonday that the little matter had been discussed and arranged before the Council met, and the passing round of the wink was but the signal that all was ready.

One member arose and submitted the report that the committee were favorable to the petition. A resolution followed, directing the Street Commissioner to remove the track of the Erie Railway Company from the district referred to, and it was adopted without debate.

An inquisitive individual in the lobby stretched his neck across the railing and asked one of the venerable Fathers, "When is this thing to be done?" and was informed that there WAS NO TIME SPECIFED but that the Street Commissioner could move in the matter at his discretion. This reply seemed to satisfy the inquirer, who turned out to be one of the parties interested.

It appears that the notice served by Corporation Attorney Besson was PREMATURE AND UNAUTHORIZED by the Council. That body passed a resolution concerning the removal of the track, but did not authorize their attorney to issue the notice. Nobody seriously believes that the tracks will be disturbed. The Corporation has shied the cap into the ring, and it only remains for Erie to come to time. Such is the impression of sensible men on the whole affair. The rumor that it is a plot on behalf of the Morris and Essex Railroad to offset the tunnel difficulty is without foundation. A few enterprising individuals who think they have found a mare's nest suggested this course of action. The Erie Company leased this road from the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and those who think that Fisk will have to "PAY OR PLAY" may find themselves mistaken. One of the Councilmen, in a conversation after the meeting last evening, observed that the publication of that notice from the Corporation Attorney before the Council had taken official action on the matter spoiled the whole affair.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Revels has purchased a Mississippi plantation of 1,100 acres.

Jeff Davis, the former proprietor of the Southern Confederacy, but now in the insurance business, is in Vicksburg, the guest of Dr. Mitchell.

On Sunday afternoon a fashionable wedding took place at the Synagogue in Court street, New Haven. The contracting parties were Mr. August Seligman, of New York, and Miss Clara Milander, of New Haven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Milander.

THE COURTS.

Important Question of Jurisdiction—The Jay Cooke Seven-Thirty Case—Brignoli Off the Track—Alleged Fraud in the Purchase of Cotton—Heavy Sentences in the Court of General Sessions—Jurors Fined—General Business.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—DECISIONS.

Invalidity of Indian Land Titles—Municipal Commercial Regulations—Attachments Against Absconding Defendants—Military Banishments a Bar to Civil Suits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1870.

The following decisions were delivered to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States:—

No. 44. *Stevens vs. Smith—Error to the Supreme Court of Kansas—And Two Other Cases.*—The question in this case was whether, under the treaty with them, the Kansas Indians could alienate their lands without the official sanction of the Secretary of the Interior. Several of them, heirs of the original grantees, sold their lands to Stevens, but, afterwards, brought these actions to recover them on the ground that they were incapacitated to sell. On the trial the Court refused to allow the documents, purporting to be deeds to Stevens, to be introduced as evidence, holding that the grantors named therein could convey no title. This Court affirm the judgment entered, holding that, as the authority to sell was vested in the Secretary of the Interior, and was withheld from the Indians themselves, the sale was in violation of the law and void, and that Stevens took no title. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

Case No. 56. *Downham vs. The City of Alexandria in Error to the Fifth Judicial District of Virginia.*—In this case the city of Alexandria imposed a tax of two dollars on agents and dealers in ale and beer by the cask, not manufactured in the city and brought there for sale. The tax was resisted on the ground that it was unconstitutional, being a tax on commerce, and that it discriminated in favor of local manufacturers. The court sustained the tax and the case was brought here, where it was held that no question was raised by the record, which this court could consider under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act, as the record does not show that the tax was to be imposed on manufacturers outside of the State, but simply on those outside the city of Alexandria. In such case the questions suggested do not arise and the writ of error is dismissed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court.

Case No. 37. *Cooper vs. Reynolds, Error to the Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.*—This is the case brought by Reynolds to recover back his property sold to Cooper at a Sheriff's sale, on a judgment of $25,000 against Reynolds and others for imprisoning the person of William G. Brownlow, now Senator, at the outbreak of the war. The Court below held that the proceedings in the Brownlow suits were void, and that Cooper took no title from the Sheriff. That judgment is reversed; this Court holding that the State court, in which the Brownlow action was brought, had authority to issue the writ of attachment against the property of persons absconding from the State, and that such actions could issue in actions of tort. The judgment in that case was held to be void and the case was remanded for a new trial. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice Field dissented, taking the view that the State court never acquired jurisdiction in the case of Brownlow vs. Reynolds.

Case No. 39. *Jones vs. Andrews et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee.*—The bill in this case was filed to restrain the collection of certain promissory notes for failure of consideration. The complainant being a citizen of Georgia, and one of the defendants being a citizen of New York and the other of Tennessee, the bill was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. This Court holds that, as Andrews voluntarily appeared, although he did not reside in the district where the suit was brought, the Court thereby acquired jurisdiction under the act of 1839. The decree below was, therefore, reversed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinions.

No. 50. *The United States vs. Hutton—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.*—In this and other cases decided with it the act of Congress required of the defendants, as distillers, that they should enter, in a book for that purpose, the number of gallons placed in warehouse and the number of gallons sold, &c., and the proof thereof. Their bonds also provided that they should do so, and the breach alleged was that they had not done as required. The Court below held that as the act of Congress did not require of the defendants a bond to this particular act, the bond required of them was void and the judgment was void accordingly. The government brought the case here, insisting that as the bond was voluntary and being prohibited as against the policy of the law, it was valid; also that the condition which requires a true and faithful conformance to all the provisions of the act necessarily includes the duty here not performed. The Court sustain this view of the case and reverse the judgment. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 58. *Field vs. Farrington et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.*—This was an action to recover advances made by factors on assignments. The questions of fact under the charge of the Court were decided in favor of the factors. The refusal of the Court to charge as requested assign as error, as also certain portions of the charge. The judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered, Mr. Justice Strong delivering the opinion of the court.

No. 32. *Dean vs. Nelson et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee.*—This was a suit originally brought before the Civil Commission, appointed by General Veatch, commanding at Memphis in 1863, to recover on certain promissory notes made by Nelson. He then being within the Confederate lines, where he had been sent by the federal military authorities, the judgment was by default, with an order of execution against certain stocks of the Memphis Gas Light Company owned by the defendants in case of nonpayment. After the close of the war this suit was commenced to recover the stocks, and the decree below was that they be transferred to the plaintiffs there upon payment of the amount of the notes, &c. That decree was now modified and affirmed, Mr. Justice Bradley delivering the opinion.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1870.

The following decisions have been rendered in the Court of Appeals:—

Charles Starbiad, Agent, Respondent, vs. Samuel H. Barrow et al., Appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

In the matter of the application of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company to Acquire the Title to Land, Respondent, vs. Emerson E. Davis et al., Appellants.—The order was reversed and the application denied, with costs, without prejudice to a new application.

Sarah Wood, Administratrix, Appellant, vs. Erastus B. Phillips, Respondent.—Motion to dismiss the appeal denied.

John Beisegel, Respondent, vs. The New York Central Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary M. Hamilton, Respondent, vs. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Appellant.—Judgment affirmed for $136 11, and reversed as to the residue, without costs to either party in this court or the Supreme Court.

William L. Burke et al., Appellants, vs. Eliza Valentine et al., Respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1870.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for December 7:—Nos. 72, 73, 70, 74, 75, 76.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Question of Jurisdiction.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Cyrenus Wheeler vs. Cyrus H. McCormick.—The plaintiff is the well known owner of various patents for reaping and harvesting machines. The defendant is the manufacturer of the reaper which bears his name. The plaintiff sued the defendant as an infringer in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern district of Illinois. Subsequently the plaintiff, finding the defendant in this city, brought another suit against him in the Circuit Court for this district for further and subsequent infringements. The defendant filed two special pleas, alleging, first, that the prior suit in Illinois was a bar to the second suit; and second, that the infringement alleged took place in Chicago, and that this court had no jurisdiction thereof, because the jurisdiction of this court is limited, by the act of 1818, to causes of action which arise within the territorial limits of the Southern district of New York, and does not extend to causes of action arising elsewhere.

The plaintiff moved to set aside the pleas. The Court reserved its decision. George Harding and C. A. Seward for plaintiff; H. Baldwin and George T. Curtis for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN EQUITY.

The Jay Cooke & Co. Bond Case—Verdict for the Government.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. Jay Cooke & Co.—This case, the hearing of which has occupied the Court thirteen full days, was at last brought to a close yesterday. The manner of conducting it was most exhausting, in a double sense—in one as eliciting every particle of testimony that could be adduced to throw light upon a most obscure subject, in eliminating every defensive point of argument that legal acumen could possibly seize hold of and the rebuttal of the same on the part of prosecuting counsel, and, in the double sense, exhaustive of the patience of the Court, the jury, the witnesses and all others not pecuniarily interested in the result, but who had to attend the court from day to day.

Judge Blatchford, before whom the case was luckily tried, cornered counsel whenever an attempt to break cover was made, which, if allowed, would have brought the case back again to the old starting point without having gained an instant in reaching the goal. This strategy of circumvallation was not interposed till the Court fully understood that the defence had exhausted all its resources and must really submit to the arbitration of the Court on the points of law and to the jury on the facts. In fact, it was a legal Sedan that able counsel found itself in, and the result too surely proved the accuracy of the doubts entertained to hold out any longer.

As stated in the HERALD a few days ago the final hearing of the case was set down for yesterday, the work remaining to be done being the summing up of counsel, Judge Blatchford with professional prescience limiting speeches to one hour and a half for either counsel, then to follow the charge to the jury, and the deliberation and verdict. Mr. John E. Burrill, who so ably conducted the case for the defendants throughout, opened, summing up for the defence, consuming his allotted time, with what effect will be seen in the sequel. District Attorney Davis followed for the government with better effect, as will be seen. Judge Blatchford then commenced the conclusive work of the long struggle, charging the jury upon all the facts of the case which really came within their province. His Honor's charge was as brief as it fairly could be, and as lucid as it was possible to be, and after all it required the judgment of the jury, who must have become experts in the case to have understood at the conclusion of the charge which was Jay Cooke & Co.'s side of the case and which the government's. The jury knew all about it, however, and having retired for about fifteen minutes, returned to court with a verdict for the government in $23,630. And thus the great seven-thirty case ended.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Ingraham.

Plessor et al. vs. Loughran.—Motion for two and a half per cent granted.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Carpenter et al.—Motion granted.

Sonan vs. Boardman et al.—Allowance, five per cent to plaintiff and same to S. & J. S. Boardman.

Titus et al. vs. Kiernan et al.—Motion granted.

Fleis et al. vs. Delhanty et al.—Motion granted.

Lester et al. vs. Harris.—Motion granted.

Waterbury et al. vs. Whiting.—Motion granted.

Scholt et al. vs. Suydam.—Motion granted.

Benedict et al. vs. Hannigan et al.—Motion granted.

Weber vs. Ryerson.—Motion granted.

Walsh et al. vs. Long.—Motion granted.

Halstead vs. Green.—Motion granted.

Westervelt et al. vs. Allen et al.—Motion granted.

Louis C. A. Hannegan vs. Elhers.—Motion granted.

Boyer vs. Peck.—Motion granted.

Bradley vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Allowance $100 granted.

Goldberg vs. Muir.—Motion granted.

Tucker et al. vs. Woorly et al.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Brignoli Off the Track.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

Pasquale Brignoli vs. The Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company.—In May, 1867, while the plaintiff was on his way to Cincinnati, in company with the other members of the Brignoli troupe, then on a professional tour, the car in which they were riding ran off the track and was upset, near Logansport, Ind., whereby the plaintiff had his shoulder dislocated, and sustained other injuries, for which, including doctors' fees and losses by broken engagements, he now seeks to recover $20,000 damages. It was proved on behalf of the plaintiff that he was under treatment for nearly ten weeks; that his medical attendance was over $1,200; that he was compelled to forego engagements which averaged him a profit of $2,000 a week, and that the accident was due to the fault of the defendants. Defendants, together with denying generally the damages to plaintiff, claim that it was due to no fault of theirs; that the rail, apparently sound, was snapped at the moment of the accident; that the track and rolling stock were in good order, and no foresight could have avoided the accident of which plaintiff complains.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $7,833 33.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Alleged Fraud in the Purchase of Cotton.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

George J. Gardner vs. William Rowe et al.—This is an action to recover for 828 bales of cotton, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the plaintiffs and transferred to defendants to secure a pre-existing debt. The cause was opened at the last term, at which time the facts were published in the HERALD, but was postponed to the present term owing to the absence of a juror.

The case is still on.

Verdict for the Support of a Wife.

Emma L. Williams vs. Robert L. Williams.—In this action, the facts of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $1,961.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF CONVICTED OF ROBBERY AND SENT BY JUDGE BEDFORD TO SING SING FOR TWELVE YEARS.

The first prisoner placed on trial yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Fellows was William Wren, who was indicted for the crime of robbery in the first degree. Samuel Gardner testified that he lived at No. 74 Elm street, and that on the 15th of November, about half-past ten o'clock in the morning, while passing throug 109th street with two coats on his arm the prisoner came toward him, took a jacket, pulled his hair and gave him a knock in the head. Wren ran away, followed by the complainant. Officer O'Donnell arrested the prisoner ten minutes after the occurrence, and Gardner positively identified him.

Officer O'Donnell said that he arrested Wren in 109th street at the request of the complainant, who positively identified him as the man who assaulted and robbed him.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows said that in moving sentence he desired to call his Honor's attention some facts in the history of this prisoner. He never took that course when a jury convicted an accused party for the first offence; but in this case leniency had been so often extended to Wren that it was time he should be made responsible for his deeds. Before the police magistrate he stated under oath that he was arrested only once for assault and battery. On the 21st of September of this year the prisoner was brought into court charged with an assault with intent to kill by assaulting a person with a large knife. By some means he procured a withdrawal paper from the complainant, which was filed, accompanied by a letter, and at the request of the prosecuting witness he was discharged. On the 21st of the same month Wren, with one Kelly, was indicted for robbery in the first degree, charged with stealing a watch valued at twenty dollars by knocking down a person. It was a matter of astonishment to him (Mr. Fellows) that the prisoner could have succeeded in inducing the complainant to withdraw the charge, and that Wren should have escaped punishment. It seemed to him that the severity of the court should be visited upon a party who abused its clemency and manifested a disposition to lead a criminal life.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—Wren, why the complainants in the previous charges could not identify you needs no comment, but may be surmised. You are a notorious rough, well known to the authorities, and thus far always managed to evade justice. Officer McDonald tells me that in case of an arrest you threatened to fire the dwelling house of the police officer. For the future protection of society I deem it my duty to send you to the State Prison for twelve years and six months.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COURT BLOCKED BY ABSENT JURORS.

When the jurors were called to try the second case only eleven answered to their names, which brought the business of the court suddenly to a standstill. Mr. Fellows was unable to proceed, and remarked that it was discouraging that jurors failed to discharge their duties. The Tombs was crowded to an extent never before known, three prisoners being placed in cells which hardly had capacity for one. The business of the court was carried on at great expense to the county, and it now was blocked up by two or three men shirking jury duty.

Judge Bedford said that it was time for citizens to help the authorities in the administration of justice instead of censuring them. His Honor directed the Clerk to fine the following named jurors $250 each for non-attendance that day:—Wm. E. Waring, Winthrop E. Hilton, Josiah Oakes, Jos. Park, Jr., R. G. Solomon, David Stewart, Isaac Sherman, Rufus M. Sherman, Thos. T. Sturges, Jas. T. Soutter and John B. Walton.

ROBBERY OF A WATCH BY YOUTHFUL GARROTERS.

Patrick Carroll and John Collins pleaded guilty to robbery. The complainant, William Parker, alleged that on the 14th of November while passing through East Forty-second street with a friend the defendants hastily approached, seized him by the throat and took a watch valued at forty dollars from his pocket and ran away. Collins being only fourteen years old was sent to the House of Refuge. As Carroll was twenty he was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

LARCENY FROM A LITTLE GIRL IN THE STREET.

James McCord (a boy) was convicted of stealing a pocketbook containing $1 50 from Louisa Nance, of 312 Fifty-third street, on the 4th of November. The little girl testified that three boys held her while McCord, whom she positively identified, took the pocketbook. The youthful criminal was sent to the House of Refuge.

LARCENY UPON AN EXCURSION BOAT.

Charles Tucker was indicted with Henry Fields and George Allison for picking the pocket of Benjamin Grimshaw of a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, on the 20th of June, on board of the steamer Sleepy Hollow. The Young People's Association, of Dr. Cuyler's church, was going on an excursion up the Hudson river, and these men were spotted as suspicious characters. Tucker pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The Judge, before sentencing him, learned that he had never been before the Court before on a criminal charge; but remarked that any man who would associate with professional pickpockets like Allison and Fields (who were convicted months ago) deserved to go to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

PETTY LARCENY.

John Williams pleaded guilty to petty larceny in stealing two coats, on the 13th of October, from Christian Bolte, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A HORSE THIEF.

John Burns was tried and convicted of stealing a horse, on the 25th of October, valued at $170, the property of Cornelius Callaghan. The officer stated that Burns had the reputation of being a thief, and served a term in the State Prison for burglary. The City Judge sent him to the State Prison for five years.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Henry W. Geston, perjury; Same vs. Christopher C. Smith, robbery; Same vs. Thomas Ostrander, burglary; Same vs. John McClennan, burglary; Same vs. Henry McDermott, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Gabriel Schulthuss, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Mosher, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Dennis McGuire, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Nicholas C. Conlan, alias William Murphy, feloniously obtaining goods by false pretences; Same vs. Michael Lyons, grand larceny; Same vs. Bernard Thornton, grand larceny; Same vs. Catharine Sweeney, grand larceny; Same vs. Charles Sparks, grand larceny.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Before Judge Cardozo.—No Circuit calendar. Part 2—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Opens half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 651, 5851, 1576, 1772, 6682, 1748, 2320, 3438, 3516, 1710, 1610, 956, 800, 2676, 7592, 1812, 1814, 1818, 1820, 802.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Brady—Opens eleven A. M.—Demurrers Nos. 7, 9, 20. Law and fact—28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Nos. 78, 79, 93, 102, 116, 120. Call 139.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 93, 139, 143, 191, 409, 417, 421, 423, 425, 363, 433, 329, 367, 353, 427. Part 2—Before Judge Spencer.—Nos. 504, 526, 93, 496, 272, 274, 298, 508, 226, 228, 206, 598, 600, 602 604.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Before Judge Daly—Opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 270, 18, 165, 139, 207, 295, 448, 449, 451, 452, 453, 455, 456, 457, 458. Part 2.—Before Judge Larremore.—Nos. 232, 281, 181, 188, 251, 191, 430, 372, 420, 186, 255, 182, 762, 446, 447.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 4190, 4268, 4359, 4362, 4335, 4366, 4384, 4399, 4466, 4467, 4469, 4470, 4471, 4472. Part 2.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 4864, 4379, 4440, 3070, 4194, 4294, 4330, 4377, 4418, 4459, 4460, 4461, 4462, 4463, 4464, 4465.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge Cardozo.—The People vs. Charles Jones, robbery; Same vs. David Green, do.; Same vs. Robert Patton, do.; Same vs. George Blohm, burglary; Same vs. Mary E. Jones, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Theodore Yost, do.; Same vs. Lucio Andrecetti, do.; Same vs. Herman Voss, forgery; Same vs. John Prohaska, do.; Same vs. Charles Philips, grand larceny; Same vs. George Humphey, do.; Same vs. Henry Carroll and William Brown, do.; Same vs. James Kane, larceny from the person; Same vs. John Spaulding, do.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Arraignments, Illegal Voting, &c.

Before Judge Benedict.

Thomas Jackson, a colored man, indicted on the charge of illegal voting in the Ninth ward on election day, was arraigned yesterday. The allegation is that the prisoner voted twice, once the republican and once the democratic ticket.

William Donahue, alias "Noisy," was arraigned on an indictment charging him with having voted illegally in the Eleventh ward, he not being a resident there.

Charles Scott was arraigned to plead to an indictment charging him with having passed a counterfeit ten dollar bill of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie.

All three prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for trial.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Action to Set Aside an Alleged Fraudulent Conveyance.

Before Judge Pratt.

Jonathan S. Angell vs. Abner H. Angell and Others.—This action is brought to set aside an alleged fraudulent conveyance. In June last plaintiff received a verdict of $35,210 against the defendant Angell in the Supreme Court, but judgment was returned unsatisfied. Plaintiff now alleges that the defendant Angell has been insolvent since January 1, 1866, and has no property liable to be seized on execution; but that, despite this, in 1866 he made a contract with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York (who are also joined as defendants in this suit) for the purchase of $30,914 worth of real estate in Morrisania. A payment of $4,264 was to be made in cash, the balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Plaintiff further asserts that the defendant Angell, after having obtained the contract, agreed with another of the defendants, Cornelius F. Timpson, that if the latter should advance the money he should have one half interest in the contract, and this agreement was carried out. It was agreed also, however, that the Mutual Insurance Company should convey the title to the property to Timpson, and that Timpson should hold one half of the property, upon the secret trust that it was to be for the benefit of Angell's wife. The conveyance was made to Timpson, but the consideration was mostly paid by Angell in services to the company. Subsequently, the greater portion of the property was transferred to Timpson's wife, through one Henry F. Taintor, who is also made a defendant in the present action, which plaintiff brings to have the transfer set aside and the property made liable upon the judgment against the defendant Angell, obtained last summer.

Timpson replies that he himself purchased the property from the company, and that neither the defendant Angell nor his wife had any interest in it.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Knife.

Before Judge Troy and Associate Justices.

Charles J. Quinn, a man about sixty years old, was tried yesterday morning for stabbing one Thomas Murphy, in Withers street, near Union avenue, in October last. The defence was that the prisoner acted in self-defence, Murphy having first assaulted him. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

On a Lark.

Adam Mason and Jacob Leis were tried on the charge of having stolen a horse and wagon from Anthony Dingler, of No. 96 Stagg street, Eastern District, in September last. The prisoners and Dingler were on a spree and went with a target company to Astoria. The prisoners left Dingler there and drove home with his horse and wagon, which was subsequently returned to the owner. The District Attorney upon the proof of these facts dropped the case and the jury promptly rendered a verdict of not guilty.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 3, 59, 71, 93, 114, 128, 121, 122, 123, 137, 172, 181, 193, 209, 236, 266, 272.

THE FRIEND OF THE DUMB BRUTE.

Bergh in Brooklyn—Criminals Captured.

At an early hour yesterday morning a squad of officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals surprised a driver on one of the city horse cars, while the latter was watering his "spavined" animals at the Fulton street terminus of the road, by ordering him to unharness the poor animals, which were unfit to drive. The car was only temporarily delayed, as other and sound horses were procured at the railroad stable in that vicinity. This team is one of many similar used up horses which are kept at the stables during the day and are made to trot over the road under the cover of darkness that the parsimonious greed of the opulent railroad corporation may be fully satiated, let the cost to THE UNFORTUNATE BEASTS of burden be what it may. "Death in the harness" is the end to which they would assign these poor nags that have served their sphere of usefulness under the broad light of day, and have grown to be only fit for a tour of darkness. Other arrests made between midnight and sunrise by Professor Bergh's detectives are as follows:—1. Team of grays, galled and lame; Greenwood car, No. 173; Thomas Morgan driver. 2. Bay horse, galled shoulder, which was raw and bleeding under the collar; Fulton avenue car, No. 30; Edward Fitzgerald, driver. 3. Bay horse, lame and galled, with anchylose joints; Greenpoint car, No. 395; August Nunnenkamp, driver. 4. Bay horse, terribly sprung in the knees; scarcely able to retain an upright position; Greenwood car, No. 147; Michael Ryan, driver. 5. Bay horse, in the last stage of lameness; Fulton avenue car, No. 23; John McGiveney, driver. 6. Bay horse, very lame; one hoof cracked to the depth of an inch and a half, and split clear across; Fulton avenue car, No. 5; Patrick Daley, driver.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* reached its tenth birthday on the 4th inst.

The Yarmouth *Register* has entered upon its thirty-sixth volume.

The Greenville (Ala.) *Advocate* finds itself in a prosperous condition on entering upon the sixth anniversary of its birth.

Mr. W. A. McKinney, late of the Hartford *Post* and Norwich *Bulletin*, has taken a position on the editorial staff of the Chicago *Republican*.

Mr. Samuel D. Gordon, who recently sold out the Wirt county (West Virginia) *Democrat*, has become associated with Mr. Maupin in the Moorefield *Advertiser*.

A new paper will soon be issued in Houston, Texas, to be called *The Temperance Family Visitor*, under the editorial charge of Dr. B. F. Kavanagh, a gentleman of experience and large capacity as a writer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
TUESDAY, Dec. 6—6 P. M. }

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm and moderately active. Cotton was quiet and steady.

GOLD WEAK—110⅝ A 110¾.

The absence of anything in the Washington documents calculated to excite speculative activity was responded to by a sluggish and heavy market in the Gold Room. Moreover, the cable was exclusively occupied in transmitting business eastward, and no London or Frankfort quotations were received. A large short interest had been formed in anticipation of a vigorous specie-payment report from Secretary Boutwell, and the purchases to cover speculative sales were the only obstacle to a further decline than that from 110⅞ to 110⅜, the highest and lowest prices of the day. Otherwise the market was weak, on the announcement that our exports for the past week had reached the very heavy amount of over $7,000,000. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅝	2 P. M.	110⅞
10:31 A. M.	110⅜	3 P. M.	110⅞
11 A. M.	110⅝	4 P. M.	110¾
12 M.	110¾	5:30 P. M.	110⅝ a 110¾
1 P. M.	110⅝		

In the gold loan market the rate ranged from 2 per cent for carrying to 1-64 per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$45,559,000
Gold balances	1,460,350
Currency balances	1,635,867

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending December 6, 1870, was $7,077,229.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE WEAK.

The foreign exchange market was quoted nominally 109 for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 109⅝ for sight bills, but actual sales out of second hands were made at concessions of ⅛ a 3-16 from these rates.

MONEY FIVE TO SEVEN PER CENT.

The recent activity in money has not been fully maintained, but loans are made in many instances to the stock houses at seven per cent. The quotable rates are six to seven per cent on stocks and five to six per cent on government bonds. Prime paper is in fair request, and rates range from 6½ to 8 per cent for the several grades of first class acceptances.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government list was steady and unchanged. This remark is the most that can be said of the market, for it was otherwise wholly without feature. Prices closed on the street this evening as follows:—United States currency sixes, 110¾ a 111; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 109⅞ a 110; do. do., coupon, 113⅜ a 113½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 106⅞ a 107; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107⅛ a 107¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 106⅞ a 107; do. do., 1865, do. do., 106⅞ a 107; do. do., registered, January and July, 105¾ a 106; do. do., 1865, coupon. do., 109⅛ a 109¼; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅛ a 109¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109¾ a 110; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., coupon, 106⅛ a 106⅜.

STOCKS WEAK AND LOWER.

The stagnation at the Stock Exchange resulted in a slow decline, which became somewhat rapid late in the afternoon and led to the lowest quotations being made on the sidewalk subsequent to the close of dealings in the Long Room. In a few instances there was exceptional strength and higher prices. The Harlem Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable December 31, the books closing December 19 and reopening January 4. The directors of the Lake Shore Company have authorized their executive committee to pay a 4 per cent dividend either on December 30 or February 1.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	91⅛	90⅞
New York Central scrip	85⅛	84⅝
Erie	24½	24⅛
Reading	102⅛	101¾
Lake Shore	93⅛	92⅞
Wabash	51⅝	51⅛
Northwestern	80⅝	80⅛
Northwestern preferred	90	89⅞
Rock Island	110¼	110
Milwaukee and St. Paul	60⅛	59⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	81¼	80⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31¼
Union Pacific	18½	16
Western Union Telegraph	44⅝	44¼
Pacific Mail	42⅝	42¼

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STEADY.

The Southern list was generally steady, and in most instances firmer. The following were the final street quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 60¾ a 61; do., new, 58⅛ a 58¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 68 a 70; do., new, 64 a 66; do. registered stock, old, 51 a 51½; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do. sevens, 91½ a 92; do. sevens, old, 90 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 47½; do., funding, 1866, 37 a 38; do., do., 1868, 28 a 29; do., special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 92¾ a 93; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92¾ a 93; Louisiana sixes, 70 a 72; do., new, 67 a 69; do., levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. do., eights, 90 a 92; do. Penitentiary sevens, 76 a 79; do. railroad eights, 81 a 83; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 101 a 102; do. railroad do., 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 87 a 90; do. new, January and July, 68¾ a 69; do. do., April and October, 66 a 67; do. registered stock, old, 70 a 75; Arkansas sixes, 64 a 66; do. sevens, 66 a 68; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 78 a 80; do., interest eights, 73 a 75; do., second mortgage eights, 53 a 55; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 77 a 80; do. do., second do. eights, 67 a 70; New Orleans and Jackson first, 86 a 87; do., second, 72 a 73; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first, 83 a 85; do., second, do., 76 a 78; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed South Carolina, 64 a 66; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed Georgia, 76 a 77; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 50 a 51; Memphis city sixes, 56 a 58; Savannah city sevens, 83 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 71 a 73; do. issued to railroads, sixes, 63 a 70; do., new, sevens, 72 a 74.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the United States Sub-Treasury in this city:—

Gold receipts	$358,886
Gold payments	245,835
Gold balance	60,439,016
Currency payments	128,447
Currency receipts	305,903
Currency balance	6,770,482
Customs	290,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Dec. 6—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 5-20, r, '62	106⅝	200 shs Mariposa pf..b c	10
2000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109⅜	10 Del & Hudson C Co.	121
2500 U S 5-20, c, '67	109⅛	200 West Un Tel.....b3	44⅛
18000 US 5's, 10-40, r	106⅛	500 do	44⅛
6000 US 5's, 10-40, c	106⅛	100 Amer M U Ex...b c	45¼
10000 Tenn 6's, new	58⅛	800 do	46
1000 N C Fund act, '66	37	200 Wells-Fargo Ex s.bo	24⅛
2000 N Car 6's, n	25	85 Adams Ex	65⅛
10000 S C 6's, n, Jan & July	68⅛	200 N Y C & H R RR..c	91⅛
1000 N Y Cen 6's, r e	89	400 do...... b c.s3	91⅛
2000 N Y Cent 7's, '76	101	20000 N Y Cen & H R ctf	85¼
5000 Mich So s f bds	97⅛	20000 do	85⅛
3000 Cen Pac RR gold b	91⅛	100 Erie RR	24⅛
2000 U Pac RR 1st m	80¾	120 Reading RR	102
1000 Alton & Ter H inc	71	500 do.........s60	101¾
10000 Chi & NW con	88½	200 L S & M S RR	93⅛
5000 Pit, Ft W & C 3d	92¾	400 do.........b c	93⅛
1000 Cleve & Pitts 4th	79	90 Michigan Cen...b c	121
2000 Chic & Alt 1st bds	102⅛	100 Un Pac RR	16⅛
1000 do	103	88 Chic & R I RR	110⅛
2000 Ohio & Miss 1st	99⅝	500 Mil & St P RR	60
5000 Tol & W c cv bds, 1	82	100 Mil & St Paul pf.b c	81⅛
1000 M & S P 7 3-10 con	93	100 Tol, W & W RR	51⅛
100 Lake Sh div bds	93	50 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	94⅛
5 shs Metropolitan Bk	136	10 Chic & Alton RR	115⅛
5 Nassau Bank	106	300 Ohio & Miss RR	31⅛
5 Bk of Comn'wth	95	500 Morris & Es RR..s3	91¾
10 Gold Exchange Bk	70½	100 Han & St Jo RR	105⅛
200 Pac M S Co	42⅛	100 do	105⅛
100 do........bet c	42¼	25 N Y & N H scrip	144
200 do........b3	42⅝	5 Tol, Wab & W pref	78

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$25000 US 5-20, c, '64	107	$10000 US 5-20, c, '67..b3	109⅛
2000 US 5-20, c, '65	106⅞	3000 do.........b3	109⅛
60000 US 5-20, c, '67	109⅛	5000 US 6's, cur'ncy	110¾

One o'Clock P. M.

$14000 Tenn 6's, n	58⅛	200 shs Mich C RR	121
20000 Va 6's, old	69	100 L S & Mich S RR	92⅞
7000 S C 6's n Jan & Jly	68⅛	20 do	93⅛
1000 do	68⅜	200 do.........b c	93⅛
5000 N C 6's, n	25	400 Union Pac RR	18⅛
1000 Missouri 6's	92⅝	100 do	18¼
4000 do	92⅝	50 do.........b c	18⅛
1000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st	105	40 Panama RR	76⅛
7000 Alt & T H 2d m pf	80	200 Chic & N W pref	89⅞
8000 Chic & NW 1st m	94	500 do.........b3	90
1000 C & R I & P R 7's	100⅛	600 Mil & St P RR	59⅞
10000 Un Pac RR 1st	81	20 N J Cen RR	109
3000 do	80¾	100 Tol, W & W RR..b3	51⅛
8000 Cen Pac RR g b	91⅛	100 do.........s3	51⅛
10000 Bos, H & Er 7's, g b	29	200 Del, Lack & W RR	109⅛
200 shs Mariposa pf	10	100 Bos, H & Erie RR	3
100 W Un Tel ...bet call	44⅝	150 P, Ft W & C gtd	94¾
600 do	44⅛	100 H & St Jo RR	105
400 N Y C & H RR	91⅛	200 H & St Jo RR pf	113
200 do.........b3	91⅛	200 Morris & Es RR.b c	91⅞
200 do.........b c	91⅛		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	44⅛ a 44¼	NWestern pref	89⅛ a 89¼
Pacific Mail	42⅛ a 42¼	Rock Island	110 a 110¼
N Y Cen con	90⅞ a 90⅞	St Paul	59⅞ a 60
N Y Cen scrip	84⅝ a 84¾	St Paul pref	81⅛ a 81¼
Erie	24½ a 24⅝	Wabash	51⅛ a 51⅜
Reading	102⅝ a 103	Ohio & Miss	31⅛ a 31¼
Lake Shore	92⅞ a 92⅞	Bost, H & Erie	2⅝ a 2¾
Northwestern	80⅛ a 80¼		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, none. The demand for pot was light but, with small receipts, prices were steady at $6 75 a $7 25. Pearl were dull and nominal at $8 50 a $9 25.

BEESWAX.—There was but little demand, and that was mostly for small lots, but full prices were demanded. Southern was held at 32½c. a 33c.

CANDLES.—The demand was entirely of a jobbing character, but prices were unchanged. We quote:—Western and city adamantine, 14c. a 16c.; sperm, 30c., and patent, 40c.

COCOA.—We heard of no sales of moment, but prices were steady, especially for Guayaquil, which was quoted at 9¼c. a 9½c., gold, in bond. We quote:—Maracaibo, 24½c. a 27c., gold, in bond, and Caracas, 16c. a 17c., do.

CEMENT.—A good demand prevailed for Rosendale at $1 90.

CHICORY.—German ground was in small supply and held at 10c. a 10½c., gold; no sales of moment were reported.

COTTON.—The market for lots on the spot was fairly active, the demand being principally for export, and prices were quite steady, closing firm at the subjoined quotations. The sales were 3,870 bales, of which 3,198 were taken by exporters, 652 by spinners and 20 by speculators. Cotton for future delivery was moderately active and firmer. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—December, 400 at 15 1-16c., 400 at 15⅛c. December and January, 100 each at 15⅛c. January, 100 at 15 5-16c., 900 at 15¼c. Last half of January, 200 at 15⅜c. February, 50 at 15½c. December, 200 at 15c (exchanged). February, 200 at 15¼c (exchanged). March, 500 at 15⅝c., 100 at 15 7-16c. April, 200 at 15½c. 100, f. o. b. Mobile, December, 14¼c.; 300, f. o. b. Mobile, December, private terms; 200, f. o. b. Mobile, last evening, private terms; 400, f. o. b. Charleston, last evening, private terms. Total, 4,450 bales. Late yesterday the sales were as follows:—December, 1,300 bales at 15 1-16c., 100 do. at 15⅛c., 200 do. at 15c. January, 100 do. at 15 3-16c. January, February and March, 100 do. each at 15¼c. February, 100 do. at 15 5-16c. February and March, 100 do. each at 15½c. March, 100 do. at 15½c., 100 15¾c; 300 f. o. b. Mobile, private terms. Total, 2,800 bales. Grand total, 7,250 bales. The closing prices for lots on the spot were as follows:—

	Uplands.	*Mobile.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	12½	12¾	13	13⅛
Good ordinary	14¾	15	15¼	15½
Low middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	15¾	15¾	16	16¼
Good middling	16	16¼	16½	16¾

CORDAGE was moderately active at steady prices. We quote:—Manila, 20½c. a 21½c.; Sisal rope, 19c.; Russia bolt do., 18c.; American tarred, 16c; Russia do., 15c.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was more active, there being a better demand, and holders were firm in their views. There were sold 4,000 bags, ex Hally, on private terms. In New Orleans sales were made of 5,000 bags, ex R. Ryland, and 3,980 do., ex Lynus, on private terms. For the other kinds the market was quiet and unchanged; we heard of no sales. G. de P. Arden made the stock of Rio to-day as follows:—47,873 bags in New York, 16,031 do. in Baltimore, 6,600 do. in Galveston 3,460 do. in Mobile, and 864 in Savannah. We append the current quotations:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15¼c. a 15½c.; good do., 16¼c. a 16¾c.; prime do., 17½c. a 17¾c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18½c.; Java, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17¼c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8½c. a 9c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

COPPER.—The business in ingot was only moderate, but prices were without particular change. The sales were 200,000 lbs., part at 22½c. a 22¾c. for Baltimore and Lake, closing at the latter price, and 22½c. for do. for December and January delivery.

DYEWOODS.—The demand for all kinds was light and we heard of no important sales; prices were generally nominal. We quote:—Jamaica Logwood about $16, gold; St. Domingo do., $16 50 a $17, currency; Tabasco do., $29 50 a $30, gold; West Coast Lima wood, $57 a $57 50, currency; camwood, $100, gold, and fustic, except Cuba, $16 a $20, gold.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 20,342 bbls. flour; 226 do. and 455 bags corn meal; 128,206 bushels wheat; 45,400 do. corn; 54,095 do. oats; 5,412 do. barley; 4,808 do. rye. The flour market ruled quiet but very firm, especially for shipping grades. The sales were about 12,500 bbls. Southern flour was dull and unchanged. Sales 500 bbls. Rye flour was quiet but steady, with sales of 200 bbls. Corn meal was dull, and prices were unchanged. Sales 200 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 10 a $4 58
Superfine State	5 00 a 5 30
Extra State	5 65 a 6 00
Choice do	6 00 a 6 25
Superfine Western	5 00 a 5 35
Extra do	5 75 a 6 00
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a 6 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 75 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a 6 25
Family	6 00 a 7 50
St. Louis low extra	5 85 a 6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 25
St. Louis choice double extra	6 50 a 7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 50
Rye flour	4 00 a 5 50
Southern extra and family	5 50 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 30 a 4 40
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 60 a —

—Wheat was less active, but very strong, closing quiet at about 1c. advance. The sales were about 100,000 bushels at $1 20 a $1 25 for old spring, $1 28 a $1 39 for new No. 2 delivered, $1 37 for do. in store, $1 37 a $1 40 for No. 1 in store and delivered, $1 44 a $1 46 for amber winter, $1 68 for winter, $1 77½ for Diehl. Rye was dull at 85c. a 97c. for old and new Western, and $1 to $1 05 for Canada. Barley was quiet at about former prices. Sales, 15,000 bushels, at 88c. a 89c. for two-rowed State, and Canada on private terms. Corn was 1c. a 2c. better, with a fair demand, the sales being about 50,000 bushels at 75c. a 78c. for new mixed, 78c. a 80c. for yellow, 80c. a 82c. for kiln dried, 81c. for old mixed. Barley malt was dull and prices were nominal at our last quotations. Oats were lower, with sales of about 40,000 bushels at 59c. a 60c. for Western, 61c. a 63c. for Ohio, 57½c. a 59c. for State and 55c. a 56c. for black Illinois.

FREIGHTS.—The market exhibited more activity and rates were firmer, especially for grain and cotton room. The demand for vessels for charter was moderately active, and full rates prevailed for all kinds of tonnage; vessels of medium size were still scarce and in fair request. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 15,000 bushels wheat at 7½d. a 7¾d., 2,900 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d., 3,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 7½d. a 2s. 9d., and per steamer, 40,000 bushels wheat at 8d. a 8½d., closing at 8½d.; 3,500 bales cotton at 9-16d., and 150 tierces beef at 7s. To London, 500 bbls. flour at 3s., 1,000 do. do., 1,500 tons oil cake, 1,500 bags clover seed on private terms. To Glasgow, per steamer, 22,500 bushels wheat at 9d. To Bristol, 37,500 bushels wheat on private terms. The charters were:—A bark to Bilboa, with 1,400 bbls. petroleum at 7s.; a bark to Dublin, with 3,300 quarters grain, at 6s. 6d.; a bark from Philadelphia to Antwerp, with 4,000 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. 6d.; one from Philadelphia to Antwerp with 5,000 bbls. do. at 6s.; a bark from the same port to the Mediterranean with 3,000 bbls. do.; a brig hence to Bilboa, with 2,000 bbls. do.; a vessel from Newbern to Havana; a brig, 200 tons, to Jamaica and back, general cargo; and a brig to Gibraltar and Malta, general cargo, and back to New York, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Bags were moderately active and firm, with sales of 100 bales to arrive per Anahuac at 11c., gold, in bond; 200 do. for November and December sailing at 11c. do.; and 100 do. in store at 18c., currency, duty paid. Cloth was dull and nominal at 26½c. a 27c.

HOPS.—The market presented no new feature of moment. The demand was extremely light and almost exclusively for the better grades, which were held for full figures. The other qualities were freely offered and heavy. The few sales made were at prices ranging from 7½c. to 18c. for common to choice.

HEMP.—All kinds were but little sought after, and we heard of no important sales. We quote Manila, 13c., gold; jute, 5c. a 6½c., do.; Sisal, 11½c.; and Tampico, 7½c., do. in bond.

HAY.—The demand was moderate and prices were steady at the following quotations:—Shipping, $1 05; retail lots, $1 10 a $1 30; long rye straw, $1 10; short do., 90c.

HIDES.—The market was moderately active and about former prices prevailed. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 25c. a 26c., do. 20 to 23 lbs., 26c. a 26½c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lbs., 25c. a 25½c.; Corrientes, 21 to 22 lbs., 23½c. a 24c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 24c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 23½c. a 24c.; Central American trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 21c. a 22½c.; do. not trimmed, 22 to 24 lbs., 20c. a 21c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 to 24 lbs., 22c. a 23c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 21c. a 22c.; Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 21c. a 22c.; Bogota, 18 to 20 lbs., 22c. a 23c.; Maracaibo, 20 to 23 lbs., 16c. a 18c.; Bahia, 21 to 22 lbs., 18c. a 20c.; Porto Cabello, 20 to 22 lbs., 22c. a 23c., all gold. Total stock December 6, 1870, 28,400 hides; same date last year, 81,000.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was quiet, the demand being light, but holders were firm in their views, demanding full previous figures in consequence of the small stock. There were sold 300 tons Eglinton and Glengarnock, to arrive, on private terms. About 750 tons, different brands, have been received within the past three days and is being placed in store. American was dull, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were nominal at $32 for No. 1 and $29 a $30 for No. 2; we heard of no sales of consequence. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $75. Russia sheet was steady at 10½c., gold, with a light demand. Of wrought scrap there were sold 150 tons No. 1, at $39 50 on cars. Rails were dull and unchanged. We quote:—American, $70 a $71, currency, and English, $58 a $59, gold.

LEAD was quiet and we heard of no sales, but the market was firm at 6½c. a 6⅝c., gold.

LIME was quiet but steady at $1 15 for common and $1 75 for lump.

LATHS.—The demand was fair and prices were steady. Sales at $2 50 for Eastern.

LUMBER.—Eastern spruce was in fair request and prices were steady and firm, especially for choice schedules. About 500,000 feet were sold at from $19 to $21 for common to prime schedules.

LEATHER.—There was a fair business doing in hemlock sole, and the market was firm, especially for prime stock, which was more sought after than the other kinds. The receipts are still fair, and the stock is well assorted. Oak was in fair request at unaltered prices. We quote:—Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, heavy, 29c. a 30c. per lb.; do., middle, 29c. a 30c.; do., light, 28 a 29c.; California middle, 28c. a 29c.; do., light, 27c. a 28c.; Orinoco, &c., heavy, 27½c. a 28½c.; do., middle, 27½c. a 29c.; do., light, 26c. a 27c.; good damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c. a 26½c.; poor damaged, do., 20c. a 22c.; in the rough, 28c. a 32c. Oak—Slaughter, heavy, 32c. a 38c.; do., middle, 32c. a 40c.; do., light, 38c. a 42c.; cropped, heavy, 37c. a 39c.; do., middle, 38c. a 40c.; do., light, 37c. a 39c.; in the rough, heavy, 31c. a 36c.; do., middle, 31c. a 36c.; do., light, 32c. a 35c.; bellies, 18c. a 21c.

MOLASSES.—Foreign was almost neglected and prices were generally heavy and nominal. Sales 38 hhds. Porto Rico at 48c. New Orleans was in active demand and higher; 1,200 bbls. were sold at public and private sale at 65c. a 72½c. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 25c.; do. clayed, 22c. a 30c.; do. muscovado, refining, 25c. a 35c.; do. do. grocery, 35c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 33c. a 60c.; English Islands, 30c. a 50c.; New Orleans, 55c. a 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet but unchanged. Merchantable lots sold to the extent of 150 bbls. at 47c., which price was demanded at the close. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. All kinds of rosin were slow of sale, the demand being light, but previous prices were demanded. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, within the range of $2 10 a $2 40 for No. 2, $2 50 a $3 50 for No. 1, $3 75 a $4 75 for pale and $5 a $7 for extra, do. and window glass. Tar was dull and nominal.

OILCAKE.—Western was generally quoted at $41 50. We heard of no sales of moment.

PETROLEUM.—The business transacted in crude, in bulk, was unimportant, the demand being entirely for small lots. Prices were heavy, though no lower, closing at 12c. for round lots. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at 15½c. a 16c. There was a moderate demand for naphtha, which commanded higher prices; 3,000 bbls. were sold at 9c. The market for refined oil was without particular change. The demand was light from all classes of buyers, but holders refused to operate except at full prices. Cargoes were held at 23½c. and contracts maturing this month at 23c. There were sold 2,000 bbls. at 23½c. and 2,000 cases on private terms. There was a moderate inquiry for jobbing lots, which were selling at 26c. a 27c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was dull and heavy, and we heard of no sales except 1,000 bbls. for the first half of December at 22½c. A sale of 1,000 bbls. was rumored for March at 23c., but we could not trace it to any reliable source.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 342 bbls. pork, 335 bbls. and tierces and 30 kegs lard, 348 packages cut meats. The market for pork was still very quiet; the demand was almost entirely for jobbing lots, which were sold at lower prices; the sales were 500 bbls., in lots, at $21 a $21 50 for uninspected new mess (closing at $21), $25 50 a $24 for inspected do., $22 50 for old and $22 for Western prime mess. There was some demand for pork for future delivery and 250 bbls. were sold for February at $20. Dressed hogs were quoted at 8½c. a 9½c., with a moderate demand. Live hogs were quoted at 6½c. a 7¼c., with arrivals of 2,831 head. Beef hams were steady and firm, with a moderate demand, the sales being 210 bbls. at $29 50 a $31. Beef in tierces was quiet and unchanged, and we heard of no sales. Prime and India mess were quoted at $26 a $32. Beef in bbls. was moderately dealt in at the prices previously current, the market being steady. There were sold 120 bbls. at from $12 to $15 for plain mess and $15 to $17 50 for extra do. Cut meats were in light demand; sales were confined to small lots, at prices within the range of the following quotations:—Pickled hams, 14c. a 14½c.; do. shoulders, 8¾c. a 9c.; smoked and bagged hams, 17c. a 21c.; smoked shoulders, 11c. a 11½c. Bacon was quiet, at about former figures. We quote:—Long and short clear, 11c. a 11¼c. Sales 150 boxes long clear and 150 do. short clear for December delivery at 11¼c. a 11½c. The market for lard was quiet, but firm, at 13c. for prime Western steam. The sales were 125 tierces at 12¾c. for city and 13c. for prime Western; also 250 tierces for February at 12½c. A contract maturing this month was settled at 13¼c. The market for butter was unchanged. A moderately active demand prevailed for the better qualities, which were in moderate supply and firmly held, while there was but little inquiry for the other grades, which were heavy and in fair supply. Cheese.—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. The better qualities were held for full prices, while the other kinds were rather heavy. We quote:—Butter—Fair to extra State, half firkin tubs, 36c. a 42c.; common to fair State dairies, firkins, 32c. a 34c.; Welsh tubs, fair to extra, 30c. a 37c.; fresh pails, 35c. a 47c.; Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, common to prime, 20c. a 38c.; Western, common to good, 15c. a 18c. a 32c.; Canada, fair to prime, 25c. a 30c.; roll butter, common to prime, 25c. a 32c. Cheese—Fair to extra State factories, 13½c. a 16c.; skimmed and ordinary do., 8c. a 13c.; common to extra State farm dairies, 13½c. a 16c.; common to good Western, 10c. a 14c.

RICE.—Carolina was in fair request and prices were quite steady, with moderate offerings. There were sold 150 tierces at from 6¾c. to 7½c. for fair to prime. Rangoon was dull and nominal.

SUGAR.—There was an improved demand for raw and the market was firm, especially for lots, in bond, at the quotations below. The demand was principally from refiners, though several lots were taken by the trade. Fair to good refining Cuba closed strong at 9⅞c. a 10¼c. There were sold 1,120 hhds., at from 8⅝c. to 12½c. for Cuba, Porto Rico, New Orleans and Demerara, including New Orleans at from 9¾c. to 10⅝c.; also 650 boxes at 10½c. a 11¼c. Refined was in better demand, and prices were firm at 13¼c. for hard, 12⅛c. a 12½c. for soft white, 12½c. for extra C. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; fair refining, 9⅝c.; good refining, 10⅛c.; fair to good grocery, 10¼c. a 10⅝c.; prime to choice grocery, 10¾c. a 11¼c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9¾c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8½c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do., 10 to 12, 10c. a 10⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅝c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅜c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12½c. a 13c.; do., white, 12½c. a 13c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.

SOAP.—Castile was dull and unchanged. A small lot Marseilles was sold at 11c.

SHOT.—We quote:—Drop, 8½c., and buck, 9½c.

SPELTER was dull and we heard of no sales. Silesian was quoted at 6c., gold, and Stolberg at 5¾c. do.

STEARINE.—The market was quiet, but full prices were demanded, especially for prime grades. The sales were 15,000 lbs., in hhds. at 13½c.

SEEDS.—Clover was quiet, but firmly held; small sales were made within the range of 11c. a 11½c. Timothy was dull and nominal at $4 50. Linseed was in moderate demand at about the prices previously current; sales 2,700 bags, to arrive per Sarah Hignett, on private terms, and 1,000 do., to arrive in Boston per Winged Hunter, at $2 07½, gold, duty paid.

SKINS.—There was a fair demand for goat at steady prices; the inquiry was entirely for light stock. Sales 100 bales Payta, 12 do. Buenos Ayres, and 10 do. Maracaibo on private terms. There was but little demand for deer, and prices were generally nominal. Sales 10,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, and 1,000 lbs. Matamoros on private terms. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 55c. per lb., gold; Matamoros, 55c. do., do.; Vera Cruz, 52½c. do., do.; Buenos Ayres, 52½c. a 57½c. do., currency; Payta, 47½c. a 55c. do., do.; Curacoa, 55c. a 57½c., do., do.; Cape, 40c., do., do. Deer—Honduras, 40c. per lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 39c. do., do.; Central American, trimmed, 42½c. do., do.; do., do., not trimmed, 36c. do., do.; Sisal, 38c. a 40c. do., do.; Angostura, 30c. do., do.; Para, 28c. a 32c. do., do.

TIN.—Pig, a good demand prevailed for Straits, which were held with firmness. There were sold 2,850 pigs at 32½c. a 32¾c., gold, including a small lot at 32½c. Holders generally demanded 33c. at the close. Banca was firmer, being held at the close at 37c. a 37½c., gold. Small sales were made at 36½c. English was quoted at 32½c. a 32¾c., gold, without sales. Plates were dull and prices were nominal at former quotations. Sales 200 boxes I. C. charcoal at $8 37½, gold.

TOBACCO.—The market for Kentucky was quiet at our quotations appended. The demand from all classes of buyers was very light, and the sales were confined to 250 hhds., of which 200 were for the home trade and 50 for export. Seedleaf was dull, the demand being entirely of a retail character, but prices were very firm for all desirable kinds. Havana was dull and unchanged. We quote:—

Kentucky.	—Light.—	—Heavy.—
Frosted lugs	6½c. a 6¾c.	— a —
Sound lugs	7c. a 7½c.	8c. a 8½c.
Common leaf	7¾c. a 8½c.	8c. a 9½c.
Medium leaf	8¾c. a 9½c.	10c. a 10½c.
Good leaf	9½c. a 10½	11c. a 11½c.
Fine leaf	10½c. a 11½c.	11½c. a 12½c.
Selections	12c. a 12½c.	12½c. a 15½c.

Seedleaf.	*Old Crop.*
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	15c. a 18c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts binders and seconds	25c. a 32c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappery lots	35c. a 40c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fine wrappers	45c. a 55c.
New York State fillers	12c. a 15c.
New York State average lots	18c. a 30c.
New York State wrappers	20c. a 50c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	12c. a 14c.
Average lots	16c. a 22½c.
Wrappers	22c. a 35c.

Havana (new crop)—Common, 77½c. a 82½c., currency; good, 85c. a 95c., do.; fine, 97½c. a $1 02½, do.

Yara—I cut, 87½c. a 90c., currency, nominal; II cut, $1 10 do. do.; average lot, 90c. a 92½c. do.

Manufactured—Black work—Common and medium, 16c. a 19c., in bond; good and fine, 20c. a 24c., do. Bright work—Common and medium, 25c. a 30c., do.; good and fine, 35c. a 55c., do.

TALLOW was dull and unchanged. The sales were about 75,000 lbs. prime at 9c.; common to good lots are quoted at 8c½. a 8⅝c.

WOOL.—There is but little activity in the market for domestic, the demand still being limited, but prices are steady and firm, holders being unwilling to effect sales except at full previous figures, owing to the small stock and the probability that a better demand will prevail soon. What little demand prevails is mostly for the fine grades. Combing is still scarce and wanted. There is a moderate business doing in pulled wool, which is selling at full previous prices; extra is in better demand than the other kinds. Texas is but little sought after, but unchanged in value; holders demand full prices, especially for the better kinds. California remains steady and firm; the demand is only moderate, but the stock is small and holders are firm in their views. The market for foreign is dull, and prices are generally nominal. The sales were 100,000 lbs. fleece, including XX Ohio, 50c. a 52c.; X and above do., 49c. a 50½c.; low to X Ohio, 47½c. a 49c.; State and Western, 42c. a 47c.; Georgia, 35c.; unwashed, 23c. a 24c.; tubbed, part at 52c.; Canada combing and noils on private terms; also 10,000 pounds Texas at 25c. a 33½c. for fair to prime. 50,000 pounds puled at 22c. a 30c. for low and No. 1, 34c. a 42c. for super and extra; 50,000 pounds spring clip California at 24c. a 34c. for burry to fine free from burrs, and 20,000 pounds Cape on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 110 bbls. The demand was passably active. Sales 400 bbls. at 89½c. a 90c., including a small lot at 90½c.

THE COURT HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

Another Meeting with Closed Doors—What Took Place and How the Commissioners Came Out of the Discussion—The Dome, the Mansard Roof and the Contractor Questions.

The Court House Commissioners held another meeting yesterday afternoon. It had been announced the day previous that they would hold a formal meeting on this occasion; but the only visible formality about it was the fact that it took place behind well-locked doors. The reason for this was made plain enough after the key had been turned in the lock and the Commissioners had issued forth. Norton looked rather ruffled, and puffed away at his cigar as though he intended to

FILL THE COURT HOUSE WITH SMOKE

on his own account and thus get all the credit of fumigating the concern for the benefit of tax payers. Coman seemed to be perplexed to an unusual degree, and after getting out of the room where the meeting had been held mashed his hat down over his eyes and bolted straight out of the building without speaking to anybody although a baker's dozen of "rising politicians" made the most desperate attempts to

CATCH HIM BY THE COAT TAILS

as he turned into Chambers street. Even the saintly Walsh, who is popularly supposed to be able to go his way in and out of any crowd without giving the slightest exterior sign of what great thoughts harrow his brain, looked pensive and sad, and he gazed mournfully at Ingersoll as he bade him good-by, and "Jimmy" himself did not appear to be as lively as a Jersey summer cricket by long odds.

"What's up, Alderman," said a friend of the "thunderbolt" as he took him by the arm and made for Broadway; "any thing gone wrong, sa-ay?"

"Wrong!" exclaimed Michael, with a shrug of his big shoulders as he took the cigar out of his mouth with one hand and placed the other on his friend's shoulder, with a force that made the little fellow's knees bend suddenly under him. "Wrong! did you say; what do you think has occurred?"

"Bless my soul, what is it Mike?"

"You'd like to know, eh?"

"Certainly. Isn't there any chance for me becoming—

"None whatever. We've set our foot down, and our friends have to

EAT AT THE SAME TABLE

with the other folks." The little man turned deadly pale at this, gave Mike a silent shake of the hand and walked away sorrowfully. What the

UPSHOT OF ALL THIS

really was it would be hard to tell, but suffice it to say that the meeting of the Commissioners held in the little room opposite Judge Cardozo's was not all one-sided. The four Commissioners were present, but they had not four minds which agreed upon everything, so matters and things which will be made known to the public soon were discussed rather warmly, and certain parties who have made a great deal of money out of the Court House construction were handled without gloves. Facts and statistics in reference to these parties were ordered to be collated and properly compiled, and then, when the whole batch has been put in a presentable shape, the public can judge for themselves whether the determined action which the Commissioners intend to take before the end of another week will have been justified by "stern realities." The Commissioners during the meeting, referred, in a general way, to the dome and roof questions, and from the drift of the talk that ensued upon these important points it is pretty certain that they are not so

PLEASED WITH THE DOME IDEA,

as certain other people are, who would make a great deal of money if it was carried out. One of the Commissioners argued that the dome would cost a great deal of money in the first place, and all of them expressed themselves as of the opinion that, although it would be "a thing of beauty," the expense would not justify them in erecting it. Then, again, during the discussion, it was argued that it would be

TOTALLY HIDDEN FROM VIEW

by the buildings in Chambers street, the City Hall and the new Post Office, whereas a Mansard roof in its stead would not only lend beauty to the general appearance of the building, but would give additional room for public business. The Comptroller's office, it was remarked, had not accommodation enough now for business, and was clamoring for elbow room, while even the Commissioners themselves, after hunting about for days for a meeting room, had to content themselves yesterday with a little one generally used as a sort of "tender" to one of the adjoining courts.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BENNER—CALDWELL.—In Saugerties, N. Y., on Saturday, December 3, by the Rev. J. J. Robertson, CHARLES H. BENNER to ELLA, daughter of J. S. Caldwell, both of Brooklyn.

HAMBLEN—BAETIE.—On Thursday, November 24, by Rev. Dr. Carroll, JOSEPH P. HAMBLEN, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss HATTIE BAETIE, of Newburg.

Rockland and Orange county papers please copy.

MARSS—MORANN.—In this city, on Monday, December 5, by the Rev. J. Curran, THEODORE MARSS to TERESA B., eldest daughter of John Morann, formerly of Petersboro', Canada West.

Canada and Syracuse papers please copy.

DANA—WOODBURY.—At the Presbyterian church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Tuesday, November 29, by the Rev. H. B. Hodge, CHARLES E. DANA, of Philadelphia, to EMILIE, only child of P. T. Woodbury, counsellor-at-law, deceased, formerly of the city of New York.

THOMPSON—SMITH.—On Tuesday, December 6, at Thirteenth street Presbyterian church, by the Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., HUGH B. THOMPSON, JR., to MILLIE A., only daughter of William Pitt Smith, Esq., all of New York.

Utica, Buffalo and Chicago papers please copy.

TRELAWNEY—CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, November 15, at the British Consulate, Geneva, Switzerland, CLARENCE TRELAWNEY to MARY, daughter of William S. Campbell, Esq., late United States Consul at Dresden. No cards.

California papers please copy.

Died.

ADAMS.—CHARLES ADAMS, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from Methodist church corner Fifty-second street and Lexington avenue. Friends of his brothers, Alexander and Edward, and members of Insurance Patrol are invited to attend.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, December 5, FRANCES E., youngest daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. Anderson, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 22 Dupont street, Greenpoint, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

ARMSTRONG.—On Monday, December 5, JOHN ANKETELL ARMSTRONG, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 307 West Twentieth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains to be interred in Greenwood.

BRYAN.—On Monday, December 5, GRACE, youngest daughter of David and Adelia Bryant, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, corner Seventy-eighth street and First avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BELL.—On Monday evening, December 5, DAVID BELL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Edward Crommelin, No. 54 Morton street, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock.

BIRD.—At his late residence, 37 Boerum street, Brooklyn, after a short and painful illness, Captain THOMAS BIRD, late of Port Chester, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Rochester papers please copy.

BIRD.—On Tuesday, December 6, at Stapleton, S. I., after a lingering illness, LYDIA E., wife of Cornelius P. Bird, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

BOGUE.—ELIZA M., the infant daughter of Thomas and Delia Bogue, aged 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 221 West Thirty-third street.

BURKE.—On Tuesday, December 6, THOMAS BURKE, a native of parish of Clonfort, county Galway, Ireland, aged 77 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner Forty-sixth street and Second avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CANE.—On Sunday, December 4, of disease of the heart, MARIA, wife of J. D. Cane, Esq., of 157 Elizabeth street, in this city, and daughter of John Oliver, Esq., flour merchant, Galway, Ireland.

Requiescat in pace.

CONKLIN.—On Monday, December 5, CHARLOTTE CONKLIN, wife of Jacob H. Conklin, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 78 Horatio street, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock.

COLLIGAN.—After a lingering illness, SARAH, wife of Felix Colligan, aged 56 years.

The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 343 East Thirty-ninth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock precisely.

CORNELL.—On Tuesday afternoon, December 6, in this city, Mrs. CAROLINE C. CORNELL, widow of George J. Cornell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 58 West Seventeenth street, on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock.

DONALDSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, December 6, WILLIAM DONALDSON, in his 78th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. John's church, Elizabeth, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock.

FARRELL.—On Tuesday, December 6, KATIE, beloved daughter of John and Bridget Farrell, aged 2 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from 56 Cherry street.

FIELD.—On Monday, December 5, THEODORE W. FIELD, late attorney-at-law of this city, son of Thomas F. and Mary A. Field.

GRAHAM.—MICHAEL GRAHAM, a native of Ballyville, parish of Armagh, county Mayo, Ireland, aged 41 years and ten months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Columbia street, near Congress, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Buried in Flatbush Cemetery.

HAM.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, December 5, MARGARET E., daughter of Henry C. and Anna M. Ham.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, from her father's residence, at two o'clock, and at half-past two o'clock from the Reformed church in Jamaica.

HASBROUCK.—At Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Saturday, December 3, BEVIER, son of Louis Hasbrouck and grandson of Levi Hasbrouck, of Ulster county, N. Y., aged 17 years.

HENNES.—On Sunday, December 4, MATTHEW HENNES, aged 30 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from 341 West Fifty-second street, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

HOPKINS.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Sunday, December 4, General GILBERT HOPKINS, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, at the Rutgers Presbyterian church, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

HYATT.—On Monday, December 5, Mrs. EMMELINE W. HYATT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, at her late residence, 46 Morton street.

KNOWER.—On Monday, December 5, JAMES FRANKLIN KNOWER, son of Margaret and the late T. H. Knower, aged 18 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his mother, 93 Grand street, Jersey City. Friends are invited.

LORD.—On Monday, December 5, after a long and painful illness, VALEDA B., wife of Alexander E. Lord, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 574 Grand street, New York, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Clinton and Essex county papers please copy.

MILDEBERGER.—On Sunday, December 4, ELEANOR, wife of Henry D. Mildeberger, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 316 West Twenty-fifth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCDONOUGH.—On Monday, December 5, CHARLES McDONOUGH, son of William and Margaret McDonough, aged 27 years 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 812 Third avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

NOYES.—On Tuesday, December 6, SAMUEL NOYES, of New York city, aged 40 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 163 Clinton street, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

PERSSE.—On Monday, December 5, MARGARETTA, widow of the late Dudley Persse.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 39 East Thirty-third street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

QUINN.—On Monday, December 5, DANIEL JOSEPH QUINN, brother of the late William B. Quinn, aged 27 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 307 Fourth street, this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Bridget's church, corner of Eighth street and avenue B, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

RANDELL.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, December 6, M. E., infant son of M. E. and Mary E. Randell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at White Plains, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad depot half-past nine and eleven A. M.

REILLY.—On Sunday, December 4, after a long and severe illness, ELIZABETH REILLY, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 174 Elizabeth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

REMSEN.—At Jamaica, L. I., GEORGE REMSEN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, James S. Remsen, at Jamaica, L. I., on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, December 4, at the residence of his father-in-law, James M. Young, 172 Willoughby avenue, EZEKIEL H. SMITH, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the North Reformed church, Clermont avenue near Willoughby, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

STRYKER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, December 5, DOMINICUS J. STRYKER, aged 67 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, corner Clove road and Clove place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, December 6, ROBERT THOMPSON, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 60 Sullivan street, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

VAN LOON.—On Tuesday, December 6, at one o'clock, A. M., GEORGIANA, daughter of Jane Anna and the late John C. Van Loon, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 519 Lexington avenue, near Forty-eighth street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

WALBRIDGE.—On Tuesday, December 6, at the Astor House, in this city, General HIRAM WALBRIDGE, aged 49 years.

The remains will be taken to Washington for interment.

WHEELER.—On Tuesday morning, December 6, at Whitestone, L. I., GEORGE R. WHEELER, civil engineer and surveyor, aged 33 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends, the members of the Wyoming Lodge, Westchester, and the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace church, Whitestone, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Dublin, London and Limerick papers please copy.

WHITE.—At Cornwall Landing, on Tuesday, December 6, Mrs. HARRIET MELVIN WHITE, only daughter of A. M. Hatch, formerly of this city.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Adriance, Cornwall Landing.

WOODS.—On Monday, December 5, ROSANNA WOODS, beloved wife of James Woods, a native of the county Monaghan, parish of Tyballard, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Harrison avenue and Penn street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Mary's church, corner Leonard and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, E. D., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, liquor dealers and restaurant keepers, at 154 William street, New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be settled by Peter Doyle.

PETER DOYLE.
NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1870. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS OFFERED.—CONSEQUENT upon family arrangements of partners a European firm which owns an establishment in the city of Mexico desires to dispose of the latter. This Mexican house has old and extensive connections; its fine stores are situated in the centre of business. A most liberal discount will be allowed on stocks, so as to insure a very handsome return to the purchaser of the concern. For full particulars address box 454 Post office, Havana, Island of Cuba.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE HOUSE OF repute has vacancies for January 1 in special departments, to be filled by thoroughly competent men. Address REALTY, Herald office.

A.—$15,000 OR $20,000 WANTED—IN AN ESTABlished house, either a special or general partner, now doing a good business; or would hire the above amount, giving good security for the same for a term of years. Any party meaning business may address for particulars, SHIPPING & COMMISSION, box 3,441 New York Post office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $300, IN a fine, remunerative, cash business; an excellent chance for a man to commence business. 59 West Fifteenth street, from 10 to 3.

A CHANCE TO TRADE.—REAL ESTATE, MERCHANdise, Machinery or other good property taken in part for a business worth $10,000 this winter.
T. SIMMONS, 18 Dey street, in the store.

A PARTY WITH $5,000 CAN BUY AN INTEREST IN a patent, out of which a live man can make a fortune. Parties only who mean business may apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

AN A NO. 1 BUSINESS FOR SALE—WHICH YIELDS a clear profit of $6,000 to $8,000 per year; the business is not only profitable but highly respectable; about $15,000 necessary; a bona fide transaction intended and no swindling. Address R. A. M., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN ABLE AND WILLING TO INVEST $250 in a Brooklyn Real Estate Office in connection with a New York firm, address: ARNOLD, box 119 Herald office.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED IN A WELL ESTABlished manufacturing business with a capital of $15,000 to $20,000. Article is staple, and sold principally in New York and neighborhood. For particulars apply to WM. F. HEINS, 161 Broadway.

A MAN TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN AN OLD ESTABlished manufacturing city business: cash returns weekly; no risk. Call at 636 Broadway, in the shoe store.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED—TO EXtend an established cash manufacturing business; investigation invited and full particulars given; a rare chance for investment. Address STABILITY, Herald office.

BY BUYING $30,000 WORTH OF STOCK IN A LARGE company any first class man can have my situation in it at $5,000 a year in said company. It will be necessary for applicants to state who their references are before they can be treated with. Address for one week J. T., box 222 Herald office.

CIGAR COUNTER, FRONT WINDOW AND FRONT Part of a first class Sample Room to let cheap. Inquire at 48 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF the well-known and old established Concert and Barroom, the House of Commons, 25 West Houston street. Terms easy. Satisfactory proof can be given that the rental receipts exceed the yearly outlay by over $2,500, with a certainty of increase from the 1st of May, 1871. The reason for selling is that the proprietor, having embarked in other business, cannot give it the requisite attention. If not sold by private sale previous to Thursday, Dec. 8, it will be disposed of on that date by public auction, at 2 P. M. To serve the wishes of would-be purchasers the Lease, Fixtures and Stock will be offered either collectively or separately. For full particulars apply to JOHN DUNN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 233 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE LIQUOR STORE NO. 112 SOUTH street; excellent stand for liquor and Cigar store. Will sell the Lease of whole building.

FOR SALE—IN A FIRST CLASS LOCALITY, A GOOD paying Liquor Store. Handsomely fitted up and doing a good business; good lease. Price $2,000 cash. Address A., Herald office.

HALF INTEREST IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED wholesale Manufacturing Jobbing House; 100 per cent profit on sales, which are unlimited. Can be secured at once by addressing the owner, who is alone, G. S. M., Herald office.

HALF INTEREST FOR SALE IN A MANUFACTURing business; partner retiring; business staple; orders constantly on hand; $3,000 to $5,000 required; factory in full operation; large profits. Call or address 159 Grand street, rear building, up stairs. No agents need apply.

NO HARD TIMES.
To energetic, enterprising business men, not anxious to get rich in one day and making up in activity what they lack in capital.
An interest for sale ($1,000. or $500 cash).
Business cash, field large, profits apparent.
Address INDEPENDENCE, box 122 Herald office.

PERSONS OUT OF BUSINESS CAN MAKE $25 PER day with a small capital by calling on J. HARRY THORP, National Hotel, Cortlandt street, room 19, to sell his celebrated Burglar Alarm Lock; State and county Rights for sale; $10,000 cash for the person who will pick the lock. This reward is open to all.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN A NO. 1 MANUFACTURing business; small capital needed; large profits. Apply to GUNZ & STUMPF, 35 Beekman street, corner of William.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND CAPITALISTS.—AN OLD established Brewery for sale; is in first rate order, with all modern improvements; well stocked with casks, tuns, and all conveniences necessary for a large, first class brewery; also a well, furnishing an abundant supply of the coldest water; is an excellent opportunity for a party wishing to enter into a business already established, as the owner wishes to retire. Address BREWER, station F.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACturing business for sale, of an article the demand for which is unlimited and the profits large. The article is fully protected by patent. A rigid examination is invited. Apply at 83 Park row, room No. 9.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS THROUGHout the United States.—An established commission merchant, with first class connections and familiar with trade in all its branches, desires to obtain an agency for the sale of specialties or any merchandise suitable for the New York market; unexceptionable references furnished. Address ENTERPRISE, box 4,196 Post office, New York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$5,000. WANTED, A PARTNER (silent or active), with the above amount to extend an established business; average profits 100 per cent. Address SAW TRADE, Herald office.

$100 A DAY.—WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED, with capital, in every State and Europe, for Lloyd's great Patent Revolving Double Maps, Europe and America combined. LLOYD'S, 30 Cortlandt st., New York.

$400.—PARTNER WANTED, AS TICKETSELLER, &c.; $100 to $200 weekly profits sure. MOODY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

$2.000 WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH THE above amount can purchase a half interest in the manufacture of an article paying large profits. Investigation desired. Address box 4,436 Post office.

$3.000.—A PARTY WHO CAN FURNISH $3,000 can have a very lucrative and permanent position; capital secured by city real estate. For interview address SATISFACTORY, Herald office.

$3.000 TO $5,000.—THE SUBSCRIBER CAN FURnish the above capital, and invites proposals from parties desiring to sell out. The business must be legitimate and not involve the sale of wines or liquors. No application will receive attention that does not give particulars of the trade and expectation of profit and furnish real name of principals. Address INVESTOR, box No. 5,942 New York Post office.

$5.000 WANTED.—A PARTY WITH THIS amount as partner, either special or active, in an established livery stable business. Ample security for the money. Address M. E. ELLIS, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

$10.000 TO $15,000 AND FINANCIAL PARTNER wanted immediately, to extend an old established and good paying business. For further particulars address FINANCIAL PARTNER, Herald office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 WEST FOURTH street.—Classes every day and evening; all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

FOR SALE.

A RETAIL FRUIT STORE FOR SALE—THREE years' lease from next May; good reasons for selling. Call between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.
A. HORTNAGLE, 356 Fourth avenue.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HARDWARE STORE FOR sale, in Brooklyn; doing a large business; on a leading avenue; owner going into other business; opportunity seldom offered. Address, with real name, HARDWARE, Post office, Brooklyn.

A FIRST CLASS BILLIARD SALOON AND SAMPLE Room for sale—Handsomely fitted up, next door to Grand Opera House.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SAloon for sale.—Location A No. 1 business stand; unquestionably rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HAT AND CAP STORE FOR sale.—Location great business thoroughfare; must be sold. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED LAUNDRY FOR SALE.—EXcellent location; splendid business stand; chance to make money; must be sold. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Splendid business location; cash trade; must be sold immediately. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A SEWING MACHINE BUSINESS FOR SALE—SASH and Blind Business, Meat Markets, Fish and Oyster Stands, Pork and Provision Stands. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES, BEST makes and assorted sizes, for sale very cheap, at AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A SEVENTH WARD OYSTER HOUSE FOR SALE.—A fine opportunity for a man with small capital; must be sold, as the owner is going to New Orleans to fulfil an engagement. Apply on premises, 74 Madison street, corner Catherine.

A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—BEST location in this city; English Shades, Chop Houses, Liquor Saloons, Lunch Rooms, Restaurants, cheap Groceries, from $250 up to $10,000. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar st.

A FINE OYSTER SALOON AND BARROOM AT A sacrifice—Splendid Billiard Saloons, Broadway Confectioneries, corner Groceries, Groceries on Third, Sixth and Ninth avenues; Bakeries at all prices. N. B.—Money loaned on bond and mortgage.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A TOY STORE FOR SALE.—129 SIXTH AVENUE.

A.—FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS ALE VAULT, LUNCH and Oyster Saloon; best location down town, with long lease, at low rent; open day and night. Particulars at MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE.—A GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING Goods Store and Barber's Shop attached, doing a good business; reason for selling, sickness. Call for one week at 851 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

A CORNER LIQUOR AND SAMPLE ROOM, ELEgantly fitted up; fine stock Ales and Liquors; business well established; lease; cheap rent; splendid location; a bargain. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY—WELL FITTED up, fine Stock and Fixtures, all complete, doing a good business, splendid location, long lease, cheap rent; a bargain. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

BUTCHER SHOP VERY CHEAP—WILL SELL FOR half price; long established; fixtures all new; doing good cash business; sold on account of going to the country. 125 East Fourth street.

COUNTRY DRUG STORE, DOING A GOOD BUSIness; the best location known 80 miles from city, on railroad. None but principals dealt with. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., 1,294 Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, SCRANton, Pa., an old established Stand, doing a good trade in paints, oils, glass, stationery, school books and general drug and prescription business; reasons for selling ill health; price $7,000. Address DRUGS, box 629 Post office, Hyde Park, Pa.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE—ON ALL THE AVENUES and principal thoroughfares, Brooklyn and suburbs; several with physicians' practice in connection.
STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED, fully stocked, paying excellent and location unsurpassed for business or practice. Terms cash or part city property. J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—TO AN AMERICAN OR German druggist an excellent chance; on a stylish avenue. Address DRUGS, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DRUG STAND, NOW DOING A good business; will be sold at a bargain, on account of ill health of present owner; to a practising physician this is an opportunity seldom offered. For particulars address B. M., box 3,441 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FLOUR AND Feed Store. Apply after 2 P. M., on the premises, 416 Second avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF Liquor Store, No. 201 Pearl street, corner of Maiden lane, at a sacrifice. Inquire at store.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE ON Sixth avenue. None but a cash buyer need apply at No. 623 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT STAND IN FULTON MARKET, South street side; sickness cause for selling. Call on CHAS. MAURER & CO., 314 Fulton Market, New York.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP, FIRST CLASS LOcality and doing a good business; fixtures all in good order. Apply on the premises, 597 Eleventh avenue.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, HORSE AND Cart and Lease of a Second Hand Furniture Store in Jersey City; rent low, $40 per month; doing good business; must be sold this week; cheap for cash. Apply to WM. POE, Real Estate Agent, 80 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS TEA AND GROCERY Store, on good avenue, cheap for cash; nine years established; three years' lease. Apply to J. D. KRUM, 297 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A STEAM KINDLING WOOD YARD, SITuated on Jersey City Heights. Inquire of BROWNSON & CONKLIN, corner of Adams and First streets, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS POULTRY STAND; ALSO a first class Fruit Stand, in Fulton Market. Inquire at the fruit stand corner of Fulton and Front streets.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FIREPROOF SAFE, LILLIE'S; a Letter Copying Press, all complete; a Stove, and several articles of Office Furniture. Apply at H. H. GRAFFSTEDT'S, No. 18 South William street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST class Grocery Store, doing a splendid business, six miles from New York, on New Jersey Central Railroad. Call on or address J. H. BROWER, Bayonne, N. J.

FOR SALE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF CHANGING BUSIness I wish to sell my stock of Human Hair, including Wax Figures, Cases, &c. Apply to D. DUPRAT, 1,148 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEA AND GROCERY STORE, IN a first class business location. Inquire at 623 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, OPPOSITE THE HARlem, Hartford and Long Island steamboat landings, with lease of whole building. Inquire at 112 South street.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN Jersey City, N. J.; will take real estate security in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Apply to JAMES CHAMBERS & CO., 37 Warren street, New York.

FOR SALE—NICE PAYING LIQUOR STORE; BEST location in the city; near all of the principal places of amusement and the Sixth Regiment Armory. Apply at 141 East Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF a first class Liquor Store, situated at 441 West Fortieth street; reason for selling, death of owner. Apply to JOHN NICHOL, 224 West Houston street, iron foundry.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, with Lease and Fixtures, all in first class order, baking 25 barrels a week; good reason for selling out. Apply at 42 Mott street. M. ELLIS.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BOARDING House in the lower part of the city, doing a first class business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to J. LEVY, No. 9 Chambers street, room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's Dining Room, doing a fine trade; a great bargain now offered. Apply at 399 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN DINING SALOON 56 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway; a rare chance; satisfactory reasons given for selling.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS BAKERY, FRENCH CONfectionery, Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon; everything complete and in best order; good neighborhood; long lease; agents need not apply. Address CONFECTIONER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FLOUR AND FEED MILL; THREE run of stone; two new iron water wheels. Apply to CHARLES E. STUDWELL, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE AND Sample Room, located on Broadway, between Metropolitan and Grand Central hotels. Agents not noticed. Price $2,000. Address W. E., Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS CHOP HOUSE down town. Apply at 69 Gold street.

FRUIT STORE FOR SALE.—A SMALL STORE ON Broadway; low rent; well adapted for a sample room. Address FRUIT, station E.

ICE TOOLS FOR SALE—TWO ENDLESS CHAINS, about 200 feet each, with Pillow Blocks and Shafting; also a five ton Street Scale and a Gig and Weight Box for lowering ice; to be sold cheap. Apply to E. ANDREWS, No. 7 Front street, Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry.

MUST BE SOLD—CHEAP—THE RESTAURANT AND Boarding House 101 Chatham street. F. GREEN.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, ATTENTION.—FOR SALE, LARGE assortment Camera Tubes, 8x10, double swing back box; Night Picture Apparatus. Wanted, Dallmeyer, 3B or 2A or larger. 335 Eigth avenue.

RARE CHANCE.—HALF CASH, BALANCE IN GOOD improved Real Estate, will buy the Stock, of the latest importation, Lease and Fixtures of one of the largest Fancy Goods Stores on Broadway; stock about $16,000; a good and profitable business. For particulars address FANCY GOODS STORE, 841 Broadway.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP at 114 Church street.

TO BE SOLD—A WELL FITTED UP CIGAR STORE doing an excellent retail business; other engagement, the reason for selling. Inquire at 275 Court street, Brooklyn after 5 P. M.

WANTED—AN IMMEDIATE PURCHASER FOR AN elegantly fitted up and well established Billiard Saloon, together with Cigar Stand and Bar; location first class; satisfactory reasons given by the present proprietor for selling. For particulars apply to W., 59 Union square.

$500 FOR A COAL AND WOOD YARD (ESTABlished 15 years), with Fixtures and Lease of 3 lots; rent only $150 a year. Terms half cash. Inquire in the coal office corner of Eighth avenue and Fifty-seventh st.

EUROPE.

What the Public Leaders Say of the Eastern Question.

Earl Russell, Mr. Mill, M. Thiers, the Duke of Cleveland and Others on the Crisis.

Mr. Carlyle's Opinion of the American War in 1863.

The Inman steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool the 24th and Queenstown the 25th of November, arrived at this port yesterday evening. The City of Washington delivered our European files and special correspondence dated to the day of sailing from Ireland.

The French *Liberté* publishes a despatch from Brussels, dated November 20, stating that on the previous Friday Earl Granville had a conference, lasting five hours, with the French Chargé d'Affaires. "An important decision was arrived at, but its execution would depend upon the reply which Odo Russell would bring from Versailles. A military alliance between France and England is seriously discussed."

Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Princesses Louise and Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Windsor station from Balmoral November 24. The Princess Louise was obliged to be carried from the train to her carriage, in consequence of the sprain of her ankle. Nobody was allowed in the station.

Marshal MacMahon declined to associate himself with the intrigue for the restoration of the Emperor Napoleon, and since his convalescence resolutely refused all invitations to proceed to Cassel.

The new Paris Opera House has been converted into a military bakery, *apropos* of which M. Auber is reported to have said, "*On pétrit la farine dans le Palais du Son.*"

THE WAR CRISES.

British Parliamentary Opinion of the Eastern Question—What the Legislators Say of the Situation.

LORD SHAFTESBURY ON THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

SIR—When such eminent men as Mr. Mill and Mr. Froude advise or denounce a course of policy they must always be listened to with great respect. Both of them speak the truth when they admit the deep horror of war entertained by the people of England, and both, I doubt not, speak the national sentiment in declaring that no fanciful point of honor, no grandiose assertion of dignity, should be allowed to overturn our peaceful relations with other Powers. The tone and manner of Prince Gortchakoff's note, odious and ungentlemanlike as it is, ought not to ruffle the patience of the British people. Our bland and skilful Secretary for Foreign Affairs is more than a match for the Prince in courteous demeanor; and, asking neither retractation nor explanation of his wonderful missive, but taking it as a mere outbreak of temper and vulgarity, let him promise, conformably with the other parties to the treaty, a full, fair and liberal consideration of the grievances of Russia.

Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that all which that Power seeks to abrogate rests on the basis of solemn treaty; and I tremble to see that so high an authority as Mr. Mill, though widely different in spirit and style, is, in respect of the binding nature of covenants, at one in principle with the Russian Chancellor. Russia is resolved to violate by force the terms of a treaty because they are burdensome to her. Mr. Mill is not disposed to observe them when called in question, unless they be so convenient that the country would be ready to enter on them afresh. Such principles as these are absolutely fatal. They stand in the way of all peaceful solutions, of all permanent arrangements. Every one is now panting with desire to see the termination of this dreadful war between France and Germany. But how can the parties come together for any useful issue under this new interpretation of the law of nations? Every clause of a proposed treaty will be subjected to mental reservation; and under the language of grave promise and solemn engagement will lie force and opportunity, the real meaning of the thing, whenever they can be advantageously exercised.

If this view be confirmed by public opinion, it will be well that England at least, having got rid of the present treaty, should take good care never to contract another for any purpose or with any people.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

NOVEMBER 19. SHAFTESBURY.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

SIR—Whatever measures our government may take to support and maintain the spirit of Lord Granville's firm and unanswerable despatch, it appears to me that there is one measure which is indispensable. I urged last year that the Crown ought to be armed with more authority to call out and embody the militia. The Ministry cavilled about the terms of my bill, but they consented to take power to embody the militia in case of an emergency. I do not well know the legal meaning attached to the word emergency, but it seems to me that when the Minister of a great Power assumes on behalf of his sovereign the right to set aside and abrogate a treaty which binds seven of the chief States of Europe, an emergency exists.

It is said at St. Petersburg that Russia has 500,000 men in arms, and at Cologne the number is talked of as 800,000. It is notorious that troops have for some months been moving from the north of Russia toward the frontier of Turkey. Whether our voice be for peace, as I hope, or for war, which may become inevitable, I am of opinion that 100,000 men of the militia, in addition to the militia reserve, should be embodied, and that we should thus obtain the means of filling with flesh and blood the skeletons of our attenuated regiments. I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

NOVEMBER 21. RUSSELL.

Earl Russell on the Eastern Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

SIR—The importance of the present crisis, and the objections raised by men of the ability and reputation of Mr. Hill and Mr. Froude to any effort on our part to stop Russia in her progress to the conquest of Constantinople, induce me to enter somewhat further into the question of our interests in the East, and the manner in which they ought to be supported, in case Lord Granville's representations fail to induce the Russian government to withdraw the pretension of cancelling at pleasure the Treaty of 1856.

The historian Von Sybel (Von Sybel, vol. iii., page 569), in relating the events which immediately preceded the Polish insurrection of Kosciusko, refers to the project of the Empress Catharine in these words:—

> The plan which was sanctioned by the Empress, and declared by Markoff to be infallible, was to take up a defensive attitude on the frontier of the country with large forces, and at the same time to deal the decisive blow against Constantinople by means of the fleet. The heart of the Osman empire being thus struck, the Russians hoped that they should possess themselves without difficulty of the dissevered limbs.

Such was the project postponed in 1794, revived from time to time by the Russian Court, and made appalling by the arsenal and fleet of Sebastopol, which the war of the Crimea and the Treaty of 1856 were designed to meet. The neutralization of the Black Sea—a scheme of defence due to the ingenuity of M. Drouyn de L'Huys—is a very effective barrier to Russian ambition. No doubt it is possible to frame other modes of defence, which might supply the want of the articles of the Treaty of Paris objected to by Prince Gortchakoff; and Lord Granville has very fairly and temperately admitted that Great Britain would not have interposed any absolute negative to a reconsideration of those provisions which make the coast of the Russian empire on the Black Sea, if not defenceless, yet inadequately provided with means of defence. It seems to me that we ought to stand as a nation upon the ground which Lord Granville and his colleagues have taken. I attach little importance to the sarcasms on the internal government of Turkey. The internal government of the Czar is quite as corrupt as that of the Sultan; but our object is not to maintain the present administration of Turkey, but to keep Russia out of Constantinople. Nor do I see any difficulty in procuring an embodied militia. With a sufficient bounty we might easily enlist 100,000 men for five years' service. The late Baron Rothschild of Paris told me that if at any time the English Government, of which I was then the head, wanted one hundred millions sterling he would be happy to furnish the sum; so that neither men nor money would be wanting.

Thus provided, I should be disposed to say, in the spirit of Lord Granville's despatch, if the Russian Emperor asks for a conference on the Treaty of 1856, at a time when such a conference can be assembled, let us meet him in a fair spirit, and consider with France Prussia, Italy Austria and Turkey in what manner we can find a substitute for the neutralization of the Black Sea.

But if the Czar proposes to set aside the treaty of 1856 by force, let us meet him by force; and the sooner the better.

I do not feel embarrassed by the words of the act of Parliament which you quote, that it is only lawful to embody the militia, "in case of imminent national danger or of great emergency."

The cases, you will observe, are disjunctive. As to the difference between "emergency" and "great emergency," I do not remember ever to have heard of a "little emergency," in which case, no doubt, the militia must remain at home.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PEMBROKE LODGE, Nov. 23, 1870. RUSSELL.

Mr. J. S. Mill on the Treaty of 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

SIR—The letter in which Lord Shaftesbury, in your paper of Tuesday, the 22d, animadverted upon a letter of mine [illegible] which you did me the favor to insert deserves [illegible] so much respect for its manifestly conscientious feeling, and states the question, besides, so neatly and compactly, that I must address myself to your courtesy for an opportunity of, if possible, setting myself right with [illegible].

The opinion which I maintain concerning treaties is very remote indeed from that which Lord Shaftesbury ascribes to me. He understands me to have said that a country is not bound "to observe" the terms of a treaty "unless they be so convenient that the country would be ready to enter on them afresh." What I did say is, that a country is not bound to enforce the observance of terms which it has imposed on others, "until it has considered whether it would impose them afresh at the present day." And if it not only would not, but, according to its present judgment, ought not to, impose them afresh, it is not merely not bound to go to war for their enforcement, but would commit a great crime if it did so. There is a wide difference between affirming that I may break a promise as soon as it is inconvenient to keep it, and maintaining that if another person breaks a promise made to me I am not necessarily bound to shed his blood. I cannot believe that Lord Shaftesbury, with the two doctrines before him, will hold the latter to be "one in principle" with the former. Let the people of England, then, deliberately consider whether a stipulation denying to a country the legitimate liberty possessed by all other countries, of maintaining military and naval defences on its own coast, is one which they think they have a right permanently to impose. If not, then in however objectionable a manner the claim may be disputed we shall be criminal if we go to war to enforce it.

Having now, as I hope, cleared myself from the very serious charge brought against me by Lord Shaftesbury, allow me to make one more remark. Treaties are the promises of nations, and in the breach of a treaty, as in that of a private promise, there are all degrees of guilt, from some of the gravest to some of the most venial. The degree of Russia's guilt in this particular repudiation of treaty is not to be decided off hand. I have no desire to extenuate it, but it is not pertinent to the question. It is sufficient that treaties and other engagements will be broken if they are imposed without limit as to duration. An individual, however, has no power of promising anything beyond the duration of his mortal life; but nations have the wild folly to make, and to exact, engagements for all time. Mankind, happily, are now beginning to find out that anything whatever to which a nation attempts to bind either itself or others in perpetuity, be it a constitution, a dynasty, an irrevocable law, a particular disposition of public or private property, or whatever else, will assuredly at some time or other require to be and will actually be shaken off by those to whom it is injurious. The present generation has had sufficient convincing experience that to this rule treaties are no exception. Lord Shaftesbury warns England, if the Russian doctrine be admitted, "to take good care never to contract another" treaty. The warning I would give is, if we wish to be able successfully to combat the Russian doctrine, to make no more treaties except for terms of years. I am, &c.,

J. S. MILL.

Extra-Parliamentary Expression.

The European files to hand by the City of Washington contain opinions from various other public leaders in England on the Anglo-Russian situation for war.

The Duke of Cleveland, in a letter to the London *Times*, deprecates a war with Russia "on account of the tone of a despatch." The Duke says he is far from wishing to defend the tone or even the substance of the Russian note, but he believes that a treaty restrictive of her natural rights, such as that Russia was compelled to sign in her distress, will never be held by a great Power to bind her when a conjuncture of circumstances enables her to free herself from the obligation. His grace says:—"I thought at the time that the Crimean war might have been avoided, and was therefore a mistake. Mr. Bright made against it one of the ablest and most convincing speeches I ever heard him deliver without reference to his peculiar tenets on war. As I share the opinions he then expressed, I now warn and earnestly adjure my countrymen not to commit a similar mistake." "We are," the Duke adds, "quite strong enough to defend ourselves if our honor is assailed or our material interests attacked. We are only one of the co-signataries of the Treaty of 1856, and our immediate interests are not engaged. I have not such a poor opinion of the wisdom of my countrymen as to believe that a war with Russia would be popular. I deprecate, however, the possibility of Her Majesty's government acting on such a belief."

Lord Russell writes to say that there was a misprint in his letter in Tuesday's London *Times*. What is printed "Cologne" he wrote "Odessa." He had, he says, good authority for saying that at Odessa it has been affirmed that the peace establishment of the Russian army consists of 900,000 men.

A "Cynic" points out in the London *Times* that Earl Russell, in advocating the immediate embodiment of the militia, appears to have overlooked the not unimportant fact that, at the present moment, we have no militia to embody. It is true that by the Militia Amendment act of this year the crown is empowered to call out the militia in case "of great emergency," without having to wait, as formerly, for a formal declaration of war. But the provisions of this act would not be binding on men enrolled previous to its date (the 9th of August); indeed, it is expressly stated that it "shall not apply" to them; so the few lads since enlisted are, under present circumstances, the only militiamen liable to continuous service. The others may be called on to complete fifty-six days' annual training, of which they have already done twenty-seven; but at their conclusion they would demand their release, though a proportion might be induced, by the offer of a second bounty, to re-engage under the new terms. A very similar "muddle" temporarily disorganized the militia in 1855, but we are slow to profit by experience. It is suggested that we might extricate ourselves by immediately declaring war against the Emperor of China or Theodore's successor, or some other inoffensive and very distant potentate.

At the weekly meeting of the National Reform Union at Manchester the chairman, Mr. George Wilson, spoke strongly against the idea of war with Russia. England, he said, had no more to do with the Treaty of Paris than any of the other Powers, and why should she alone endanger her commerce for the sake of supporting the independence of the Turkish empire? He announced that the subject would be specially considered at the next meeting of the Union, and that Mr. Rylands, M. P., and Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., would address the meeting in favor of the maintenance of peace. Mr. Wilson said he deplored exceedingly the action which was threatened by the London merchants to hold a public meeting for the purpose of urging on Her Majesty's Ministers the maintenance of the Treaty of Paris, and he rebuked the press for fostering a war spirit. Mr. Henry Richard, M. P., spoke on the lessons to be learned from the present war. One obvious lesson, he said, was that the nations of Europe should find some means of protecting their own interests and deciding their own destinies. Another was that enormous military preparations did not conduce to the preservation of peace; and a third, the necessity for arbitration to settle the differences of nations.

Mr. Crum-Ewing, addressing his constituents at Paisley, defended the government from the charge of not having used sufficient energy in endeavoring to bring about peace, and expressed the opinion that all must desire to see Germany come out of the war still a united nation; but at the same time he would, he said, consider it most calamitous for Europe if France should be unnecessarily enfeebled or humiliated. Speaking on the Russian question, the honorable gentleman said he was sure that the government would do anything compatible with the maintenance of the honor of this country to avert the horrors of war.

Mr. Thomas Cave, M. P. for Barnstaple, in a speech at that town, said:—"If Russia were so unwise as to place England under the necessity of going to war for maintenance of the national honor he felt sure the English people would support the government."

What Thiers Thinks—English Interview with the French Statesman.

[Tours (Nov. 22) correspondence of London Telegraph.]

Yesterday afternoon I had the honor of being admitted to an interview with M. Thiers. Having received a letter of introduction to the veteran statesman I forwarded it to him with a note intimating what was the nature of my mission at Tours, and asking on what day and at what hour I might wait upon him. In due course I had a reply from his secretary naming eleven o'clock the following morning as the time his chief would receive me. At the hour appointed I went to the Hôtel de Bordeaux, where M. Thiers is residing, but found he was closeted with Lord Lyons, and that their interview was likely to be protracted. M. Thiers' secretary asked me to return at five o'clock, which I did. I was at once admitted to the spacious but somewhat scantily furnished room, which, judging from the camp bed in one corner, the dressing-table in another, and the writing table covered with books and papers in the centre, serves the ex-Minister as bedroom, dressing-room and *cabinet de travail*. It was many years since I had seen M. Thiers, for when at Paris I am not a frequenter of the Corps Législatif. But I can safely say that I never beheld a man upon whom time seems to have laid a lighter hand, or who bears his years better, than the man who has worked so hard to stop this fearful war, and who has got so little thanks for the incredible labors through which he has gone.

Nothing could have been kinder than the manner in which he received me; and when I mentioned the names of mutual friends in London, and gave him a verbal message from an English lady who is an intimate friend of his, to the effect that all Europe ought to be thankful to him for his labors in the cause of peace, he became quite genial, and began to speak as if I had known him and he had known me for years.

I had been told that, since the failure of his endeavors to bring about an armistice M. Thiers had grown very sad, and was therefore agreeably surprised to find him, on the contrary, almost cheerful, though naturally by no means disposed to take a sanguine view of passing events.

OPINION ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

As regards the Russian question, M. Thiers seemed curious to know what were the feelings of the English people—what was the public opinion of the country—as to whether the government ought or ought not, if the worst came to the worst, make war for the sake of sustaining Turkey. When I said that as yet neither the press nor the public in England could be said to have fairly faced this question, but that so far as they had spoken out they were decidedly in favor of England's maintaining at any cost the treaty of 1856, he said he was glad to hear it, for that unless she did so England must fall in the scale of nations and become a mere third class Power. "England," continued M. Thiers, "*always takes time before she speaks out, but when she does so it is to some purpose, and she invariably makes herself heard.*" A diplomatist like M. Thiers is naturally reserved in giving an opinion upon a political difficulty which has, so to speak, only just cropped up; but, from what I could gather of the few words he let fall on the subject, he seemed to think that Europe was very nearly upon the verge of a general war, and that this state of things had been brought about by the unhappy conflict with Prussia. Knowing that there were other people waiting to see him, I did not remain long with M. Thiers; and, when taking leave of him, he expressed his willingness to give me any information in his power whenever I liked to ask him. As I left the ex-Minister I recalled to mind the words of a wounded French officer, in whose company I had travelled from Amiens to Rouen about a week before. "France," said this officer, "in her mad rage for republicanism—a form of government which will ever be impossible with us—turned away from her councils in 1848 the few real and thoughtful statesmen that she had. And what has been the result? Twenty years of a personal reign, which has ended by the nation being almost crushed out. Our folly and our crime were great, but our punishment has been greater, and will be greater still if, when peace is made, we blindly follow the counsels of those so-called patriots who, by abolishing constitutional government in France, paved the way for her degradation."

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 11	Moon sets..morn	—
Sun sets	4 32	High water.morn	7 39

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming	Dec 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Manhattan	Dec 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	Dec 10	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Wash'n.	Dec 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Dec 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
France	Dec 10	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
America	Dec 10	Bremen	58 Broad street.
City of Paris	Dec 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Minnesota	Dec 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 6, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H B Morgan & Co.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Wm P Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—H Dimmock.
Ship Hengist (Br), Brown, Liverpool—Busk & Jevons.
Ship Volunteer, Hutchinson, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.
Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, Philadelphia—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark America (NG), Koper, Glasgow—E Unkart.
Bark John Boulton (Br), Lindsay, Rio Janeiro—John Norton.
Bark Edward (Br), Putnam, Aspinwall—J F Whitney & Co.
Bark Thos Dallett (Br), Wick, Laguayra—Dallett, Bliss & Co.
Brig Nellie, Owens, St Croix—Roche Bros & Co.
Brig Flor de Maria (Span), De Cuba, Cienfuegos—L De Bebian & Co.
Brig Dominion (Br), White, Halifax—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Pedro, Bahrs, Jacksonville—Warren Ray & Co.
Schr Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Mayaguez, PR.
Schr Azelda & Laura, McIndoe, Baracoa—B J Wenber.
Schr Leading Star (Br), York, St John, NB—Heeney & Parker.
Schr Darien, Rogers, Charleston—E D Hurlbut & Son.
Schr Willie Hill, Howland, Georgetown and Bull Creek, SC—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Lottie, Johnson, Baltimore—A Abbott & Co.
Schr Caroline Kienzle, Studams, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Thomas E Williams, Jones, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Baltimore—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Crusade, Jarvis, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.
Steamer F W Brune, Foster Baltimore.
Steamer W C Pierrepoint, Shropshire, Philadelphia—J & N Briggs.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia—Wm Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.
Steamer S C Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

U S steamship Tallapoosa, McRitchie, Washington, DC.

Steamship Italy, Grogan, Liverpool, Nov 21, and Queenstown 25, with mdse and 364 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Dec 4, lat 41 10, lon 64 30 W, passed ship Glenelfen, bound east; same day, at 10:30 P M, exchanged night signals with a National steamer, do. Was detained outside Sandy Hook 6½ hours by dense fog.

Steamship Minnesota, Freeman, Liverpool Nov 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse and 224 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Nov 25, at 4 PM, 178 miles west of Fastnet, passed the steamship Nevada, bound E; Dec 3, 8 AM, lat 43, lon 59 54, passed steamship City of Limerick, do; same day, 3 PM, lat 42 39, lon 61 16, passed a Cunard steamship, do; same day, 3.50 PM, lat 42 31, lon 61 21, passed an Anchor Line steamship, do; 4th, 10 PM, lat 40 47, lon 67 12, passed a National steamship, do; was detained 4½ hours outside the Hook with fog.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Jones, Liverpool Nov 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse and passengers to John G Dale. Nov 26, 60 miles W of Fastnet, signalized a Guion steamer bound E; Dec 1, lat 44 10, lon 45 57, ship Constantine, hence for London; 5th, lat 40 57, lon 65 30, a National Co's steamer bound E.

Steamship India (Br), Munro, Glasgow Nov 23 and Moville same date, with mdse and 308 passengers, to Henderson Brothers. Experienced variable winds and moderate weather. Nov 25, lat 54, lon 21 40, signalled an Allan steamship bound E; Dec 4, lat 41 12, lon 56 46, passed a steamship bound W, with passengers.

Steamship Dorian (Br), Young, Palermo Nov 8 and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse and 23 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Experienced very strong SSW, W and NW winds, with heavy westerly sea, all the passage.

Steamship Ashland, Ingram, Charleston Dec 4, with cotton and rice to Henry R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 53 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Dec 5, at 11:30 PM, during a dense fog, ran into steamship Isaac Bell, carrying away her starboard guard wheel and totally disabling her; took her in tow and brought her in port; the Champion's bow was somewhat injured. On outward passage, Nov 24, between Lookout and Frying Pan, passed large quantities of floating cotton; saw steamship Bienville and several schooners engaged in picking it up; also passed large quantities of floating lumber.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Salyea, Newbern, Dec 3, via Hatteras, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, NC, 54 hours, with naval stores and cotton, to J Lorillard.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Millville, Renear, Millville, N J, with mdse, to master.

Ship Hermon (of Bath, Me), Minot, Calcutta, Aug 6, and Sand Head same day, with mdse to J W Elwell & Co. Crossed the Equator in the Indian Ocean Aug 31. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Oct 9. Crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Nov 4, in lon 35. Oct 7, lat 35 40 S, lon 23 45 E, exchanged signals with ship Chrisolite (Br), from Singapore for London, 45 days out; 8th, lat 36 27 S, lon 18 24 E, exchanged signals with ship Schleswig Brite (Br), from Singapore for Liverpool, 50 days out. The Hermon is anchored on the bar.

Bark Magdalena, Griffin, Angostura, 15 days, with hides and cotton, to Moller & Thebaud, vessel to master. Had rough weather, with strong S winds. Dec 4, in the Gulf Stream, passed a large steam frigate steering south flying a Rear Admiral's pendant. Has been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Carib, Jayne, Grand Turk, T I, 13 days, with salt, to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to P Hanford & Co. Had light variable weather; has been two days north of Hatteras; left no vessels.

Brig Emma Dean (Dutch), Atkinson, Curacao, Nov 17, with fustic and skins to Theodore Foulke. Had fine weather. Left in port brig Roanoke, Wilkie, for Philadelphia, to sail 17th, having been repaired.

Brig Alex Nickels, Rosebrook, Galveston, 16 days, with cotton, &c, to C H Mallory & Co.

Schr Charles Thompson, Hanfield, Para 21 days, with rubber &c, to L E Amsinck & Co. Had moderate weather. Nov 26, lat 25 25, lon 66, spoke brig Uncle Sam, from Para for New York; has been 2 days north of Hatteras. Left in port schrs A A Holton and Ocean Pearl, for New York.

Schr Mauna Loa (of East Machias), Talbot, Arecibo, PR, 12 days, with molasses, to Hicks & Tabing, vessel to Burdett & Pond. Nov 30, lat 31, lon 72, had a severe gale, commencing at E and going completely around the compass, lasting 12 hours; sustained no damage; sailed in company with bark Manitou, for Baltimore; has been two days north of Hatteras. Left in port bark Pembroke, discharging, and brig Harriet, for New York, to sail next day.

Schr N P Goodell (of Forester), May, Bay City, Montreal, 29 days, with lumber, to Sage & Co. Had rough weather.

Schr Ibis (Br), Bradley, St John, NB, 10 days, with lath, &c, to master. The I is bound to Philadelphia, but put into this port to repair damages, having 3d inst, 40 miles N of Cape May, encountered a furious gale, during which carried away the foremast head and sustained other injuries; was towed into port by pilot boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.

Schr Z L Adams, Nickerson, Indianola, 15 days, with hides, &c, to master.

Schr Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.
Schr Edward Slade, Soper, Alexandria.
Schr Euratar, Rogers, Georgetown, DC.
Schr J T Williams, Newbury, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Harriet Thomas, Vancleaf, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Stephen Morgan, Vancleaf, Georgetown, DC.
Schr M E Rockhill, Rockhill, Georgetown, DC, for Fall River.

Schr C A Johnson, Harris, Washington, NC, 3 days, with naval stores and cotton, to W K Hinman & Co.

The ships Iris (Br), from Windsor, NS, and Peerless (Br), from St John, NB, which arrived at this port, have been ordered to Savannah.

RETURNED—Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, hence 5th inst, 8 P M, for Norfolk, reports:—Passed Sandy Hook 9:19 P M, and when off the Woodlands encountered a dense fog; shortly after heard the whistle of a steamer, which we answered by the usual signal to go to starboard and stopped the engine; when we saw the steamer's lights about a point and a half on the starboard bow made every effort to prevent a collision, but without success; she struck forward of the paddle box on the starboard side, staving in the plank, wheel-house and wheel, also breaking the shaft; a oiler named John James was killed by the concussion. The I B being rendered helpless, the other steamer, which proved to be the Champion, from Charleston for this city, took her in tow and brought her into port. The woodwork forward of the Champion received some slight damage.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brigs Geo E Dale, Pierce, Bangor for New York 15 days, with lumber to Watrous, Walker & Co.
Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, Bangor for New York 12 days, with lumber to Watson & Pettengill.
Brig Caroline E Kelly, Robinson, Boston for New York, in ballast to master.
Schr Mahaska, Bolger, Millbridge for New York, 7 days, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr G A Hayden, Harrison, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr C W Babcock, Higgins, Westerly for New York.
Schr Geo Washington, Teck, Stamford for New York.
Schr G Standiff, Tryon, Portland, Conn, for New York.
Schr Mary E Hoxie, Berry, Nantucket Shoals for New York, with fish, to H C Rogers & Co.
Schr Geo E Storrs, Barber, Nantucket Shoals for New York, with fish, to Crocker & Haley.
Schr Antecedent, Pendleton, Stonington for New York.
Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York.
Schr John Lozier, Trepethen, Taunton for New York.
Schr Ella, Kendall, Bangor for Newark, 7 days, with lumber, to — Co well.
Schr Mattie Holmes, Stubbs, Bangor for Newark, 7 days, with lumber, to — Landon.
Schr Herald, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime, to J R Brown.
Schr J T Comegry, Stewart, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr J R Manning, Gowdy, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Tarry Not, Knowles, Bangor for New York, with lumber to J G Moore.
Schr Sylvie, Reynolds, Calais for New York, with lumber to Jed, Frye & Co.
Schr Statesman, Lunt, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr W D Cargill, Baker, Providence for Rondout.
Schr J B Austen, Ryder, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Dictator, Whiley, Boston for Tangier.
Schr S E Davis, Hatch, Providence for Tangier.
Schr Abbie E Brown, Brown, Boston for Tangier.
Schr B C Hart, Heath, Warren for New York.
Schr Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Musquash, NB, for New York, 14 days, with spiles, to James Murray.
Schr Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr John W Bell, Hawkins, Taunton for New York.
Schr M T Webb, Pendleton, Hartford for Elizabethport.
Schr E A Glover, Hinckley, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Little David, Blair, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Tilue E, Smith, Dighton for New York.
Schr Hazelton, Willard, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr R H Daly, Lamphear, New London for New York.
Schr J Paine, Stevens, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Kate Kallahan, Avery, New London for Hoboken.
Schr Mount Hope, Allen, Rockland for New York, with lime, to Candee & Pressey.
Schr J H Borden, Hadwin, Fall River for New York.
Schr Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Bangor for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr M M Brainard, Brooks, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr M A Grier, Grier, Providence for New York.
Schr Annie V Bergen, Johnson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Ida May, Drisko, Machias for New York, 7 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr J G Curtis, Paine, Boston for Tangier.
Schr N W Megee, Megee, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr B L Sherman, Crocker, Rockport for New York.
Schr Geo W Parker, Holbrook, Boston for Virginia.
Schr Blackstone, Baylis, Providence for New York.
Schr Chas Notham, Hall, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime, to Candee & Pressey.
Schr Charm, Studley, Portland for New York, with molasses, to order.
Schr Freddie Walter, Edward, Portland for Virginia.
Schr Jessie A Roberts, Greenlaw, Bangor for New York, with lumber, to W T Richards.
Schr J S Glover, Holmes, Brooklyn, Me, for New York, with shooks, to R A Robinson.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Pierson, Norwich for New York.
Schr R J Mercer, Dibble, Mystic for New York.
Schr Mary Lee Newton, Murphy, Calais for New York, 8 days, with lumber, &c, to J Boynton, Sons & Co.
Schr Tryall, Soule, New Bedford for Albany.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Geo Nevinger, Bond, Providence for New York.
Schr Walton, Hunter, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Elm City, Kelly, Norwich for New York.
Schr Hannah Blackman, Hoyt, Providence for New York.
Schr E K Dresser, Keene, Bangor for New York, with lumber to C & A J Peters.
Schr Sea Dog (new), Allen, Jonesport for New York, 4 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Ephraim & Anna, Green, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary Haley, Davis, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr L K Coggswell, Sweet, Rockland for New York, with lime, to Candee & Pressey.
Schr Snow Squall, Norton, Rockland for New York, lime, to Candee & Pressey.
Schr Allen Lewis, Lewis, Rockland for New York, with lime, to J R Brown.
Schr Rachel Seaman, Seaman, Bristol for Philadelphia.
Schr F A Heath, Warren, Providence for New York.
Schr S H Cady, Heath, Plymouth for New York.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket for Elizabethport.
Schr Pacific, Gina, Rockland for New York, with lime, to Candee & Pressey.
Schr Escort, Rafford, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr E S Grove, Wheeler, Bangor for Philadelphia.
Schr Eliza Williams, Cornish, Providence for New York.
Schr Mail, Merrill, Providence for New York.
Schr Winona, Baker, Taunton for New York.
Schr L A Toles, Day, Norwalk for Elizabethport.
Schr B F Brainard, Anderson, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Cornelia, Carroll, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Frances Satterly, Satterly, Orient for Savannah.
Schr E V Glover, Ingraham, Boston for New York.
Schr Ellen F Crowell, Howes, Lanesville for New York.
Schr Mary Chaplin, Gifford, Westport for New York.
Schr Emily Bell, Kelley, Falmouth for New York.
Schr Tristram Dickens, Babcock, Westerly for New York.
Schr Tangent, Terrill, Providence for New York.
Schr Minerva, Brightman, Fall River for Elizabethport.
Schr Alexandria, Falkenham, Norwich for New York.
Schr Cloud, Seaman, Providence for Trenton.
Schr Native, Dellarc, New London for Elizabethport.
Schr C Goodwin, Nickerson, Hartford for New York.
Schr Commerce, Torrey, Newport for New York.
Schr Leon McKenzie, Merchant, Gloucester for Baltimore.
Schr Matt, Munsty, Providence for Trenton.
Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence for New York.
Schr Sunbeam, Carroll, New Haven for New York.
Schr Ida L Bearce, Bearce, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Gamma of Machias, Huntley, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co (8 days).
Schr R W Tell, Robinson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr S C Dyer, Gookin, Franklin for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr J P Ross, Paul, Taunton for New York.
Schr Estelle Day, Arey, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr J Danielson Dinsmore, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Henry, Darpin, Machias for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Emma Bacon, Bearse, Boston for Baltimore.
Schr Hero, Kelley, Salem for New York, with mdse, to S W Roper & Co.
Schr Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Somerset for Philadelphia.
Schr J H Burnett, Sawyer, Jonesport for New York, 60 days, with spiles, to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Daniel Webster, Conary, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr C E Smith, Hanson, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Zampa, Crowell, Machias for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Abbie E Willard, Jellerson, Machias for New York, 3 days, with lumber, to C & A J Peters.
Schr Ada S Allan, Owens, Whiting for New York, with lumber, to James Murray.
Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, Bangor for Philadelphia.
Schr More Light, Bradford, Calais for New York, 15 days, with lumber, to John Boynton, Sons & Co.
Schr Nicola, Clark, Machias for New York, 10 days, with lumber, to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr J Benedict, Crocker, Portland for New York, 6 days, with shooks, to Waydell & Co.
Schr Red Jacket, Averill, Fall River for New York.
Schr Silver Bell, Baylie, Gardner for New York, with lumber, to John Boynton, Sons & Co.
Schr Joseph Hall, Miller, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Zuletta Kenyon, Buckingham, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Motto, Stafford, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Borden, Fall River for New York.
Schr E G Sawyer, Hall, Calais for New York, 8 days, with lumber, to G Boardman.
Schr L D Small, Tice, Davenport for Philadelphia.
Schr Sea Queen, Moore, Franklin for New York, 14 days, with railroad ties, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Frank Maria, Wood, Calais for New York, 10 days, with lumber, to Cross, Austin & Co.
Schr Sophie Wilson, Small, Weymouth for Philadelphia.
Schr Henry Allen, Johnson, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr Moses Eddy, Fox, Newport for New York.
Schr Samuel McManemy, Norwood, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Cora Nash, Middleton, Hartford for New York.
Schr Senator, Franklin, Boston for New York, with mdse, to S W Lewis & Co.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Aurora (Br), Graham, New York for Montevideo.
Brig Crescent (Br), Falkner, New York for Halifax.
Brig Monica, Smith, New York for Boston.
Schr M J Mead, Trasher, New York for Trenton.
Schr War Steed, Mckerson, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr L S Hatch, Hill, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr J & W Merryman, Miller, Elizabethport for Middletown.
Schr Village Queen, Conklin, Baltimore for Wareham.
Schr Nellie H Benedict, Ellis, Baltimore for Wareham.
Schr Titmouse, Handen, Virginia for Providence.
Schr Alquizar, Thompson, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Geo S Fogg, Smith, Virginia for Providence.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, Elizabethport for Wareham.
Schr Defiance Hall, New York for Rockland.
Schr Falcon, Wheeler, Elizabethport for Milford.
Schr M M Hamilton, Green, Port Johnson for New Haven.
Schr J M Adams, Willard, Baltimore for Boston.
Schr M H Hall, —, New York for Boston.
Schr Niantic, Green, Elizabethport for Taunton.
Schr A F Rowland, Rowland, Port Johnson for New Haven.
Schr S M Tyler, Fanley, Weehawken for Providence.
Schr Elizabeth, Booth, New York for Portland, Ct.
Schr Wm Thomas, White, Elizabethport for Newburyport.
Schr Wm Harris, —, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr V White, —, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Guiding Star, —, New York for St John.
Schr W B Darling, Smith, Norfolk for Portland.
Schr M B Harris, Crawley, Virginia for Boston.
Schr Titmouse, Jones, Virginia for Providence.
Schr Geo S Fogg, Smith, Virginia for Providence.
Schr M J Chadwick, Sage, Alexandria for Boston.
Schr Henry Hobart, Fenton, Georgetown, DC, for Providence.
Schr Clara McCorville, Fletcher, Baltimore for Bath.
Schr Village Queen, Conklin, Baltimore for Wareham.
Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, Baltimore for Boston.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Crowell, Baltimore for Providence.
Schr Nellie H Benedict, Ellis, Baltimore for Wareham.
Schr A A Andrews, Chase, Baltimore for Providence.
Schr Wm Carson, —, Philadelphia for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships Virgo, Savannah; Jas Adger, Charleston; Regulator, Wilmington, NC; ships Iris and Peerless, Savannah; bark Sappho, Liverpool.

Also, sailed, steamship Magdala, Liverpool; ships Iris, Abeona, Glasgow; New World, London; Glad Tidings, do; barks J B Duffus, Antwerp; Inez, Port Spain; Sappho, Bristol; Princesse Alexandra, St Croix via Norfolk; brigs Veterau, Seville, Havana, Havana; schrs Margaretta, Cardenas, and C S Baylis, Mobile.

Wind at sunset NW; fresh.

Marine Disasters.

Advices from the Falkland Islands to Oct, state that four ships had gone into Port Stanley in distress,

SHIP ORION, from Callao for New York, was boarded by a sea over the poop October 16, off Cape Horn, which washed overboard the two men at the wheel, demolished the cabin, in the wreck of which Capt Hall was killed; sweeping forward, it took overboard the chief officer, who was drowned. It carried away the after upper works, as also stove in part of the deck aft, split some sails, &c. She was navigated to Montevideo Nov 3, by Wm T Reef, a seaman.

SHIP MARTHA BOKER, from Philadelphia for Bremen, with a full cargo of petroleum, is high and dry aground at the mouth of the Schuylkill, and must discharge to get off.

SHIP BOLIVIA, of Liverpool, which arrived at Dublin 20th Nov, from New York (wheat), reports having encountered a succession of hurricanes in the Western Ocean, during which cargo shifted and vessel continually submerged.

BARK E W CAHOON (Br), at Halifax 5th inst from St Ubes, reports sustained much damage in a hurricane Nov 20; Nov 21, fell in with schr Edina (of Grand Bassa), from New York for Liberia, dismasted and abandoned (as before reported).

BARK BURDIGALA (Fr), Rousseau, from Marseilles July 23 for San Francisco, put into Montevideo October —, in distress. Had been off Cape Horn.

BRIG NELLIE WARE, Ware, from Marseilles for New York, put into Holmes' Hole 4th inst, short of provisions; she reports:—Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; split sails, stove skylight and filled the cabin with water; Nov 17, Andrew Anderson, of Finland, a seaman, fell from the foretopsail yard, striking the rail, and was killed. She proceeded to New Bedford, where she arrived 5th inst.

BRIG A F LARRABEE, Wardwell, from Bangor for New York, at 5:20 AM, 6th inst, between Hart Island and Throgg's Point, was run into by the steamer Old Colony, of the United States Steamship Co's line, which was running at the rate of 14 miles an hour. The steamer struck the brig on the stern, carrying it completely away, knocking overboard the captain and one man. In passing the steamer caught the captain by the leg, and before he could release himself was towed about fifty yards, injuring him badly. He was afterwards taken on the steamer and brought to this city. The seaman was either drowned or crushed by the deck load of lumber. The brig was towed to Throgg's Point.

FALMOUTH, Nov 25—The Cordova steamer, in proceeding to sea last night, fouled the Blair Athol, from Shields for Singapore, and caused slight damage to her boats.

HAVRE, Nov 22—Advices from Leghorn of Nov 17 report that the Vincenzo, Onorato, from New York for Marseilles, had put into Leghorn with damage.

MANILA, Sept 22—The Corea, American bark, from Hong Kong, grounded Sept 12 in entering Zebu harbor, losing some sheets of copper and a portion of her false keel, to replace which she would require to be hove down or beached.

ST. THOMAS, Dec 1—The bark Woodland, from Montevideo for New York, has put in here leaking, and is discharging.

The brig Surprise, from Cadiz for New York, put in here, also leaking, and is discharging.

The ship Armanella, from Bombay for Liverpool, put in here, and is discharging.

The bark Ilala Frank has been condemned and sold.

The brig Munroe completed her repairs and sailed to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6—The whale ship Ohio, disabled off the coast of Oregon, was towed into this port this morning by the United States steamer Wyanda.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LLOYDS' UNIVERSAL STANDARD RECORD OF SHIPPING—Supplement No. 10 has been received from the office, 33 Wall street, Thos D Taylor, director. This supplement contains a number of vessels specially classed in the various ports of the world. The American Lloyds' register of shipping has the approval of underwriters at home and abroad, as well as of that of the Peruvian government for the chartering of shipping for guano cargoes. This standard work of reference was established in 1857, and has been regularly issued from the above office since its foundation.

Spoken.

Ship Sarah Hignett, Doane, from Calcutta for New York, Oct 17, lat 30 S, lon 16 E.

Ship Carolus Magnus, from Liverpool for New York, Nov 20, 100 miles WSW of Cape Clear.

Ship Moses Day, Woodworth, from New York for Panama, Oct 28, no lat, &c.

Ship Charles (N G), Lechere, from Antwerp for New York, Nov 13, lat 47, lon 30 W.

Bark Lyra, Clark, from Cardiff for Portland, Nov 2, lat 17 N, lon 27 21 W.

Bark David Chapin, from Newport for Havana, Nov 7, lat 23 38, lon 59 11.

Bark Adelaide, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, Nov 8, off Currituck inlet.

Brig Oleander, from Miragoane for Boston, Oct 30, lat 26, lon 75.

Brig Emily, from Belfast for Wilmington, NC, Dec 4, lat 40 40, lon 69 (by pilot boat W H Aspinwall, No 21.)

The I C Perry, from Boston for Algoa Bay, Oct 24, lat 5 N, lon 23 W.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—COAST OF CALIFORNIA—LIGHTHOUSE AT CAPE BLANCO, OREGON.

Notice is hereby given that a fixed white light, of the first order of the system of Fresnel, will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of December 20, 1870, and on every evening thereafter, from sunset to sunrise, from the tower recently erected on Cape Blanco, Oregon.

The tower is 50 feet in height from base to focal plane, built of brick, painted white and situated about 200 yards from the western extremity of the Cape. The dome of the lantern is painted white, the other parts of it white.

The light is elevated 256 feet above the main level of the sea, illuminating an arc of 220 degrees of the horizon, and should be seen in ordinary states of the atmosphere from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water at the distance of 22 2-3 nautical miles.

The keeper's dwelling is a two story brick building, painted white, with green blinds, and placed about 100 feet to the south of the tower.

The geographical position of the lighthouse, as shown by the United States Coast Survey chart, is lat 42 50 7.1 N, lon 124 32 2.6 W.

The magnetic variation in November, 1870, was 18 54 east, increasing 1 minute yearly.

From the lighthouse a tangent to the seaward shore of Port Orford Head, is in the direction of S 42 E, magnetic, and this line limits the visibility in that direction. The angle of visibility over the water is 240 deg.

The following are the magnetic bearings from the tower to prominent points—viz: Cape Mendocino lighthouse, S 21 E, or S by E ⅛ E, distant 145 miles; Klooqeh Rock, off Point Orford Head, S 38 E, or SE ⅝ S, distant 6 miles; Cape Arago (Gregory) lighthouse, N 7 E, or N ⅝ E, distant 31 miles; Cape Disappointment (Hancock) lighthouse, N 15 W, or N by W ⅜ W, distant 207 miles.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, DC, Nov. 30, 1870.

Whalemen.

A letter from Capt Babcock, of brig Myra, of Sag Harbor, reports her at St Helena, Oct 11, having taken 800 bbls wh and 100 do sp oil since leaving that port in June—650 sp and 750 wh all told.

A letter from Capt Kelley, of bark Seneca, of NB, reports her at Honolulu Nov 1, from the Arctic, where took 1,000 bbls oil and 18,000 lbs bone. Was shipping oil by bark Norman. Went ashore on the east shore of the Arctic Sept 22, and remained there 17 hours, causing the vessel to leak a little. Was bound to cruise on the Off Shore ground.

A letter from Capt Hamill, of bark Midas, of NB, reports her at Honolulu Nov 2, with 1254 bbls wh oil and 22,000 lbs bone.

A letter from Capt Packard, of bark Henry Taber, of NB, reports her at Honolulu Nov 2, with 1000 bbls wh oil and 20,000 lbs bone.

A letter from Capt Pulver, of ship Onward, of NB, reports her at Honolulu Nov 3, with 1650 bbls wh oil and 25,000 lbs bone.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Nov 22—Arrived, Jane Cargill, Hill, Buenos Ayres.

ARECIBO, PR, Nov 19—In port, bark Pembroke (Br), Skaling, disc; Manitou, North, for Baltimore, ldg; brigs Chattanooga, Gray, and Harriet, Miller, for do, do.

BRISTOL (Pill), Nov 19—Arrived, Island Queen, Brooks, Wilmington NC; 25th, Kenilworth, Butler, St Johns, NB.

BREMERHAVEN, Nov 21—Arrived, Kate, Murphy, New York.

Sailed 17th, Helene, Raschen, New Orleans; 18th, Carl, Otter, New York; 19th, Laura, Wilmsen, and Hattie M, Parker, New York.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct 22—Arrived, barks Josephine, Haven, Portland; Helen Marion (Br), Bulwer, Bangor; 26th, Nashwaak (Br), Leblanc, Montreal; 27th, Freyr (Nor), Johnston, do; 28th, Harriet (Br), Tyrell, do; Fearless (Br), Patrick, New York; 29th, Othera (Br), McGregor, Montreal; Nov 1, Jas Kitchen (Br), Kitchen, do; Cato (Br), Johnston, Quebec; 2d, Albatross (Br), Adams, Pensacola.

COWES, Nov 24—Sailed, Ontario (s), Townsend, Antwerp.

CARDIFF, Nov 22—Cleared, Palmyra New Orleans.

Put out 21st, Elenor, Lorensen, for Galveston; Saga, Henschien, New Orleans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov 9—Cleared, M Galatola, Caromeo, New York.

CEBU, Sept 12—Arrived, Corea, Bangs, Hong Kong.

CARDENAS, Nov 26—Sailed, brig Navarino, Blood, a port north of Hatteras.

DEAL, Nov 23—Arrived, Carisbrook Castle, Pole, New York for London (and proceeded).

Off do 27th, Fearless, Davison, from Wilmington, NC, for London.

Put back 23d, Mendota, Perry, from Cronstadt for Liverpool.

Off the North Foreland 22d, Jas E Brett, Nickerson, from Cronstadt for Liverpool.

DUBLIN, Nov 22—Arrived, Queen Victoria, Philadelphia.

Cleared 21st, Abram Young, Troop, New York; Lord Stanley, Dawson, and Gipsy Queen, Rossiter, Savannah.

DARDANELLES, Nov 5—Passed out, Michel, Murd, from New York.

DALARO, Nov 18—Arrived, Golden West, Kenealy, Stettin.

ELSINORE, Nov ——In the Sound 20th, Brunswick, Fitts, Pillau for New York.

FALMOUTH, Nov 22—Arrived, Leucothea, Bennett, Rangoon.

GLASGOW, Nov 21—Sailed, Trimountain, Williams, New York.

GREENOCK, Nov 21—Sailed, Holsatia (s), Cuxhaven; 22d, Chatsworth, McPherson, Pensacola; 23d, Eva H Fish, Havana.

GIRGENTI, Nov 15—Arrived, Welkin, Blanchard, Port Said.

GIBRALTAR, Nov 12—Arrived, Caronte, Cuomo, Baltimore (and cleared 13th for Trieste).

GENOA, Nov 18—Arrived, Virginia, Backer, New Orleans (in quarantine).

Sailed 18th, Pennsylvania, Pontremoli, Philadelphia.

HAVRE, Nov 18—Sailed, Halcyon, Work, Cardiff and United States.

HAMBURG, Nov 19—Arrived, Gutenburg, Braven, New York.

Sailed 20th, H S Sandford, Humphrey, Callao.

Arrived at Cuxhaven 21st, Frank Lovitt, Smith, Philadelphia for Hamburg (and sailed 22d); Chas Farwell, Moulton, Santa Ana; Stella Lodge, Allan, New York for Hamburg (and sailed 22d).

Sailed from Cuxhaven 19th, Vesta, Dirks, San Francisco; 21st, Palmerston, Kollu, Philadelphia; Dr Barth, Brockwoldt, New York.

HELVOET, Nov 22—Cleared, Chas Gumm, Trefry, England.

HAVANA, Nov 26—Arrived, ship Trinidad (Br), Wylie, Key West for repairs; bark Linda, Smith, Cardiff; 28th, brig D S Soule, Soule, Car 13; schr Sarah Louisa, Doane, Boston.

Cleared 26th, brig Geo Burnnam, Staples, a port north of Hatteras.

HALIFAX, Dec 5—Arrived, bark E W Cahoon (Br), from St Ubes (see disasters).

LIVERPOOL, Nov 22—Arrived, Alice Buck, Pendleton, St John, NB; 23d, Ismailia (s), New York.

Sailed 19th, Leopoldine, Haesloop, Richmond, Va; Frednaes, Bronland, Philadelphia; 22d, Amandus, do; A M Young, Hilton, and Albert, Maxwell, New York; Sea Queen, Pensacola; King Bird, Dexter, and John Parker, Scarbro, Boston; Beethoven, Smith, New Orleans; 23d, Crescent City (s), Williams, do.

Entered out 19th, Castlehead, Armstrong, for San Francisco; 22d, Frigga, Alsen, Baltimore; Palmyra (s), Brown, Boston and New York; City of Paris (s), Mirehouse, and Idaho (s), Price, New York; 23d, Hochelaga, Eger, Baltimore; Pontiac, Skilling, Baltimore; Levindus, Gates, New Orleans; Argonaut, Flood, New York; Carlotta, Praest, Philadelphia; Screamer, Young, Savannah; Norseman, Hellam, San Francisco.

LONDON, Nov 19—Cleared American Union, Roberts, New York (and sailed 22d); 21st, Sarah L Hall, Paris, Galveston; Wilhelm, Reed, Pensacola; 22d, G P Paysant, Knowlton, Boston; Stirling Castle, Hamilton, New York; Amphion, Rein, New Orleans.

Entered out 23d, City of Buenos Ayres (s), Jarman, New York; Garstang, Aspinwall.

Arrived at Gravesend 24th, Maid of Orleans, Philadelphia.

Sailed from Gravesend 24th, John Campbell, New York.

LEGHORN, Nov 18—Arrived, M Margareta, Franceshi; Philadelphia; Vincenzo, Placido, New York.

Sailed 19th, J H Lane, Shute, Naples; La Cigueno, Ross, New York.

LISBON, Nov 14—Arrived, Letitia, Castellano, New York.

MOVILLE, Dec 4—Arrived, steamer Caledonia (Br), Ovenstone, New York for Glasgow (and proceeded).

MESSINA, Nov 16—Arrived, America, Smith, Palma; Shasta, Brown, Lisbon; Mary M Williams, Rickett, Catania.

MARSEILLES, Nov 16—Arrived, C C Van Horn, Colilli, Philadelphia.

Sailed 18th, Sidorian (Br), McKay, New York; Abraham, Greyerson.

MALAGA, Nov 18—Arrived, Bounding Billow, Reynolds, Adra; Hazard, Lewis, Cadiz; John Zittlosen, Fickett, Gibraltar.

NEWPORT, Nov. 21—Cleared, Brookville, Thompson, New Orleans; 23d, Lyman Cann, Baker, New York.

Entered out, 22d, May Dundas, Morrison, Baltimore; Winfield, Miller, Havana; Vancouver, Brown, San Francisco.

OPORTO, Nov 14—Neponset, Bunker, Palermo.

PLYMOUTH, Nov 22—Arrived, Avon (s), Young, New York

PILLAU, Nov 18—Sailed, Brunswick, Fitts, New York.

PALERMO, Nov 11—Arrived, L C Madeira, Mossiander, Genoa; 14th, Caro, Beals, Leghorn; 15th, Gazelle, Cole, Bangor via Gibraltar; 16th, Corinna (s), Dryden, Messina (and left for New York).

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 5—Arrived, steamship The Queen (Br), Thompson, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Arrived at do Nov 23, Skjaimbride, Hintze, Baltimore; Albert Eduard, McKinney, Rangoon; Janet Forbes, Walker, New York; 24th, Glory of the Seas, McKay, San Francisco.

SHIELDS, Nov 19—Arrived, Florence Treat, Short, Antwerp; 21st, E H Duval, Cook, do; 22d, Herman, Hichborn, Amsterdam.

In port 22d, preparing for sea, Caroline Juhland, for Philadelphia.

STETTIN, Nov 19—Arrived, Fred, Axelsen, New York.

SWINEMUNDE, Nov 19—Arrived, Demetra, Rose, New York; 21st, Syrian Star, Corning, and Para, Hutchinson, Philadelphia.

SMYRNA, Nov 4—Arrived, Matilda, Capero, New York.

SINGAPORE, Oct 8—Arrived, W A Farnsworth, Howes, Batavia; 11th, Argonaut, Baker, Batavia; Lizzie Williams, Henry, Bombay.

Sailed 11th, Janet Ferguson, Ritchie, Boston; 13th, Bengal, Burgess, Batavia.

ST THOMAS, Dec 1—Arrived previous, ship Armanella, from Bombay for Liverpool, leaking and disg; bark Woodland (Br), Titus, Montevideo for New York, do do; brig Surprise (Br), Coaldeet, Cadiz for do, do do.

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 5—Arrived, brig Maria Wheeler, from Boston.

Cleared 3d, schr Annie Martha, McLaughlin, New York; 5th, bark Antioch, Crane, Valparaiso.

TROON, Nov 22—Cleared, Yarmouth, Baymond, New York.

TEXEL, Nov 20—Arrived, Vikingen, Tonnesen, New York.

Sailed 18th, Island Home, McLelan, Savannah; 20th, Lanercost, Eaton, China.

TARRAGONA, Nov 17—Arrived, Pacifico, Savasere, Philadelphia; 18th, Pupilla, Guardiola, New York (and sailed for Mahon Lazaretto).

TENERIFFE, Nov 10—Arrived, Western Empire, Grozier, Chinchas.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 5—Arrived, U S steamer Verbena, Gibbs, Buzzard's Bay; schrs H N Squire, Fisk, Wilmington, NC; Emma L Rich, Jenkins, Tangier, Va; Emma A Higgins, Ryder, do; Bartie Pierce, Howes, do; Freddie W Alton, Doane, Rappahannock River; Bertha Souder, Crosby, Philadelphia; Samuel Hartley, Drinkwater and R & S Corson, Corson, do; North Light, Walls, Elizabethport; Union, Sawyer, Hoboken; Alida, Lambert, Albany.

Below—Brig Martha, from Savannah via New York.

Cleared—Ship Sonntag (new, of Stockton, Me, 1004 63-100 tons), Herriman, San Francisco; schrs R P Reynard, Huntley, New Orleans; F Whitney, Marsters, New York; also cleared, bark Geo H Jenkins, Corning, Philadelphia; brigs Heman Smith, Senter, Whaling; E H Rich, Hopkins, Savannah; Attie Durkee (Br), Murphy, New York.

Dec 6, arrived, steamships Oriental, Savannah, and Wm Lawrence, Baltimore; bark Restless, Smyrna; brigs Emma, Port Elizabeth CGH; Example, Cape de Verde; Isadora, Wilson, Port au Prince; Martha, Cassidy, Savannah; Potomac, Newburg; Robin, Elizabethport.

BALTIMORE, Dec 4—Arrived, brigs Jennie Morton, Gamage, Malaga; Edith Hall, Oliver, Richmond Va; schrs Mary (E Lawsden, Lavender, Boston; Henry Parker, Parker, New Haven; Fawn, Buker, New York. Also arrived, bark Gauss (NG), Steengrafe, Bremen; brig Harry, Segley, Arecibo, PR; schr Delaware, Ireland, St Pierre, Mart.

5th—Arrived barks J Steele, Overton, St Vincent, Cape de Verds; Atlantic (Br), Brown, Cardiff; brig Virginia Dare, Bell, Rio Janeiro; schrs Abbott Devereux, Rich, Liverpool; Ann Eliza, Sawyer, Frankfort, Me; Ocean Traveller, Adams, Beverly, Mass; Prince Leboo, Rich, South Chatham; Emma F Chase (new), Megathlin, Harwich; Rebecca Florence, Rich, Governor J Y Smith, Crowell, and Addie Blaisdell, Small, Boston; Maracaibo, Henley, Portland; Nettie M Howes, Howes, George Sales, Hall, and Sea Nymph, Conley, Providence; S B Wheeler, Lloyd, Newport; Mary G Farr, Connell, Bridgeport; Ella H Burns, Avery, and A F Kindbery, Thomas, New Haven; Sarah R Thomas, Richard Vaux, Whitteker; Nevada, Davis; Danl Williams, Mills, and Emma Prindle, New York; Marietta Steelman, Steelman, Jersey City; Frank M Freeman, Paine, Provincetown. Below, off Swan Point, ship Hoogley, Crowell, from Callao.

Cleared—Bark Genitio (NG), Kruse, Rio Janeiro; schr Eunice Rich, Pierce, Fall River.

6th—Arrived, steamer Geo Appold, Howes, Boston; bark Juventa, Aaby, Liverpool; brig Ida, Demara.

BANGOR, Dec 3—Arrived, schrs Olive Hayward, Arey, New York.

Cleared—Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, New York; schr George & Albert, McDonald, do.

BRIDGEPORT, Dec 6—Arrived, schrs Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Baltimore; Morning Star, Howell, Alexandria; R Rose (Br), Dexter, Cheverie, NS; Sarah Watson, Smith, Bangor; Mary Alice, Dunn, Croton; sloop Clermont, Van Housen, Malden.

Sailed—Schrs Millie Frank, Edwards; Eugene, Carson, and Escort, Rafford, New York; Sarah Jane, Fordham, Elizabethport; Geo Twibell, Harrington, and S C Evans, Hammond, Philadelphia.

ELLSWORTH, Dec 3—Sailed, schr James Tilden, Jordan, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 6—Arrived, schr Nancy Smith, Boyd, Rio Janeiro for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore 6th, ship Eliza A Kenney, from Callao; barks May Queen, from Rio Janeiro; Manitou, from Arecibo; brigs Chattanooga, from Porto Rico; Perie, and John Wesley, from Demerara; Harriet, from Mayaguez; schr Palas, from a port in Spain.

Passed out, schr Sophia, for San Andrews.

FALL RIVER, Dec 3—Arrived, schrs Mary Mershon, Brightman, Elizabethport; Silas Wright, Brown do.

Sailed—Schrs W H Allen, Tatem, Philadelphia; Ephraim & Annie, do.

4th—Arrived, schrs J M Kissam, Mallory; Mary Natt, Barker, South Amboy; Ney, Chase, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Philadelphia; I H Borden, Hadwin, New York.

GALVESTON, Nov 28—Arrived, ship Norwester, Small, Portland; brig Clifton, Williams, West Coast of Africa via Kingston, Ja.

Cleared 28th, schr Mary E Rankin, Fuller, Boston.

Dec 4—Sailed, steamship City of Galveston, Eldredge, New York.

GLOUCESTER, Dec 5—Cleared, schr Barracouta, Cook, Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 5, PM—Arrived, brigs Lona (Br), Lingley, New York for St John, NB; Alice (Br), Tibbetts, Elizabethport for do; A F Larrabee, Wardwell, Bangor for New York; Chs Miller, Gilkey, Boston, for Philadelphia; schrs S C Noyes, Bradley, Newcastle, Del, for Salem; Black Diamond, Merrill, Elizabethport for Weymouth; Com Kearney, Philbrook, Wehawken for Boston; R E Pecker, Amesbury, Ragged Island for Boston; Hannibal, Cox, Elizabethport for Portsmouth; Alice Oakes, Marson, Gardiner for New York; Island Belle, Pierce, Vinalhaven for do; Chas S Rygers, Mayo, Rockport, Mass, for do; Cherub, Fletcher, Gardiner for do; Sea Dog, Allen, Jonesboro for do; Geo O Parker, Holbrook, Boston for Tangier; Jos P Cake, Endicott do for Philadelphia; Maryland, Torrey, Bangor for do; Anna Elizabeth, Getchell do for New York.

Sailed—Brig Robin; schrs Wanderer, Chas A Higgins, Hiawatha, Saxon (Hatch), Northern Light, Lucy, Saxon (Salesbury), Frank & Emily, Freddie Walters, Olive, Ada F Allen, F R Baird, Hiawatha, R W Tull, A M Aldridge, W W Tharo, Anna E Glover, Lucy E Cogswell, R Leach.

Dec 4—Arrived, brigs Fellie Ware, Ware, Marseilles for New York; Potomac, Carver, Newburg for Boston; T Crocker, Harding, Provincetown for Baltimore; schrs Flying Cloud, Gammon, Elizabethport for Gloucester; Harmona, Burgess, do for Boston; Maggie Mulvey, Allen, Boston for Savannah; Fred P Frye, Frye, Winterport for Cardenas; Jesse Hart, 2d, Hart, Boston for Alexandria; C B Wood, Gaudy; R F Hart, Hart; Estella Day, Leary, Boston for Philadelphia; Mary Standish, Alden, do for Baltimore; Ed Rich, Barker; Kit Carson, Rich, and Dictator, Wiley, do for Tangier; Manantico, Claypole, do for Lawrence, NJ; E V Glover, Ingersol, do for New York; Congress, York, Portland for do; Kate McLean, Hallock, Pigeon Cove for do; Malabar, McCarty, Belfast for do; Zampa, Jewett, Machis for do; Hero, Kelley, Salem for do; Mary Augusta, Lord, Calias for do; Old Chad, McClintock, and Susan, Burr, Rockland for do; Campbell, Smith, L S Knight, Shearman, for do; Chloe, Lee, do for Washington, DC; Franconia, Leavitt, Saco for Baltimore; Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Pittston for New York; Chas Connery, Pinkham, Boston for do; Justina, Kenniston, Rockland for do; Geo Savage, Nye, Bangor for do; H W Godfrey, Sears, Portland for do; G W Glover, Holbrook, Rockland for do; Sardinian, Elwell, do for Richmond; Fred Walton, Rich, Bucks Harbor for New Orleans; Harvest Home, Crabtree, Boston for Baltimore; E H Furber, Cobb, do for do; Sarah, Mitchell, Eastport for New York; H V Crandall (Br), Pettis, Windsor for do; Osseo (Br), Lewis, St John for do; Georgie Staples, Lord, Calais for do; James Ponder, Hudson, Port au for do; J B Austin, Davis, do for do; Wm B Thomas, Winsmore, Portsmouth for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Brigs Leona, Alice, Chas Miller, A F Danabee. Schrs. S C Noyes, Black Diamond, Sea Dog, Hannibal, Alice Oakes, C H Rogers, Cherub, Geo O Parker, S T Rankin, J P Cake, Anna Elizabeth, Maryland, Gen Meade, Light of the East, Kate Grant, Statesman, Beta, Ida S Burgess, Sea Foam, More Light, Jed Frye, Penobscot, E G Sawyer, Olive, Geo Nevenger, J Woodruff, Alice Oakes, Sarak Wooster, J C Nash, Geo Coffin, S P Adams, J K Manning, Geo B Somes, Mahaska, Sea Queen, Frank Maria, Lucy Jones, Ellen, Jas S Hewett, H E Wellman, C, W. Dexter.

Dec 5, A M—Schrs R C Thomas, Wooster, Baltimore for Boston; Redington, Gregory, do for Portsmouth; Everglade, Leland, Weehawken for Boston; Elvina, Gup ill, Elizabethport for do; Tornado, Matee, Hoboken for Kittery; Volunteer (Br), Burgess, Windsor for New York; Eagle, Lawry, Bangor for Baltimore.

Sailed, brig Annie Vane, schr Redington and all Western bound vessels.

MOBILE, Dec 1—Arrived, schr Menawa, Dissosway, New York.

Cleared—Brig Tempest, Kock, Boston.

Dec 5—Arrived, steamship Gulf Stream, McCreery, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 30—Arrived, ships Delft Haven, Freeze, Port De France; Peckforton, Castle, Guthrie, Guadalupe. schr G Lanata, Rosasco, Malag.

Cleared—Ship Roseneath (Br), Auld, Liverpool; brigs Oriental (Ital), Montana, Genoa; Lurline, Partridge, London; schr Island Belle, Parsons, Vera Cruz.

Dec 1—Below, coming up, ships Missouri, Lang, from London; Kooria Moorla, Hildreth, from Greenock; barks Nova Scotia, Hatfield, from Cardiff; Woodside, Simmons, from Boston; brigs Trinidad, Del Rayo, from Trinidad; F Pirandelo, Todoro, from Havana; Adelle McLeon, Monroe, from Rockland; schrs Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, from Camden; Mattie W Attwood, Newcomb, from New York; Fleetwing, West, from Liverpool; A Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston; Martha Aurora (Br), Levere, from Ruatan via Pensacola.

Cleared—Bark Braziliera (Br), Juell, Liverpool.

2d—Cleared, steamships Lodona, Hovey, New York; Juniata, Hoxie, Philadelphia (and sailed from Havana Dec 5); bark Pepina (Sp), Umbert, Barcelona; brig Montrose, Peterson, New York.

4th—Arrived, steamship Cortes, Nelson, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 1—Arrived, bark Masonic, Morse, from Antwerp.

Sailed—Brig Oriental.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 3—Arrived, brig Yankee Blade, Blake, Weehawken; schr Emma D Finney, McQuillen, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 4—Arrived, schrs Sarah Mills, Baker, Philadelphia; Thomas Potter, Handy, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schr R B Smith, Nickerson, New York.

5th—Arrived, brig Nellie Ware, Ware, Marseilles, for New York.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 5—Arrived, brig Eliza Thompson, Bates Demerara; schrs G W Pettis, Brook, Virginia; Katy S Hoyt, Park, Georgetown; Haze, Spencer, Elizabethport; Caspar Lawson, Hull, do; James Diverty, Candle, Trenton; Edward Wooten, Hallec, Elizabethport; M Bayless, Bayless, do; Citizen, Rondout; James Seisey, Elizabethport; sloops Agent, Elizabethport; Sophia, Hart, New York.

Cleared—Schrs W E Legget, Joseph Potts and John Brook, New York; Ida Jayne, Baltimore.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 29—Arrived, brig Lady Monk, from Havana; 30th, barks Lady Head, Brown, St. Thomas; Jennie Cobb, Hanley, Galveston; brigs Aroostook, Bogart, New York via Key West; Maria Ferguson (Br), Hantsport; schr Isra Sra de la Caridad del Cobre (Sp), Dorcy, Havana.

Cleared 28th—Brig Aura, for Havana

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 5—Arrived, bark Lola (Vr), Merrill, Montevideo via Charleston, SC; schrs M H Westcott, Gandy, Boston; A McGahan, Call, Rockland; F G Warner, Dickerson, Middletown; Alice B, Alley, Boston; A Tirrell, Atwood, Lanesville; Pael N Thompson, Godfrey, Boston; E B Everman, Corson, do; J M Broomall, Douglass, do; A M Lee, Dukes, Fall River; M Rhinehart, Hand, Boston; Elizabeth Magee, Smith, Bangor; schrs Adelia Kelly, Young, New York; Jesse Wilson, Connely, Boston; Telegraph, Baker, Wellfleet; A Wooley, King, Gloucester; J H Moore, Nickerson, Boston; George G Baker, Rocap, Cohansey; Ocean Wave, Neie, Newport; Sarah J Clark, Griffith, Boston; Stephen Morris, Simmons, Dighton; N H Skinner, Thrasher, Dighton. Below, off Fourteen Feet Bank, bark Howard (Br), Shaw, from Rotterdam; schr Restless, from do. Off Morris Liston's, ship City of Kingston (Br), Dunn, from Liverpool. Off Pea Patch, bark Wabeno (Br), Dalrymple from Liverpool.

Cleared—Bark Catharina (Nor), Stuhr, Belfast; schrs A E Safford, Powell, Providence; E W Godfrey, Lopez, Port Elizabeth; Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford.

PORTLAND, Dec 3—Arrived, schr Margie, McFadden, South Amboy; steamer Chesapeake, Johnson, New York.

4th—Arrived, steam yacht Fire Fly, New York for Rockland.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec 1—Arrived, schr Reno, Foster, New York.

PAWTUCKET, Dec 5—Arrived, schrs Success, Richards; Fly, Heath, and Chowan, Goldthwaite, Elizabethport.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 5—Arrived, schrs Frank B Colton, Somers, Alexandria; L C Benton, Patterson, Rappahannock; B H Irons, Irons, and L B Wing, Endicott, Georgetown, DC; Essex, Handy, Newburg; Pearl, Gooking, Elizabethport; Fred Tyler, Tyrrell, New Brunswick, NJ; J Burley, Saunders, Hoboken; Senator, Tobias, do for Pawtucket; Julia Ann, Wells, Perth Amboy; Flyaway, Kelly, Weehawken; Veranda, Pond, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Tempest, Shropshire, Trenton; D G Flood, Clifford; R H Wilson, Harris; Nath Holmes, Northrup, and Albert Pharo, Bingham, Elizabethport; Blackstone, Mills, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 5—Arrived, ships St Joseph, Liverpool; 6th, Babington, do.

SAVANNAH, Dec 2—Sailed, barks Lothair (Br), McIsaac, Belfast, Ireland; Clara Eaton, Merryman, Liverpool; brigs Mary E Pennell, Eaton, St Marys, to load for Matanzas; A H Curtis, Merriman, New York; schrs Sparkling Sea, Falkenburg, do; Maggie D Marston, Marston, Baltimore; St Croix, Eaton, St Marys to load for Matanzas.

5th—Arrived, ship Puritan, Henry, Baker's Island.

SALEM—Arrived 2d, schrs Sarah Maria, Ham, Baltimore; Pavilion, Parker, Port Johnson; Sarah B Sanborn, Elizabethport; Charlie & Willie, Knowlton, New York.

SOMERSET, Dec 5—Arrived, schr Wild Pigeon, Phillips, Georgetown, DC.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 3—Cleared, schr F St Clair Edwards, Ireland, New York.

WARREN, Dec 3—Arrived, schr Ellen Barnes, Ferris, Elizabethport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONNOLLY'S AMERICAN LAVA WARE.
First premium awarded at American Institute Fair, 1870.
Small patent Cuspadores.
The cheapest and best parlor spittoon ever invented.
Saves your carpets from being spoiled.
Sold at all the principal china stores.
Beware of imitations.
Wholesale only at the manufactory, 2.8 Pearl street.

CORNS CURED, 50 CENTS EACH; BUNIONS, Bad Nails, &c., cured without pain, by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street, and 23 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., 50 cents.

NICOL & DAVIDSON.
No. 6c8 Broadway, near Great Jones street,
having engaged their French goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering
at very low prices
300 packages of White China, Decorated China, Glassware,
Real Bronzes, Composition Bronzes,
Clocks, Mantel Sets, Jardinieres, Artificial Flowers,
Bisque Figures, &c.
Also, of our own manufacture,
Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware and Gas Fixtures.
Illuminated Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures
(a specialty by our own artist)
in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR DETENTION from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eyes, Nose, Face and Person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

5 MINETTA ST., IN THE REAR.—A MOTHER AND daughter; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; country or city.

12 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK and to assist at washing and ironing, in city or country. Call at present employer's.

25 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook and to assist in washing. Can be seen at present employer's.

29 PEARL ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook or to do general housework.

39 WEST 14TH ST.—AS COOK; FULLY UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; can be seen in her present employment. Good city references.

41 SPRING ST., BETWEEN MOTT AND MULBERRY, rear building.—A respectable woman as good, thorough cook; has lived in Spanish and French families. Has reference from last place.

62 MARKET ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman, in a small family, as plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Inquire for two days.

74 3D AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—TWO respectable women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork; willing to make herself generally useful; thoroughly understand their business; best city reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

108 8TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A respectable American woman as good plain cook; will assist at washing and ironing; no objection to the country.

109 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with the washing; is a good baker; city or country, or to go out by the day.

111 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—As first class cook; best city reference given.

115 WEST 15TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do plain cooking and washing and ironing; best city reference. Call or address.

123 WEST 24TH ST.—A PROFESSED COOK TO GO out by the day, week or month; can get up dinner parties; can give first class city references. Call or address.

130 CLINTON PLACE, IN THE REAR, ROOM 19.—A Protestant woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has best city reference. No objection to assist in washing.

132 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing.

143 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook in a private family; best city reference given if required. Address or call for two days.

144 WEST 30TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; also French and American cooking; best city references.

146 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., IN the grocery store.—Two sisters, in a private family; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

147 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—Two young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference given.

150 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a private boarding house; understands all kinds of family cooking; best city reference. Call for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable Scotch woman as good cook, washer and ironer; good baker and first rate washer and ironer; best city reference.

175 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country; wishes the privilege of a girl 10 years old; good reference.

194 7TH AV.—A GOOD FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT woman as thorough cook and excellent baker; will assist in the washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; three years' city reference.

205 EAST 38TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A MOST EXCELLENT cook and baker; understands meats, soups, poultry, game and desserts; best city reference.

207 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; is a good bread and cake maker; understands her business well; can make all kinds of soups; has good reference. Can be seen for two days.

210 SULLIVAN ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO do cooking and assist in washing; best city reference given.

210 WEST 13TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small private family; best city and country reference. Call for two days.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; is a good baker; no objection to the country; good city reference.

220 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., rear.—A young girl as cook; will assist in the washing in a private family.

228 EAST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—Two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; have no objection to the country; best city reference.

238 WEST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, IN A private family; best references.

244 EAST 55TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Two respectable girls, sisters, to do the work of a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

252 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., first floor, front room.—A Protestant woman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; salary not so much an object as a good home; good city reference.

281 ELIZABETH ST., FEW DOORS FROM Bleecker, grocery store.—As first class restaurant cook; understands orders and oysters in every style; best reference from last employer.

291 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS WOMAN AS COOK; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

296 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron; is willing to do the work of a small family; best city reference. Call for two days.

301 8TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—AS cook in a private family or will assist with the washing; no objection to a boarding house; best city references.

309 EAST 24TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference from last place.

334 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; is a good baker and understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the coarse washing; good references.

339 EAST 39TH ST.—A PROTESTANT COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist with the washing; excellent references.

340 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best city reference.

347 7TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., SECOND floor, front.—A respectable Protestant woman as cook in a private family or respectable boarding house; understands soups, poultry, game and desserts; city reference given.

355 WEST 33TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—As good cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family; excellent city reference.

359 WEST 12TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

389 9TH AV., CORNER OF 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, with three years' city reference, to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Call for two days.

390 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST class cook and to assist at washing; good bread and cake baker; city or country.

397 3D AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A COMPETENT girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

408 7TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

426 4TH AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; would assist in washing and ironing. City reference given.

439 1ST AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—TWO respectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, and the other as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; either city or country; good reference.

446 3D AV., CORNER 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A competent woman as first class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; can do all kinds of bread and cake baking; marketing if required; good city reference.

461 3D AV.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS COOK in a boarding house or restaurant; can give good city references.

518 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A Scotch Protestant girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer.

610 2D AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—AS cook, washer and ironer by a respectable girl in a private family or boarding house; best reference. Call for two days.

611 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; COMPETENT to take charge of kitchen; best reference.

752 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; three years with her last employer.

825 2D AV., CORNER OF 44TH ST., ENTRANCE IN 44th st.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; good reference.

880 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook in a private family.

A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH AND GERMAN COOK; understands French and English cooking; understands her business thoroughly; is a good pastry cook; in first class house only; good reference. Address COOK, box 212 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

3 VANDAM ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid, or would be willing to do general housework in a small, respectable family; reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

20 EAST 12TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house or housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

22 BEACH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Best city reference from present employer.

23 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS chambermaid; good references from present employer.

25 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; good reference.

28 WASHINGTON ST.—NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, in a private family or boarding house; will do chamberwork and waiting, or will take a laundress' place; can give the best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

32 MADISON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or would be willing to do general housework. Call for two days.

64 WEST 38TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 6TH AV.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; excellent city reference.

67 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; good reference. Can be seen for one day.

90 8TH ST., 1ST AV., OVER THE DRUG STORE.—A young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would take care of children; best city reference.

117 CHRISTOPHER ST.—A HOME WANTED, FOR an American girl, for light chamberwork or waiting. Call or address for two days.

137 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist in cooking; is willing and obliging. Best reference.

147 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AV. AND Broadway, first floor.—A young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply for two days.

147 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting; good reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can work on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; best reference.

200 WEST 21ST ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV., TOP floor.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to do chamberwork and to mind children; is a good plain sewer; city or country; good city reference from last place.

201 VARICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do light housework in a small private family; good city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman, as first class chambermaid and seamstress; will care grown children or an invalid lady; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and to assist in the washing; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

210 WEST 43D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress, and will do sewing and make herself useful.

236 WEST 38TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—A respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress. Call for two days.

240 EAST 54TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer.

242 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

254 WEST 27TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress by a respectable young woman; no objection to a boarding house.

255 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house.

263 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; no objection to a boarding house; best reference from last employer.

311 EAST 12TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable little girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; no objection to take care of children. Call for two days.

313 EAST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A Protestant German girl to do up stairs work and sewing in an American private family; city reference.

337 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

340 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; would do housework for a small family; has city reference.

342 EAST 11TH ST., ROOM 11.—A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do light chamberwork or mind children.

350 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or waiting; good city reference. Call or address till suited.

351 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference from last place.

390 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or nurse and seamstress; city reference from her last place.

419 EAST 14TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress.

428 WEST 42D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference. Call for two days.

443 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

454 7TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or chambermaid and to assist in waiting in a boarding house. Best city reference from last employer.

465 3D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

511 2D AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—AS chambermaid and laundress or cook, washer and ironer; is not afraid of work; best city reference.

514 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, lately landed, as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress; understands embroidery. Call for two days.

804 2D AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to take care of children or would assist in washing and ironing; city reference.

997 3D AV., FRONT ROOM, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable girl to do up stairs work and light waiting or to mind children. Call for two days.

1,055 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS., FIRST floor.—A competent American girl to do chamberwork and light housework; would do plain sewing; good reference.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or would take care of children; is neat, willing and obliging. Address for two days M. D., box 224 Herald office.

CORNER 58TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEAR CENTRAL Park.—A respectable young girl of good, plain education, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or wait on table or attend children; no objection to the country; can get recommendations.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

8 MORTON ST.—A COLORED DRESSMAKER WISHES to take work home; or will go out by the day; can give first class reference. Address or call on Miss JACKSON.

8 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family; good city reference if required. Call for two days.

14 THOMPSON ST., NEAR CANAL.—A LADY DEsires to procure a situation for a young lady lately landed; she is a good seamstress and operator; would assist in the care of children; a good home more of an object than wages; good reference. Call for two days.

47 LUDLOW ST., BETWEEN GRAND AND HESTER sts.—A respectable young lady as seamstress and to do up stairs work. Call for two days only.

48 BLEECKER ST.—A FIRST CLASS CUTTER AND fitter to go out by the day dressmaking; can operate on machine. Address DRESSMAKER.

60 WEST 10TH ST.—MILLINERY.—A FRENCH LADY, who has worked in the first millinery houses in Paris, invites the patronage of the ladies of New York and vicinity for the making of bonnets and hats in the latest styles, and at modern prices, at her residence.

64 WEST 10TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTED, by a dressmaker of experience; particular attention to evening and party dresses; also dresses repaired equal to new; $3 per day to go out and fit. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

149 EAST 32D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV., FOURTH floor, front room.—A first class seamstress to work by the week, month or at her own home; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address.

209 EAST 28TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and understands children's clothes.

210 DIVISION ST., IN STORE.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker; can cut and fit.

224 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do plain sewing and attend to growing children; has no objection to do light chamberwork in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best references if required.

230 EAST 46TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, as seamstress; is competent to cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; is willing to assist in light chamberwork. Call for two days.

232 WEST 18TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes the work of private families by the day or week, or would take work home, to be done on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

232 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class operator, by the day or week; ladies' and infants' outfits made up in the neatest manner on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

239 WEST 20TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS and cloak maker desires the work of a few more families; walking and evening dresses, $5 and upwards; cloaks of the latest Parisian patterns, $2 50 and upwards; would go out by the day if required.

243 EAST 119TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTED by a dressmaker; evening dresses and walking suits a specialty; $3 per day to go out and fit. Address DRESSMAKER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

271 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young lady, having her own machine, wants sewing of any description to do at home; is a neat hand sewer; would go out by the week to private families or dressmakers or work in a store; can make and trim cloaks in the most fashionable manner; references given and security if required. Call or address CLOAKMAKER.

305 EAST 34TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO make a few more engagements to go out to sew by the day or week.

305 EAST 34TH ST.—A GIRL WILL GO OUT TO sew in families as seamstress; understands cutting and making all kinds of ladies' and children's clothes.

306 WEST 28TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; NO OBJECTION to chamberwork; can do any kind of needlework.

321 WEST 57TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS seamstress; can cut and fit, also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; no objection to see to children.

322 EAST 31ST ST., FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT.—A first class German dressmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out sewing by the day in private families. Evening dresses and walking suits made in the most fashionable styles.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Fall and Winter Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

347 EAST 11TH ST., CORNER OF 1ST AV.—DRESSMAKER wishes work by the day or at home; can cut and fit well; work machine. Apply all the week.

426 WEST 36TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like the sewing of two more families; can cut and fit perfectly dresses, cloaks and shirts; children's and infants' clothes in particular; samples or references. An extra operator on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machine. Mrs. ODELL.

436 WEST 18TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more customers to go out by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call or address for two days.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., second floor.—As first class dressmaker, to go out by the day in private families; can operate on different machines. Address.

517 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED WOMAN as plain seamstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork or any light work; wages not so much an object as a good home; best references.

General Housework, &c.

12 LEONARD ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 17 YEARS OF age, in a private family, to do general housework.

43 PERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—A PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting.

61 BANK ST.—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; reference from last employer. Call for two days.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework or chamberwork and waiting.

127 NORFOLK ST.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework; is good washer and ironer; willing and obliging.

201 EAST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, to do general housework or kitchen work.

206 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework; private family; best city reference.

207 WEST 51ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework, plain cooking, washing and ironing; city reference.

221 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework.

230 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do housework of a small family, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing.

244 WEST 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

251 CORNER OF 16TH ST. AND 6TH AV., IN THE tea store.—A girl to do general housework in a small family where there are no children; is a good laundress; tolerably good cook; neat and tidy; good reference.

255 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a private family.

287 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED woman to do general housework; a good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; strictly honest; excellent references.

303 8TH AV.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; good reference from last place.

314 6TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., ROOM No. 8.—A woman to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and baker and a first class washer and ironer; no objection to the country or city. Can be seen for two days.

328 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Best city reference. Lady can be seen for two days.

338 1ST AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—TO do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

343 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework in a small family; understands washing and ironing; good city reference.

344 EAST 21ST ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do the work of a small family; will be found willing and obliging; is a good cook; the best city reference.

345 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a private family; city reference.

347 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; good reference from last place.

353 3D AV., NEAR 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman in a small private family to do general housework; has the best city references.

358 HUDSON ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework in a small family; is a good sewer and obliging.

384 BLEECKER ST., CORNER OF PERRY.—A young girl for general housework; can be seen for two days at her last place.

402 WEST 38TH ST.—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, or to do chamberwork or assist in washing. Can be seen between 9 and 10.

444 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework. Good city reference.

528 WEST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

549 6TH AV., BASEMENT.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

684 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family; best city reference. Call for two days.

706 3D AV., NEAR 44TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable girl to do general housework.

920 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

1,075 2D AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call or address for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

9 BATTERY PLACE, NEAR WEST ST.—A RESPECTABLE lady, lately from Europe, as housekeeper; understands cooking in all its branches; can speak a little English.

88 MADISON AV.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady as housekeeper or seamstress; can operate on machine. Best reference from present employer's, where she can be seen all this week.

91 AMITY ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young lady as housekeeper or travelling companion. Call on or address Miss S. M.

122 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN as housekeeper in a first class hotel or boarding house or private family.

131 WEST 29TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS housekeeper; in a hotel preferred; has a thorough knowledge of the same. Address Mrs. CHASE.

146 LIBERTY ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE English person as housekeeper. Call or address.

256 EWEN ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—A YOUNG American lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Call for two days.

735 BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR.—AS HOUSEKEEPER; none but a respectable woman need apply. Apply personally.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER for a gentleman. Address NELVINA, Herald office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE CHARGE OF A house for a family. References exchanged. Address Mrs. CLARA BUTTS, Yonkers.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT wishes a situation as housekeeper. Address MARION, station G.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO TAKE CHARGE OF the household of a widower or single gentleman. Address E. S., box 111 Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel or club house, or as matron in an institution; no objection to the country; first class city references as to capabilities. Address E. B., Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel or gentleman's family; has American and English experience. Address box 3,827 Post office, Boston, Mass.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN WIDOW AS housekeeper in a first class family; understands superintending and cooking in every branch. A home the object. Address HOPE, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as working housekeeper or nurse, in a small family; is competent to fill a position of trust. Address for two days, Mrs. ABBOT, station C.

Laundresses, &c.

17 CORNELIA ST., BETWEEN BLEECKER AND 4th.—A respectable young girl as good washer and ironer.

60 PRINCE ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family or hotel; private family preferred; best city reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

103 3D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting and polishing; city reference.

115 WEST 46TH ST.—WASHING, IRONING AND fluting of all kinds.

115 WEST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, RIGHT HAND side.—A respectable woman wishes to take in some lady's or gentleman's washing at her own residence or to go out to day work.

122 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day; understands washing, ironing and fluting, or would do the same in her own house.

126 WEST 20TH ST., BACK BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE English woman, who is a first class laundress, wants washing at her own house, or would take ladies' and gentlemen's.

132 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress or would cook and assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; good reference can be given. Call or address.

148 7TH AV.—AS VERY EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS in a private family, or would go out by the day; undoubted city reference from her last place.

152 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow, left with two children, to go out washing by the day, or take in washing and ironing.

156 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do families' and gentlemen's washing; understands fluting by hand or machine; would go out by the day; good reference.

158 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out to do washing and ironing; understands fluting and polishing perfectly; good city references.

163 WEST 24TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the most unexceptionable city references.

163 WEST 24TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day; understands fluting and getting up linens and fineries in superior style; excellent references.

184 LUDLOW ST., SECOND FLOOR, IN REAR.—Wanted, by a first class laundress, the washing and ironing of gentlemen and families, to do in the house; best city reference given.

207 EAST 21ST ST., BACK ROOM.—A WOMAN TO do a couple of gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own house; will give satisfaction. Address for one week.

219 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as first class laundress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A WOMAN wishes a family's or gentleman's washing or to go out to day's work.

220 WEST 46TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes to do washing and ironing at her own home; understands all kinds of fluting.

228 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOMS.—Washing and ironing done by two respectable young women; understand all kinds of fluting.

231 WEST 26TH ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable woman wishes washing at her house, or would go out by the day; excellent references; reliable and trustworthy.

236 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY wishes to take in washing and ironing and to do French fluting.

252 EAST 109TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A COMPETENT young woman to work out by the day at washing or house cleaning.

261 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS., second floor, in rear.—A good laundress to do some washing at her own house, or will go out by the day; city reference.

309 EAST 34TH ST.—AS LAUNDRESS; IS A GOOD washer and ironer; can do French fluting by machine; will assist with chamberwork if required; willing and obliging; good city reference from last place.

313 5TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., ROOM NO. 6.—A WOMAN with best city references wishes to take in washing for a few gentlemen and ladies. Mrs. C. C.

317 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes gentlemen's or families' washing; understands French fluting and shirt polishing.

326 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires to take in some ladies' or gentlemen's washing. Best city reference.

425 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., basement.—A woman wishes to wash for families at her own house, at $1 per dozen. Good references.

469 6TH AV.—A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; understands French fluting; has five years' city reference from her last place.

521 EAST 14TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND B, second floor, back room.—A respectable woman to do gentlemen's linen and families' washing at her own house; reference if required.

776 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few families' or gentlemen's washing at her own house; can do fluting.

874 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A GOOD WASHER and ironer wishes to get some days' work.

947 3D AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as first class laundress; understands her business perfectly. Call or address.

1,066 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST., SECOND FLOOR, back room.—A thorough laundress wishes a few families' or gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day or week; understands French fluting.

A WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO do washing and ironing or cleaning. Address Mrs. DAVIES, 93d st. and 8th av.

Nurses, &c.

11 DOMINICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as nurse or lady's maid; best references; would prefer going to California.

14 THOMPSON ST., NEAR CANAL.—A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first class nurse and a good seamstress; can operate on the sewing machine; would make herself generally useful; good reference. Call for two days.

26 WEST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A competent nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes; has a Wheeler & Wilson's machine of her own if required; or would do light chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Call for two days.

32 GREENWICH AV., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would act as lady's maid or waitress; good city reference.

56 MACDOUGAL ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress or to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

62 CANAL ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a child to nurse at her own residence; good reference. Call for two days.

70 WEST 43D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; well recommended.

72 9TH AV.—A GIRL OF 15 TO MIND CHILDREN IN a respectable family.

90 6TH AV., CORNER 8TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; city references.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A young girl as nurse for a baby and to do sewing; first class city reference.

152 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., in the rear.—A respectable married woman, with excellent references, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own home.

216 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, to attend children and do chamberwork in a quiet family; willing and obliging.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; is an excellent operator on three machines; would assist with light chamberwork; good city reference.

222 EAST 42D ST., THIRD FLOOR BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; has city reference. Call for two days.

226 7TH AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS., ROOM No. 5.—A respectable Protestant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; good references.

227 EAST 41ST ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—An American girl to take care of children and assist in housework.

254 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG English girl to take care of young children or any light position in a gentleman's family.

255 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady as nurse and seamstress; can get good city reference. Call for two days.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children; is willing and obliging; would assist with chamberwork or sewing; good reference.

306 2D AV., CORNER OF 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman as nurse to an invalid lady or housekeeper in a widower's family with children; best reference.

333 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can do needlework and braiding; best city reference from last place.

339 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable woman who has buried her baby would like a babe to dry nurse at her own home.

340 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as nurse; is well experienced in the care of children; is willing to take entire charge of an infant; is trusty and faithful; no objection to the country; can give unexceptionable references; wages $16.

343 EAST 19TH ST.—A MARRIED WOMAN AS WET nurse; has a healthy breast of milk. Call at her present employer's.

343 EAST 13TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS child's nurse; six years' reference.

347 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young German widow woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; city reference.

359 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would do light chamberwork; best city reference.

415 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Good reference given from a physician.

425 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young woman without children wishes to mind a baby and bring it up on the bottle; will give it a mother's care.

442 WEST 32D ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE married woman, having lost her baby, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence.

443 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a breast of milk two weeks old and excellent references, wants a child to wet nurse at her own house.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

664 6TH AV., NEAR 39TH ST., THIRD BELL.—AS thorough nurse and seamstress; competent to take entire charge of an infant or growing children; unexceptionable references from best families in the city.

729 6TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS., IN millinery store.—A person, with the best reference, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from birth or older children; will be found most reliable in every way; seven years' reference. Call for two days.

A LADIES' MONTHLY NURSE IS DESIROUS OF several engagements; references first class. Address Mrs. M., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, FULLY COMpetent to take care of an infant from its birth; best city reference. Call for two days at East 25th st., two doors from 2d av.

Waitresses, &c.

86 10TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A respectable young girl as first class waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to a boarding house.

145 WEST 39TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS in a private family. Best city reference.

216 WEST 18TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO waiting or chamberwork, or both; good reference.

224 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress or to take care of children.

397 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—AS waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

7 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress, or to travel with a lady; no objection to do other light work; good city reference.

57 HENRY ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND A bakery or confectionery; has best city references. Address.

65 IRVING PLACE.—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, speaking very well the Italian language, either as governess or companion in a good family; best references. Address L. M.

100 WEST 20TH ST., CORNER OF 6TH AV.—AN English lady as resident or daily governess in a respectable family, in or near New York. Acquirements, English, French and music. Address TEACHER.

114 PROSPECT ST., BROOKLYN.—A LADY OF ability will write letters, business or otherwise, on reasonable terms. The strictest confidence observed. Call on or address Miss AUSTEN.

192 BROOME ST.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO learn composition; has worked five years at the type business.

221 EAST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY AS governess to young children or companion to a lady; teaches English in all its branches and French; understands millinery; is a good seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful. Call or address for four days.

224 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to learn hairdressing.

259 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MAKE herself generally useful in a boarding house or hotel.

345 EAST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, IN A PRIVATE family, by the day, week or month. Call on or address for two days.

1,337 3D AV., BETWEEN 76TH AND 77TH STS., top floor, back room.—A young girl, 15 years of age, in a respectable family; is willing to make herself generally useful; either as waitress or to take care of children. Call for two days.

A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES LEGIBLY AND rapidly desires copying. Address M., box 184 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO LEARN THE MILLINERY or attend store; good reference given. Address L. A., box 4,723 Post office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION WHERE she can keep her little sister with her. Address Miss WARD, station D, Post office, New York.

A LADY WHO WRITES A NEAT AND RAPID HAND, and has had experience as a copyist desires copying to do at home. Address L. B., Herald office.

A LADY OF GOOD STANDING AND AMIBLE QUALITIES would like to obtain a position of trust. Address, appointing interview, M. ORLEANS, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION in a good family as governess to children or companion to a lady; good references; no objection to travelling. Address Miss E. S. Y., Philadelphia, Pa.

A LADY AS DAILY OR VISITING GOVERNESS; teaches the solid branches, also drawing, painting, German and French; terms moderate; references given. Address C. C., box 126 Herald office.

A LADY (WITH A FIRST CLASS EDUCATION), WHO writes a clear, round and rapid hand, would like to get copying or other writing to do at home. Address E., box 122 Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY, AGED 30, EDUCATED AND REFINED, desires any respectable employment, from 9 to 4 daily, that will give her $7 weekly. Address REVERSES, Herald office.

A WIDOW WISHES TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN OFFICE, or building occupied by offices, where she can reside on the premises and her services be required morning and evening only. Address Mrs. M., Herald office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO HAS SPENT SOME time in Europe, wishes a position in a family to take charge of household affairs and give lessons in French and English to children; a good home preferable to salary. Address BOYNTON, box 150 Herald office.

BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN lady, a position as housekeeper or nurse in a small, genteel family; would like to have entire charge; city or country; best references as to ability and trustworthiness. Address for one week STANLEY, box 208 Herald office.

TWO SISTERS (ORPHANS), EDUCATED AMONG French people, are anxious to obtain situations as resident governesses, to teach the rudiments of the English and French branches, or anything not menial. Address E. & L., Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, highly qualified; has the morning hours; English thoroughly, French, drawing, music and singing on the Italian system; satisfactory references. Address TEACHER, box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO WRITES A legible hand, copying to do at home. Address S. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY, A position in a first class millinery store and maison de nouveaute. Address H. D. F., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW LADY, IN city or vicinity, a situation to superintend a widower's household and instruct his children in English if required; references exchanged. Address HUDSON, Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FEW FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED—None but good trimmers need apply. 807 6th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WANTED—AT MRS. GURNEY'S, No. 682 6th av. One who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. None other need apply.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner Twenty-fifth street—A large, strong, healthy American or English girl as laundress; must not be more than twenty; references required.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—COME PREPARED to work. 37 East Bleecker st.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY FOR first class Sewing Machines by instalments. Instructions free. N. Y. Machine Stitch. Co., 43 Bleecker street.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED—A SHORT DIStance in the country; a young lady to take charge of and instruct two children, 7 and 5 years old; a good and permanent home. Address BOULTON, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in a private family. Apply at 121 East 10th st.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS, AT 18 EAST 15TH ST. None but competent hands need apply.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT DRESSMAKERS. Apply at 284 Spring st. Come prepared to work.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, AS SEAMSTRESS AND maid; none but French Protestants need apply at 226 West 55th st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR SCOTCH nurse for an invalid lady; city reference required. Apply at 11 West 52d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS AND PLAIN cook in a small private family; must understand fluting machine; reference required. Call at 50 East 30th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PASSE PARTOUT maker. To a suitable person a permanent situation will be given. Apply to SARONY & CO., 680 Broadway.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO VEND ARTICLES EXclusively for ladies' use; from $5 to $20 a day can be easily made. Apply at 134 Water st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE charge of a baby and do plain sewing; none need apply except with best city reference, at 104 East 36th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN A private family; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at the basement door 58 West 55th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WHO THOROUGHLY understands filling and labelling bottles; wages $3 a week. Call at 94½ Elm st. from 10 to 12 to-day.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TEND IN A bakery; one who has had some experience preferred. Call at 205 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON in a private family; a Protestant preferred. Apply at 20 East 15th st., near 5th av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID; MUST DO FINE washing and wait at table. Apply, with reference, 327 2d av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS TO go in the country; wages $10. Call from 10 to 12 Wednesday morning, at 252 West 26th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS in a small family. Apply, with reference, at 339 5th av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS, TO ASSIST in washing and ironing. References required. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock at No. 5 West 34th st.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR THE MOST popular and useful invention of the day. Inquire at the office of Needham's Patent Sewing Machine Starter, 765 Broadway.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, WELL EDUCATED lady, who has a religious connection or has been Sabbath school teacher; salary fair; references required. 117 Nassau st., office 21.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, WHO UNderstands sewing, to take care of two small children and do a little housework; best city reference required. Apply at 142 East 18th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR FRENCH GIRL AS LADY'S maid; must have good city references and be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply after 11 o'clock, at 135 East 56th st., corner Lexington avenue.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO MAKE gentlemen's dressing robes and smoking jackets; also an experienced quilter on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal st.

39 HENRY ST., FRONT DOOR.—A TIDY YOUNG girl in a small family. Call after 10 o'clock.

246 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—Wanted, a woman to cook, wash and iron; come well recommended. Apply at 10 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

4 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A COMPETENT waiter, single, in a private family; best city reference. Address for two days.

245 6TH AV.—AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS WIFE; the man as first class waiter; his wife as first class cook; can produce excellent city reference; no objection to city or country. Address S. W., care Valentine Kurtz.

264 SPRING ST.—A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS French, English and Italian perfectly as waiter, cook or footman in a private family, or as courier; best reference. Address A. PANEZZI.

A LITTLE BOY WISHES A SITUATION IN AN OFfice or store to make himself useful. Address Miss WARD, station D, Post office.

A LITTLE BOY WISHES A SITUATION IN A doctor's office to make himself generally useful; one where he could board preferred. Address Miss SMITH, station E, Post office.

A GERMAN, WHO HAS LIVED IN PARIS AS maitre d'hotel for a number of years, wishes a situation as waiter or head waiter, or in a private family. Address GEO. PISTER, 998 3d av.

AS PORTER, WAREHOUSEMAN OR TIMEKEEPER, or anything in which he can make himself useful; a middle aged man; good scholar; speaks French fluently; has eight years' good character. Address J. T. H., Herald office.

A FOREIGNER, WHO HAS BEEN A SEA CAPTAIN and merchant, wishes a situation as an overseer in any establishment either in the city or elsewhere; he can speak English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and keep books. Address E. A., Herald office.

SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A YOUNG AND LIGHT-complexioned colored man from the South; understands his business perfectly; best city reference. Can be seen at his last employer's, 111 Clinton place.

WANTED—FOR THE SALE OF A WELL KNOWN line of cloth covered and paper collars, a salesman for Western trade and also one for New York city trade. Address, with references, &c., box 5,308 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a private family as waiter or coachman; can give good city reference. Call at 241 4th av. for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AND wife, without children, desire to take charge of a gentleman's country residence during the winter or longer; are willing to work generally about the place to suit employer. Address W. DUTCH, Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN THIRTY YEARS of age, single, lately from Europe, a position under a French or German cook to learn the business; willing to make himself generally useful and bind himself for two or three years either in a hotel, or club house preferred; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address C. J. G., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ACCOUNTant, of extensive practice and experience, could give three or four hours daily to a set of accounts or books, or to any employment connected with mercantile, insurance or other office business. Apply to H. G. STEBBINS & SON, 50 Exchange place.

FURS.—AN ENERGETIC MAN, THOROUGHLY POSTed in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail fur trade, good buyer and salesman, desires a permanent position; 11 years' experience and best references; will be at liberty January 1, or sooner if desired. Address JOHN C. BOAK, No. 8 4th av.

LINEN AND WHITE GOODS SALESMAN DESIRES an engagement from January 1, 1871. Several years with one of the large importing and jobbing dry goods houses of this city. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

SALESMEN WANTED—SEVERAL WHO HAVE A trade in the toilet soap line; also two smart canvassers. Address, with references, box 1,764 Post office.

SALESMEN, WHO CAN INFLUENCE A LARGE trade in notions, hosiery, white goods, &c., can make liberal engagements with J. B. HYDE & CO., 452 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROCERY house, for the State of New Jersey; none but those acquainted with the business need apply. Address, with references, box 748 Post office, New York.

ST. LOUIS.—A BUSINESS MAN, FULLY ENDORSED, removing to St. Louis, desires to represent a New York manufacturing or mercantile house. Address A. Y. MASON, Herald office.

TRAVELLING SALESMAN WANTED—FOR THE SHIRT and gents' furnishing trade by a manufacturing house; liberal terms will be offered to man having a good trade. Address SHIRTS, Herald office.

TO GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—A HOUSE IN the upper part of the city, east side, in the midst of a large German population, wishes to take a partner competent to conduct and drive trade. Only those with the highest reference need reply to this advertisement, and the right man with a little capital will find this a very desirable opportunity. Address M., Herald office.

WANTED—A FEW SMART SALESMEN, AT 86 NASsau st., room No. 1.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, WITH references. Address M. K., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART GROCERY CLERK AT 279 1ST av., corner 16th st. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock A.M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT TO the general grocery and flour trade. Apply to McDONALD & CO., 163 and 165 Newark av., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY ONE OF THE BEST FIRE INSURANCE Companies of this city, a first class canvasser, for the West side. Address CHELSEA, Herald office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION as lawyer's clerk; best reference given. Address or call for three days at 541 Broome st.

WANTED—BY A JOBBING MILLINERY GOODS house, a salesman who can command a first class, reliable, short time trade, large or small. None others need address JOBBER, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD AND ACTIVE AUCTIONEER TO go out of the city. Apply, with references, stating where an interview may be had, D. J., room 87 Astor House.

WANTED—TWO TRAVELLING SALESMEN BY A tailors' trimming house; only those having an established trade. Address TRIMMING, Herald office. All communications held in confidence.

WANTED—BY A COMMISSION HOUSE, A SALESman who understands selling hosiery and is well acquainted with the city and out of town trade; references required. Address box 4,285 Post office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS been established as a merchant in this city for more than twenty years and possesses a general knowledge of business, a situation in an importing or shipping house; he is able to take charge of the books and the French correspondence; has a knowledge of the Spanish language; unexceptionable references given. Address J. L., box 3,874 New York Post office, stating place of interview.

THE TRADES.

A SOAP MAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business, wants a situation. Address No. 333 East 18th st., New York.

A LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVER CAN SEND SAMPLES of work and terms per week to MURRAY & GOODWIN, Albany, N. Y.

A STOUT YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS A KNOWLEDGE of the baking business, to roll out lozenges and cut them. Apply at 109 Bleecker street, first floor, back room.

A PARTY OF 50 DANES, SWEDES AND NORWEGIANS, consisting of families, mechanics and farmers, want situations as miners, on railroads or plantations, South or West. Address box 1,774 Post office.

A GOOD PRINTER AND TONER WANTED—AT WALLER'S Photograph Gallery, 89 Montgomery st., Jersey City; good wages and steady situation. Apply immediately.

JEWELLERS.—GOOD DIAMOND MOUNTERS AND polishers wanted, by ANDREWS & RENSHAW, Tiffany & Co.'s building, Union square and 15th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COPPERPLATE PRINTER. A steady man can hear of a good situation by addressing C. S. K., box 466 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE CAKE BAKER, ALSO A good confectioner. Apply to JOHN CRAWFORD, 396 6th av.

WANTED—TO GO TO NEW ORLEANS, A MAN COMpetent to erect cotton seed oil machinery and a thorough pressman. Address box 2,772 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD TO MAKE PROOFS; ONE who understands the business preferred. Apply at JORDAN'S Photographic Gallery, 229 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER OF FINE WHITE shirts; one who understands how to cut with knife and shears. Address, with references, CUTTER, Herald office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands getting out zinc cornices, brackets, pinnacles and all kinds of ornaments made of sheet zinc suitable for buildings; a steady man, capable of taking charge of this branch of business, can have a permanent situation. Address box 1,656 Post office, Philadelphia.

WANTED—BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, A FIRST class American or French cutter, for an A No. 1 merchant tailoring establishment; the best recommendations as regards ability and integrity expected; no others need apply; wages no object to one who can give entire satisfaction. Call at 17 Crosby st., second floor, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 1 and 2 P. M.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER POUR BONne d'enfants; bonnes recommandations. S'adresser A. P., No. 7 East 53d st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee, $1.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, DOCTRESS AND MEDIcal Spiritualist.—Speedy Marriages. 329 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,526. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BALL SEASON—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
BILLIARDS—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Second and third columns.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
BROOKLYN BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CLOTHING—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
DENTISTRY—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
FURNITURE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
INSTRUCTION—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
LECTURE SEASON—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MACHINERY—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
MEDICAL—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
MUSICAL—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—SECOND PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
SALES AT AUCTION—TWELFTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—First, second, third, fourth and fifth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
THE TURF—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—First column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—First column.

PERSONAL.

AMOUNT, AS OFFERED, WILL BE PAID FOR articles taken from 114. Appoint time for interview.

GRACE—SHALL WAIT PATIENTLY EVERY NIGHT this week at the Grand Duchess Assembly Rooms to see you. Plenty of fun. BRODIE.

H. S.—WHEN AND WHEREVER AGREEABLE TO yourself. V.

HARRIET—JUST RETURNED FROM BOSTON. GOT your note. Meet me Thursday, at 8 o'clock, at Ponchon, Sixth avenue, corner of Fifteenth street. SOUTH.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN BLANCH, WHO left Boston on October the 27th, 1870, to come to New York. Any information of his present whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, at 126 Thompson street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANNE RICE, BY HER husband, Patrick Rice, who has come from England; when last heard from, about 18 months ago, she lived in East Thirty-fourth street. Any information will be received at 204 Greene street.

IF ISRAEL COUGHLIN, OF BILSTON, ENGLAND, IS in America, why don't he write to his brother, at Atlanta, Ga.?

IF THE PARTY WHO SENT NOTE BY SMALL BOY on Monday afternoon means business he may address the person named on the back of one of the prominent articles lost, arranging for their return in any way to suit himself. The same will be strictly confidential and the reward given as promised. No questions asked. "INITIALS."

MISSING SINCE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 26—Patrick Rodgers. Was last seen at the corner of Bowery and Chatham street, about 10 P. M. Had on a red flannel shirt, dark striped pants, light blue coat and cap; aged 23; black mustache; hair and complexion dark. Information regarding him, whether dead or alive, will be gratefully received by his brother, FRANK RODGERS, No. 245 West Thirty-third street, New York.

THE RELATIVES OF MRS. ANNIE PENTZ, FORmerly of Amity place, New York, will hear something greatly to their advantage by addressing COUNSELLOR, box 145 Herald office. New Jersey and Pennsylvania papers please copy.

TOM—WHEN YOUR FRIEND CHARLES W. MASON comes in town tell him there is a letter for him at the Post office. G. BROWN.

THE LADY WHO SO KINDLY EXPRESSED A DESIRE to see me in these columns yesterday is respectfully informed that as I have not the honor of her acquaintance, and am not a rhinoceros or hippopotamus on public exhibition, her curiosity cannot be gratified. BROWN GLOVES.

WILL MISS JENNIE SMITH, FORMERLY OF Twelfth street, send her address to her friend, H. S., box 230 Herald office? I've had the news.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF PRESENT WHEREabouts of Robert Skelly, in 1860 orderly sergeant of company C, Fourteenth regiment, United States Infantry. Address Mrs. JANE RICHARDSON, 63½ Lewis street, New York.

WANTED FOR ADOPTION—A HEALTHY CHILD, not less than one year old and not older than two years. Address, for two days, H. W. P., Yonkers, Westchester county, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 17 Liberty street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 703—DECEMBER 6, 1870.
26, 63, 13, 56, 64, 70, 25, 46, 67, 31, 40, 62, 41.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 702—DECEMBER 6, 1870.
1, 64, 59, 6, 23, 6, 17, 14, 23, 52, 74, 49, 27, 60.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 677—DECEMBER 6, 1870.
68, 57, 75, 55, 67, 51, 69, 56, 41, 30, 54, 11, 8.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 678—DECEMBER 6, 1870.
38, 11, 45, 25, 49, 26, 71, 24, 77, 68, 12, 2, 17, 54.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 266 Broadway, 159 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park, 32 Chambers street, Dec. 6, 1870.
TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent will be added, to be calculated from the 5th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CORRECTION.—SOME IDIOT, WITH LESS BRAINS than malignity, has attempted to perpetrate a cruel joke (cruel because it has inconvenienced many poor laboring men) by advertising that "Abbott Hartgman, of 141 East Thirty-eighth street, wants to engage 500 men to work on a railroad. Apply for three days." Please accept this denial of a hoax that is simply shameful.

DURING DECEMBER WE SHALL SELL Diamonds and Diamond Jewelry for the same price in currency that they are worth in gold. HOWARD & CO., 862 Broadway, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich st.

RUPTURE.—THE INVENTOR OF A PERFECTLY NEW treatment may be consulted between 9 and 11 morning and 3½ and 5 afternoon. A certain cure or complete relief guaranteed. Mr. BROWN, 110 West Thirtieth street, room No. 2.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF ICE MACHINES.—A PERson wishing to purchase desires the names and circulars of the different manufacturers. Address box 105 station A.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 1,201 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba, $32 currency; prizes paid in gold. 75 Nassau street, front room. Send for circular. JOS. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR A CYPHER Key, which can be used for the purpose of transmitting news and private messages by telegraph. One susceptible of change preferred. Address A., box 116 Herald office.

ANY PERSON HAVING NICE BARROOM FIXTURES for sale, including Counter, Beer Pump, Shelving, Glassware, &c., &c., can find a purchaser by addressing P. M., 246 Eighteenth street, Gowanus, South Brooklyn, and stating where they can be seen.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Imported Ferrets. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all the cases.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID NEWFOUNDLAND and St. Bernard Dog, crossed, 13 months old, weight 150 pounds, very docile and a good watch dog. Inquire of Mr. BUTLER, pier 47 North river.

GUN FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS DOUBLE BARREL, by Blissett, London; Damascus twist, 12 bore. Apply to Mr. THATCHER, 313 East Fourteenth street.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK—TROTTING, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1870.—Purse and stake, $400; mile heats, three in five; 2 P. M.
Daniel Mace names br. g. Dick, to harness.
H. Casey names g. g. Hickey, to harness.
P. Manee names ch. m. Louise, to wagon.
SAME DAY—Match $500, mile heats, three in five, to harness, at 2 P. M.
John Murphy names br. g. David Benner.
O. Kenzie names blk. m. Lady Wheeler.
By order of HENRY DATER, President.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness, and everything in the horse line, to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ALLOWED for trial
ON EVERY HORSE SOLD under warrantee.
A LARGE DRIVING RING IN THE MART.
THE ONLY ONE in the city for showing
THE STYLE AND ACTION of Horses on sale.
CARRIAGES TAKEN on storage.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
DARK BAY, blocky built Horse about 14½ high, 8 years old; warranted kind in all harness; together with Plumbers' Wagon, Harness, &c.
TWO square box Business Wagons, in good order.
TWO TOP EXPRESS Wagons.
ONE SIDE SPRING Road Wagon, good as new.
DAPPLE GRAY Horse, about 15½ hands, 7 years old; free and stylish driver; can trot close to 3 minutes; afraid of nothing; is warranted sound and kind.
ONE LIGHT BOSTON CHAISE, in good order.
One full spring Road Wagon, built by Bell.
THE well KNOWN sorrel TROTTING MARE TEMPEST, about 15½ high, 8 years old; has a record of 2:35; can trot as fast as ever when in condition; is afraid of nothing; lady can drive her; without vice or trick; warranted kind in all harness, and sold for want of use.
ONE SQUARE BOX TOP WAGON, built by MINER & STEVENS, almost new.
One second hand top Wagon, built by GODWIN.
GRAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 8 years old; stylish driver and good worker; sound and kind.
BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 9 years old; kind in all harness; sold for want of use.
SEVERAL OTHER HORSES. Full description at sale.
HARNESS, SADDLES, Halters, Surcingles, Whips, Wolf, Buffalo and Woollen Robes; Horse Blankets of all kinds.
PROFESSOR JARVIS' American Clipping Machine in Operation at the Mart. Horses clipped in one hour.
SALES NEVER POSTPONED on account of weather.

A.—BREWSTER & CO., OF FIFTH AVENUE.—TOP Wagon, with pole and shafts.
Westchester or Curtain Coach, made by J. R. Lawrence.
Top Wagon, made by Miner & Stevens.
Second hand Coupe Rockaway, made by Wood Bros.
Two open Coupe Rockaways.
Two Doctor's Wagons, with pole and shafts.
Top Pony Phaeton.
Two tumble seat Rockaways.
Two no top Depot Wagons.
One large two horse Coupe, made by Lawrence.
Top Wagon, made by Van Degen, of Brooklyn.
Ten leather top Wagons from $149 up.
200 Albany and Portland Cutters from $25 up.
500 stable and dress Blankets from $3 up.
200 Lap Robes from $2 75 up.
500 square Fawn Blankets from $2 25 up.
Dealers will please call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we are now ready to supply the trade 25 per cent below any other house in this city.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A GREAT OFFER.
Two leather shifting top Buggies, new and by good makers, $140 and $160; two very fine, city made, $200 each; one Park Phaeton, very choice, at $335; two very light Rockaways at $139 each. Also the
largest assortment of Horse Blankets in the city,
wholesale and retail.
Above goods are offered to pay advances and storage and must be sold to make room. Harness, Sleighs, Robes, Bells, &c., very low.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 53 Liberty street.

A.—JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL at auction this day, at 11 o'clock, at 1,491 Broadway, near Forty-first street, three Horses, fifty Carriages of all kinds and styles, twenty Express Wagons, fifty sets of single and double Harness, 500 Plush and Fur Lap Robes, 1,050 Blankets of all grades, Whips, Halters, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A HANDSOME FAMILY BAY HORSE, NEARLY NEW circular front Coupe, Harness, &c.; a fine black road Horse, new city made Top Wagon, Harness, Robes, &c.; all in good order; horses are very handsome; long, heavy tails and manes; fully guaranteed by responsible owner, having no use for them; sold cheap. Excelsior Stable, Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street.

A.—50 SLEIGHS, AT ALL PRICES; 200 WAGONS OF all descriptions; 1,000 sets of Harness, from $5 up; 2,000 straps Bells, very cheap; bales of Blankets and Robes; always open for the inspection of the public.
JAMES JENKINS,
1,491 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

A.—HAM'S POPULAR CLARENCES, COUPES, LANdaus, Landaulets, surpassing in make and style any other manufacturer; will exchange or sell less than fancy prices. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A FINE STOCK OF SEASONABLE CARRIAGES, Sleighs and Harness. See our six-seat and Coupe Rockaways, second hand Buggies, Rockaways and Depot Wagons. HICKS, 52 Barclay street.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT FOR SALE—GRAY Horse, 16 hands, stylish, kind and sound, $175; top Wagon, Corbett maker, $250; half-seat Wagon, Wood maker, $175. Apply at HEADDING'S stable, corner 129th street and Third avenue.

A.—IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING A. holidays, we have prepared an assortment of Coupes, Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences and other seasonable vehicles, which has never been equalled in New York. All who intend purchasing would do well to inspect this elegant stock, as we can offer superior inducements not only in quality and variety, but also in price.
BREWSTER, of Twenty-fifth street, near Third avenue.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED EXPRESS ROUTE FOR sale—Consisting of 6 Horses, 6 Wagons, Harness, &c., all complete; on a growing route; with good offices; established by the present owner in 1856; receipts from $30 to $50 per day; books can be seen; sold on account of declining age. Inquire at 66 Cortlandt street, New York.

A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 16 HANDS, FAST; good coupe Horse, 16½; ten Trotters, from 14.2 to 15.3, speed from 2:35 to 3 minutes; all young and sound; prices to suit times. Give us a call at 140 West Thirty-ninth street.

A HANDSOME LARGE BLACK HORSE, TROTS IN 2:45, sound, kind and gentle, 6 years old and fine disposition, for sale from Thursday to Saturday, at GARRISON'S stables, Forty-seventh street and Seventh avenue.

A FINE PRIVATE LANDAU, BREWSTER & CO.'S make, of Broome street, $750; one Rockaway, $40, $75; Coach, $150; one Top Wagon, $40, $75; Road Wagon, $60; Express Wagons; also new Clarences and Coaches my own make; Harness, $12 up.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

AT WITTY'S, 638 BROADWAY—GREAT REDUCTION in prices.—Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, all styles, new and second hand, at greatly reduced prices. Light Brett and Park Phaeton cheap.

A GRAY HORSE FOR SALE—16 HANDS HIGH; sound and kind; fit for any work; price $85. Sold only for want of use, at 67 Greenwich avenue, in store.

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.—LIGHT Rockaway, Dog Cart, Pony Phaeton, Coupe, Coupe Rockaway, Top Buggy, Park Phaeton, several slightly soiled Carriages cheap, assortment of Harness. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES.
Fine Carriages, of every fashionable style, in great variety, at reduced prices. Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences, Coupes, Rockaways, Top and Road Wagons, &c.
SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
Portland and Albany Cutters; Pony Sleighs and six Seaters; Robes, Bells, Blankets, Whips, &c.
A. S. FLANDRAU,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, TOP AND no top and Road Buggies, new and second hand, less than ever. Call and see.
DAY & SON, 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOR FULL PARticulars address W. R. LEWIS, Old Westbury, L. I.

FERGUSON'S SAN FRANCISCO STABLES, 114 TO 120 West Forty-sixth street.—These favorite boarding Stables have been remodelled and enlarged, and are now ready for the accommodation of boarders. The proprietor respectfully invites the public to inspect them.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THREE SUperior Work Horses and one Driving Horse, warranted sound and kind, at 61 Stanton street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME IRON GRAY HORSE, 6 years old, very strong built, suitable for any heavy work; also a Wagon, but little used, suitable for baker or milkman. Apply until sold at 151 (159 old No.) Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, TWO BEAUTIFUL Horses, a sorrel and a black; 1 Victoria, 1 Stivers' Trotting Wagon, with Top Wagon, with Whips, Harness, Blankets, &c. Apply at 226 East Fifty-third street, private stable, just east of Third avenue.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SHIFTING TOP HALF spring Road Wagon, built by Dubois, and good as new; to be seen at Mott's stables, Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A VERY SUPERIOR stylish dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 16 hands; sound, kind; a most desirable horse for any use; has taken two premiums in Cattaraugus county fairs; also a nearly new two seat Carriage, Harness and Sleigh. Address OWNER, 569 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HAMBLETONIAN blood bay Mares in the city; 15 hands high; 7 years old; can trot in 2:40; never been trained; warranted sound and kind. GORDON'S Stables, No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A TEAM OF BLACK Horses, 16 hands high, 9 and 10 years old, kind and gentle, well matched and powerful; price $325. Inquire at 460 West Twenty-fifth street, corner West.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—A PONY, 6 YEARS OLD, 14 HANDS high, sound and kind; will be sold cheap, at 625 East Ninth street.

FOR SALE—12 HEAD OF HORSES, AT A SACRIFICE, just from the country, suitable for all purposes. 144 Columbia avenue, near Irving street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SIX HORSES, JUST FROM Canada; black team, 15 hands, 5 years old; one bay Mare, 14½ hands, for light driving; one black Pony, gentle for a lady to drive; one sorrel Horse, 15½ hands—would suit a grocery man; one gray horse, 5 years old and can trot in three minutes. All the above for sale cheap, at 161 East Twenty-third street. C. DAVIDSON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE TOP GROCERY WAGON, IN good order. Apply at 537 Hudson street.

FOR SALE REASONABLE—A VERY LIGHT, FINE Coupe Rockaway; standing pole and shafts; is unsoiled, having had but little careful use. Call at No. 1 West Thirteenth street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, all styles, new and second hand, at great reduction from former prices; light Coupe cheap. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE—TWO PAIRS, STYLISH drivers. Very desirable. Apply at 222 West street.

HORSES CLIPPED BY ADIE'S PATENT MACHINE in three hours. Sole agency, 161 Broadway, room No. 6. JOHN McCLURE.

LIGHT SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, MADE BY JOHN J. Smith, in extra fine order; price $125; also set of single Harness, for $12; must be sold. 141 East Sixteenth street.

SPECIAL SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.
J. BOGART, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, December 8, at 12 o'clock, at Miller's stables, corner Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue,
One Elegant Clarence, one Dog Cart, one fine Coach,
Double and single Harness,
Light Wagons and Sleighs,
Eight Horses, Blankets, Robes, &c.
Also, to pay storage and expenses, two light Wagons, two Phaetons, two Sleighs, two double Wagons; also, Marshal's sale, one baker's Wagon, bay Horse and Harness.
CHAS. F. WATTS, Marshal.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—A GOOD VARIETY, of the best Portland manufacture, for sale cheap, at 161 William street, up stairs.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS.—200 SLEIGHS, FROM BEST builders; 1,000 straps Bells, at great reduction to those purchasing early in the season; assortment Harness and Robes. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—200 NEW and second hand Sleighs and Carriages, 100 second hand Carriages; been used one season; cheap. WITTY & CO., factory and stables 16 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

TO TRUCKMEN.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, THE Stock and Good Will of a truckman having the business of one or two houses employing a couple of double teams. Address, with particulars, TRUCKMAN, station F.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE IN TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Third avenue; four stalls and room for three carriages. Apply to LEOW BROS., 103 avenue C, or 163 Lexington avenue.

WANTED—A SPLENDID CARRIAGE HORSE, COLOR light bay, 16 hands high, aged 6 years; must be perfectly sound and kind. Address F. S. S., box 4,896 Post office.

WANTED—A SOUND AND GENTLE HORSE, WITH Harness and top Buggy. Address full particulars and price, which must be low, H. PECK, 518 West Forty-seventh street.

$60.—FOR SALE, A SMALL BROWN HORSE, cheap. Apply in bakery 903 Eighth avenue.

$75.—CANADIAN PONY, 14½ HANDS, WARRANTED sound and kind: trial given. Powerful truck Horse 18 hands, $60; must sell; no work. 239 West Thirty-first street, in rear.

$85.—LARGE HORSE, 9 YEARS; ROAN HORSE, 7 years, $125; large Bay Horse, 6 years, $175; team large Horses, $225. 734 Washington street, grocery; biggest bargain in city.

500 SLEIGHS FROM $30 UP; PORTLAND, ALbanies, Ponies, six-seat; also Stivers' Sleighs, Robes, Bells, Blankets, 20 per cent lower than Broadway prices. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE PAPER OF THE PERIOD,
THE REFLECTOR OF ALL
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SEE ALL THE LATEST
CABLE DESPATCHES
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FOR TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER MONTH.
SUBSCRIPTION $6 PER YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, December 10, 1870, will close at this office on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 11:40; C and D, 10:50; E and F, 10:25; G and H, 10:10. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A LARGE FURnished Room, without board (between Fourth and Twentieth streets), in a private and genteel family; lessons in French or singing offered in part payment. Address L. T. W., Herald office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN A GOOD neighborhood, rent not to exceed $3,600 with immediate possession. WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TENEMENT WANTED—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, WITH water; situation between City Hall and Thirtieth street; rent not above $20. Address EUREKA, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, PARlor Floor and Basement for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; dining room and kitchen exclusive; location first class; west of Fourth avenue and above Fourteenth street; rent not to exceed $60 per month. Address P. H., box 207 Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A PRIVATE family, without board, for two gentlemen; location between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets and on or near Fifth avenue. Address box 1,579 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A LARGE LOFT, WELL LIGHTED, FOR manufacturing. Address, stating situation, size and price, J. TERHUNE, 164 Duane street.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HALF OF a furnished House, for housekeeping, in a good location; best reference required. Address H. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A FLOOR, RESPECTABLE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, east side, between Eighteenth and Thirtieth streets. Address, stating terms (must be low), B., 81 Cedar street, room No. 4.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON SIXTH OR THIRD avenue, at a fair price, for a prompt purchaser. WM. SINCLAIR Jr., & CO.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OF ABOUT FIVE OR six rooms, in East Brooklyn, convenient to DeKalb or Myrtle avenue cars, by a responsible party, for a small family. State amount of rent, which must be moderate. Address JONES, box 181 Herald office.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

DR. FLINT'S LECTURES AT ASSOCIATION HALL, Friday evenings, Dec. 9, 16, 23.—Tickets for three lectures $1. A few seats only remaining at the ticket office (Tract Society), corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. N. B.—Those desiring reserved seats for Dr. John Hall's course of four Lectures in January should make application immediately.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESmen of the city of New York.—The third Lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 8, by Professor C. F. Chandler.
Subject—"Our Gaslights."
Doors open at 7:15; commence at 8.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

MRS. DR. WHITE LECTURES TO LADIES AT 2½ this afternoon, at 529 Sixth avenue. Dr. WM. WHITE gives a medical lecture to gentlemen at 7½ this evening. Lectures free.

PROFESSOR DOREMUS' SECOND LECTURE, DEC. 8—At Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

FINANCIAL.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money to loan immediately on New York and New Jersey Real Estate, Builders' Loans, Leaseholds, Bonds, Merchandise and Collateral Securities, First, Second, Third and Fourth Mortgages. Notes, &c., promptly negotiated.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed. WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, first class securities, below par; also Insurance Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of other Securities, paying good dividends and interest for profitable investment, all at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investments. Securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many year.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS,
in sums from £1 upwards,
on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON New York city real estate. First and second mortgages bought at the best rates. NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

MERCHANDISE—WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR A good second mortgage and Brooklyn lots; well located, at a low price. Address OWNER, box 4,255 Post office.

RAILWAY ACCEPTANCES—FOUR AND SIX MONTHS, with First Mortgage Bonds as collateral, constantly for sale at favorable rates by JOSEPH M. STRONG, No. 4 Broad street.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Columbia, S. C., December 2, 1870.
The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury Office, in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treas. State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant.
H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD STOCK.—TEN TO FIFTY Shares, paying quarterly dividends, for sale; one Bond and Mortgage on dock property in Newark. Apply at 332 Third avenue, paint store.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $100,000; also to buy first and second Mortgages; also on vacant Lots. Apply to R. WETZEL, 17 Nassau street, room No. 9.

TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, MERCHANDISE or Business—2,200 shares of Meramec Silver Lead Company and 4,000 shares of Franklin Mining Company, of Missouri. Address WILBER, Herald office.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in large and small sums: also sums of $1,500, $2,000, $3,000 and $4,000. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$80,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City) in sums to suit; principals only. T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

$205,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in Brooklyn or New York. Leasehold and Second Mortgages CASHED WITHOUT DELAY. E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine street.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit; good second mortgages purchased; money immediately; none but principals need apply. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

$265,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on real estate in this city, Brooklyn, or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONKEY, No. 62 Wall street.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit, on New York city real estate. No bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 163 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbroker's Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 659 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks; more particularly on Pianos; same bought and sold. Business strictly confidential.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 896 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 8, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT BYMANS, 659 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN this city, any amount of loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street. Near Wallack's theatre.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

265 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR SEVENTEENTH street (business established 20 years).—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces, &c., or the same bought at the highest prices; separate office for ladies. A. MAYER.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

DRY GOODS.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &C.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces, Round Point, Point Appliqué, Valenciennes and Embroidered Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Millinery Goods, Buttons and Trimmings
in great variety and newest designs.
G. RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 723 Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

OPENING.—MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN Bazaar, 914 Broadway, near Twentieth street, winter opening Thursday December 8, of Cloaks, Overskirts, Walking Suits, Skating Costumes in every variety, in trimmed patterns. Plain patterns cut and fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done instantly.

UNRIVALLED HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.
House Coats,
Dressing Robes,
"Our Fritz,"
"Chancellor,"
"Monarch,"
Scarfs,
Stylish and fashionable,
with an immense variety of
Hosiery,
Kid, Buckskin, Calfskin
and
Dogskin Gloves,
lined and unlined.
Silk Suspenders,
Initial Handkerchiefs.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
637 Broadway.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

BALLS &C.—GARNITURE DE FLEURS POUR ROBE de bal; French Flowers for ball and evening dresses, imported and made to order. H. PINCHON, 21 Brevoort Place.

TAYLOR'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 224 EAST Fourteenth street.—An elegant assortment of the latest styles of Bonnets and Hats.

INSTRUCTION.

A TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWERY—Private Instruction, day and evening, in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Short Hand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

BOUND BROOK INSTITUTE, NEW JERSEY.—BOARDing School; perfect home; excellent table; thorough education; moderate terms. Circulars at STANLEY DAY'S, 111 Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. MILNER, Principals.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED 1849), 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Algebra, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Shorthand, French, Latin, Spanish, Italian, taught privately; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. Ladies taught Bookkeeping and Correspondence.

THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, FRENCH, GERMAN, Spanish, Drawing, Painting and Calisthenics taught by a superior lady; would exchange a room or board for tuition. Address INSTRUCTRESS, box 164 Herald office.

UNDER AN ESPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, FOR THE winter only, a School will be opened in a pleasant country place for those only whose education has been neglected, or orphans. Terms, half price. For particulars or reference call at 88 West Broadway.

WANTED—A SCHOOL WHERE FRENCH ONLY IS spoken, for two little boys; hours from 9 till 12 or 1 only. Address E. T. P., Herald office.

DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—FOURTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $1; set, $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks; sets purchased or repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FRANCE, Thompson..........Saturday, December 10, at 7 A. M.
ITALY, Grogan..........Saturday, December 17, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships,
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor.

CHINA...Wednesday, Dec. 7	TRIPOLI...Thursday, Dec. 22
SIBERIA...Thursday, Dec. 8	RUSSIA...Wednesday, Dec. 28
ABYSSINIA...Wedn'y, Dec. 14	PALMYRA...Thursday, Dec. 29
ALEPPO...Thursday, Dec. 15	PARTHIA...Wednes'y, Jan. 4
BATAVIA...Wednes'y, Dec. 21	SAMARIA...Thursday, Jan. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First cabin..........$130, gold | Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris..........145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard line.
SIBERIA sails..........Thursday, Dec. 8
ALEPPO sails..........Thursday, Dec. 15
Cabin passage $80, gold; steerage $30, currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest and Southampton.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Daure..........Saturday, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau..........Saturday, Dec. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD
(wine included),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
INDIA..........Sat., Dec. 10	IOWA..........Wed., Dec. 21
COLUMBIA..........Sat., Dec. 17	TYRIAN..........Wed., Dec. 28
EUROPA..........Sat., Dec. 24	BRITANNIA..........Wed., Jan. 11
CALEDONIA..........Sat., Dec. 31	IOWA..........Wed., Jan. 25
ANGLIA..........Sat., Jan. 7	TYRIAN..........Wed., Feb. 8
AUSTRALIA..........Sat., Jan. 14	BRITANNIA..........Wed., Feb. 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MANHATTAN..........Wednesday, Dec. 7
FRANCE..........Saturday, Dec. 10
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S
iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain N. Trautmann, will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold, payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA will sail Dec. 27.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 8 Barclay street, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR
BREMEN.
The steamship AMERICA, Captain R. Bussius, will sail on Saturday, December 10, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship WESER, Captain W. H. Wenke, on Saturday, December 17.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
INMAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax)
Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$75, gold. | Steerage..........$30, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW LINE BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
The following magnificent Ocean steamers, the largest in the world, commence running in January next:—
OCEANIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ATLANTIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
PACIFIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ARCTIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
BALTIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ADRIATIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
These new vessels have been specially designed for the Transatlantic trade and combine speed with safety and comfort. Rates as low as any first class line. For further particulars apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MANHATTAN, Forsyth..........December 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Freeman..........December 14, at 10½ A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, Steerage,
$125 to $170, $50,
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
December 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Gray, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Farnsworth.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco December 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, December 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 17, only.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.
INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on the 23d of December, 1870, their splendid sidewheel steamer ARIZONA, Captain C. P. Seabury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Aden, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For freight and passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

BERMUDA CHRISTMAS TRADE.
The attention of shippers is called to the alteration in the next sailing date made by permission of the government of Bermuda.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO will be despatched to Hamilton, taking freight for St. Georges, from pier 21 North river, on Saturday, December 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
WM. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Friday, Dec. 9
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken..........Monday, Dec. 19
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Thursday, Dec. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman..........Saturday, Jan. 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS.—TOUCHing at Key West.
The A1 steamship GENERAL SEDGWICK, Captain Nichols, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, December 10, or sooner if full.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and B. B. B. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO. 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice (via Nassau)..........Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards..........Dec. 22
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSISSIPPI,
on Saturday, Dec. 10.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
DE SOTO,
Thomas H. Morton, Commander,
will leave pier 36 North river, on Saturday, December 10, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship LODONA will follow, from pier 20, East river, Saturday, December 17.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line,
leaving pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
ST. LOUIS, Whitehead..........Saturday, December 10.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.—LOWEST RATES AND NO detention. The A1 steamship VICKSBURG, Captain Stead, will positively sail for Mobile, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, December 10. Insurance guaranteed.
H. J. Ingerson & Co., agents at Mobile.
Through bills of lading given to Montgomery, Selma and all points on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
Apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or J. D. HURLBURT & SON, 88 South street.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS
and the
South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckett,
will sail on Thursday, December 8.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 88 Broadway.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance on Thomas street.
The steamship CHAMPION will follow and sail on Saturday, December 10.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President.
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—GREAT REduction of fare—Daily, Saturdays excepted, from pier 44, between Spring and Charlton streets, at 6 o'clock; fare, deck, 50c.; cabin, $1, with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6 and Albany 8 P. M. Fare Sunday as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSAtonic and Naugatuck Railroad, fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—ON THURSday next, 8th inst., the Montreal Express Train, leaving Twenty-sixth street depot at 3:45 P. M., will be discontinued.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.
NEW YORK, December 3, 1870.

LOST AND FOUND.

A YOUNG MAN LOST A GOLD WATCH DEC. 5, 1870, on the corner of Thirty-second street and First avenue. Any person or persons giving information of where it is, or returning it to JAMES O'BRIEN, corner Thirtieth street and Second avenue, will get $50 reward and no questions asked.

FOUND—A LADY'S POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING A sum of money. Owner can have same on proving property and paying charges by applying at 114 Franklin street.

FOUND—SATURDAY EVENING, AT HEBREW FAIR, a Purse containing small amount of money. Apply at 256 West Forty-third street, prove same and pay advertisement.

LEFT IN FULTON FERRYBOAT OR IN FIFTH AVEnue stage No. 282, a Lady's Silk Umbrella, with ivory handle and vinaigrette. A generous reward will be paid for its return to A. MAVERICK, Commercial Advertiser office.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF DECEMBER 5, NEAR THE corner Tenth avenue and Twenty-third street, a large Cameo Sleeve Button. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it with Louis Hiller, 85 Nassau street, or Otto Richard, 244 Tenth avenue.

LOST.—IF THE PERSON WHO FOUND A POCKETbook in a Tenth avenue car, between Fourteenth street and Cortlandt street ferry, about 6 P. M., Monday, will return the ticket for San Francisco to E. H., 304 West Fourteenth street, he can keep the $50. No questions asked.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, ABOUT 5 o'clock, in going from Thirty-second street and Fourth avenue to Forty-third street, by the Madison avenue cars, a Gold Locket, with platinum scrolls on both sides. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 16 Gramercy park, East Twentieth street.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 66,[illegible], ISSUED BY THE MANhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker street.

LOST—A SLEEVE BUTTON, BLOOD STONE, SET IN gold, patent fastening. A liberal reward by returning to cashier, CAMPION & STUART, 831 Broadway.

LOST—ON FIFTH AVENUE, A SMALL BLACK AND Tan Terrier. The finder will be rewarded by returning her to 473 Fifth avenue.

LOST OR STOLEN.
$3,000, Bonds '65, as follows, of $500 each:—
$500..........No. 1,973
$500..........No. 46,791
$500..........No. 47,985
$500..........No. 42,871
$500..........No. 52,258
$500..........No. 9,684
All persons are forbidden purchasing or negotiating for the same.
J. TURGIS, 16 Dey street.

REWARDS.

$4 REWARD.—FOR A MORNING SHAWL, LOST ON Tuesday, on Broadway, between Tenth and Twenty-second streets. No. 7 East Sixteenth street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, BEtween Thirtieth street and Hoffman House, Broadway, a red Cardigan Jacket. Return to Hoffman House.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, AN ENGLISH PUG DOG (FEmale), with black face, grayish body; small. The above reward will be paid upon delivery of the dog at 267 Madison avenue.

$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A SMALL Skye Terrier, missing from No. 23 West Forty-fifth street.

FURNITURE.

A.—FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
Carpets and Oilcloth.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
87 and 89 Bowery,
have the largest and best assorted stock in the city of
Parlor, Chamber
and
Dining Room Furniture.
which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

A.—FURNITURE.
DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,
438 Canal street, near Hudson,
offer their entire Stock,
consisting of every description of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture,
at retail for
wholesale prices.

A MAGNIFICENT BROCATEL PARLOR SUIT, MADE to order, for $275, for $200; one do., for $175; two walnut reps Suits, $65; Pianoforte, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Curtains, Bookcase, 12 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, &c., at less than half original cost. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell all their Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture at a sacrifice; magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $650, for $200; do., $150; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets; used five months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT INLAID BLACK WALNUT PARLOR Suit, made by Broadway makers, in use six months, cost $700, for $200; one do., cost $300 for $100; also rep Suit at $60; rosewood Bedroom Suits and walnut Suit at half cost; Velvet and Brussels Carpets, at 50c. and upwards. Call at private residence, 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

PARLOR BEDS—NEEDHAM'S NEW PATENT SOFA Bed. A handsome tete sofa, containing separate spring and hair mattresses. Monthly payments received. W. S. HUMPHRYS, Sole Manufacturer, 624 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN AND ENGlish Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Cuckoo and French Clocks, at FRANKFIELD'S old established stores, Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

THE PRIZE RING.

Brutal Encounter Between Billy McLean, of New York, and Jim Murray, the "California Lad."

THE BATTLE FOUGHT IN DELAWARE.

M'LEAN THE WINNER.

Twenty-five Rounds in Twenty-five Minutes.

ELKTON, CECIL COUNTY, Md., Dec. 6, 1870.

Quiet, industrious Elkton, in "My Maryland," and pleasant, but somnolent Newark, six miles distant, in the bordering Commonwealth of Delaware, have had a sensation—a sensation, although not peculiar to them, yet not the less unexpected, and one which it will require many days for their peaceful citizens to overcome a virtuous indignation at the irruption in their midst of a gang of strange, uncouth, savage looking fellows, some with dyed black mustaches and red shirts, and others with overcoats of brilliant hues and gaudy watch chains, who this morning, at the dead hour of two o'clock, visited them to witness another of those terribly disgraceful exhibitions that so long have given the taint of pollution to our land—a prize fight.

This contest, decided soon after the sun had passed over the adjoining hills and warmed the chill morning atmosphere of December, was between Billy McLean, of New York, and Jim Murray, the "California Lad." The match had been made six weeks and was gotten up to test the relative merits of the men, and with the signing of the articles of agreement it was given out that it should be decided upon the "dead level," no underhanded manipulation being allowed or countenanced.

THE GLADIATORS.

It was really the maiden fight of both men. The record of their lives has been very fair and unstained by any of the foul tricks and filthy subterfuges of many of their associates of the ring. Each has worked and worked hard, day by day, for their living, and had been kept from previous brutal encounters by some potent influence—either lack of confidence on the part of their friends or lack of confidence in themselves. All the fighting of a professional character McLean had previously done was in a room with Tim Hussey, whom he whipped. At one time it was thought that Billy had the consumption, and that insidious disease was eating out his heart's core. He was in a decline and would not thrive, and his true friends shook their heads and ominously spoke of a time that he would be disposed of as both fighter and preacher are at some day. But Billy didn't die with consumption, and to-day, by his bearing and gallantry in the fight, which he won by his opponent's continued and repeated violation of the rules of the ring, striking him foul, has placed him higher in the estimation of his friends and given him a name for possessing more shrewdness, more genuine good temper and more science than they ever thought him possessed of. Billy is getting along in life, almost too old to fight, "stripped to the buff," perhaps, as he is thirty-five years of age. He was born in Preston, England, and stands five feet ten inches high. To fit him for this encounter he had been in training five weeks at modest headquarters in West Philadelphia, and under the advice of that faithful little mentor Harry Hicken, he was built up and put in as good condition as his framework would allow.

Jim Murray, alike to Billy, toiled all day for his support, and, though surrounded with bummers of the lowest type, has been a fair fellow and disposed to deal justly with all. Jim spent much of his life in California, but what he did there, if anything, in the bruising line we are not advised. His first and only appearance in the ring in this section was some six or seven weeks ago at Red Bank, N. J., when he "put up his hands" with Jerry Donovan, but which at the end of the third round broke up in a terrible row. Jim is a common place looking chap, square-headed, short-necked, very muscular, bull dog in shape and manner, and looks the determined man all over. He really is such, but to-day he lost by the violations of rules what might, if it had been fought out to the bitter end, proved a slashing mill. Jim, like his adversary Billy, was born across the water, having commenced his probationary existence in Leeds, England, thirty-two years ago, his parents being of Irish extraction, but having lived long in the town of his birth. Jim trained himself for this little turn-up, merely having a "rubber" as an attendant, whose duty it was to dry his skin well after his daily walks. His height is five feet seven inches.

PREPARATION.

The preliminaries of the fight had been quietly arranged. It was in the hands of Jem Colbert, an open-eyed and battle-worn veteran, silent when work is being done, and ready to serve his friends so long as they manifest the disposition to act on the "square" with him. In his little hosterie in Philadelphia were the arrangements made to bring together these aspirants for fistic honors, and where quietly Jem, stakeholder and referee as he was, pointed out the way. There was none of your Kit Burn mysteriousness about Jem. He tells you how to go, and trusting in him you were, and found he could be the friend of bullies and yet not be a liar.

"MY MARYLAND" THE PLACE.

From Jem we went thence to the Baltimore depot, where gathered together in bands, awaiting the departure of the half-past eleven o'clock train, were the Assyrians and Turks who meant to sweep down upon a peaceful community in order to gratify their brutal passions. As the time of departure arrived the crowds increased, and the whistle of the locomotive hurried pell-mell into every car the detachment of roughs and fighters. They were charming companions, and the regular travellers stood aghast and shrank from coming in contact with the throng. Like a swarm of locusts they were, and while they drank whiskey, brought with them in mysterious looking bottles by the gallon, and crammed sandwiches of terrific bulk down the orifices intended for their mouths, until appetites appeased, they scanned the cars for victims which they desired to "chaff," and provoke the innocent to a muss that their brutal instincts of "busting a snoot" or eating off an ear might be early gratified. Forty-six miles they journeyed to this town, and these were miles of terror to all but themselves. There were of them about two hundred of as precious a set of rascals as ever were borne over the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, and yet they behaved better on this "moonlight excursion," as they termed it, than they do on the banks of the Schuylkill, where, unhappily for the surrounding people, most of them stop.

"NOT SO FAST, GENTLEMEN."

All this time Maryland, or rather its authorities, had not been asleep. So soon as the Prosecuting County Attorney of Cecil county heard of the intended fight he telegraphed up the road to Baltimore for aid in protecting the town of Elkton, as he knew such a gang would quarrel with hotel keepers, break into houses, rob hen roosts and commit every species of desperation known of and some little thought of by the worst criminals. The response was satisfactory in the extreme, as the midnight train from the Monumental City brought to them Deputy Marshal Jacob Frey and twenty-two stalwart policemen, who awaited contentedly the incoming train, with its load of rascality. Twenty minutes past one o'clock the revolving wheels of the engine ceased with a whirr at the little station, and one by one the visitors with heavy footsteps trod the hard ground and raised their voices high, making for the moment pleasant re-echoes under the clear sky, in which the stars hours before had taken their places like silent sentries. A moment and they were caught by the shoulders by official hands, and when the last had been arrested all were put into a room and guarded by the officers. Under surveillance at the depot and at a neighboring hotel they were kept until the fight was over. The skulking lads of the town, who rendezvous around the depot from morning until night, at daybreak stumbled over fifteen or twenty revolvers loaded to the muzzles, which the quiet lads had "zipped" out of the windows at the time of their arrest and confinement.

Some of the "good talkers of the crowd" were liberated at the instance of influential friends immediately, and after the men, women and children of Elkton had long retired to rest went wandering like lost Arabs around homes of happiness and solitude.

"Sheeny, come let's go to bed," shouted one blonde rascal to another of similar ilk, in a voice like the filing of a saw. "Come, let's find a hen-roost or a hotel. I want to rest."

"None for Joseph; I aint on it—bloody a bed for me; let's go into the barroom; that's safer with the cops," and the candidates for some penitentiary accordingly went for the little tavern near the depot. Here, with genial companions, who had been in town all day, they gave the swelled-headed landlord of the place a "benefit" he will not easily nor soon forget. Gin and bitters, rum and applejack went down their throats in countless "nips," and the number of drinks they called for and obtained and forgot to pay over a suitable "equiv" for were as the pebbles on the beach. But, although ready for any invasion, Elkton was safe, because the twenty-two stalwart men of Baltimore, representing peace and goodwill, had orders to "kill the first man who resisted dangerously." It was enough. They kept the peace.

SEARCHING FOR THE FIGHTERS.

At the end of the village, in the Terrace, a tavern like all country inns, with sanded floor, barroom and portly landlord, the crowd, not under restraint, searched for the fighters. It was not yet light, nor would it be for two hours, yet the landlord was up and attending to business, while in the square room were half a dozen rough-looking men and some of the poor "white trash" of the village, sleeping off their debauch of the last evening. One glance at the party and we felt assured all was right—nothing but a prize fight could bring such a gang together at that unseemly hour. We asked for Billy McLean, knowing that Murray was at Newark, but the crowd was ignorant of that fact. The burly boss said he knew nothing of such a person, but after some little parley he showed us to an upper room, where Harry Hicken greeted us, in whose hands is his charge, now taking his last nap like an innocent child before the final training for the fight of the morning.

TO THE BATTLE GROUND.

At five o'clock, while the stars were flashing their last gleams for the night on the Big Elk and the Little Elk, which form the river that runs like a sheet of silver at the foot of the village, we procured a carriage at the livery stable of the town, and with a lad as driver, not yet of age, but with an old head on young shoulders, we followed the carriage with McLean to the spot selected for the contest. It is in a noted locality, three miles from Elkton, Md., and four from Newark, Del., on the line that divided the two States. The presence of the Maryland police necessitated the fight taking place in Delaware, and as you only jump a fence to be in one State or the other the change was easily made. Above and around the spot and historic grounds for fighting with pistols and fighting with fists. Here Professor Patterson wounded General Cadwallader in a duel in 1823; here O'Rourke and the Irish Giant and Gallagher fought in 1829; here Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, shot General Watson Webb in an affair of honor, in 1848; here Coburn whipped McCool, and here Sam Collyer vanquished Kelly.

The officers greeted the coming crowd and McLean, and told them that it was none of their business how much they fought, so long as the peace of Maryland was assured and the laws not violated.

The stakes had been taken from Elkton in the carriage of McLean and that of a friend, and the rope was concealed in a strange looking package that seemed more like a bag of grain than anything else. At a given word from Jem Colbert the stakes and ropes were carried over the fence on the Delaware side into a field owned by Samuel Harris, of Glasgow, Md., one hundred yards distant from the Maryland line, where, by the direction of Jem and Frank Pugh, of Philadelphia, they were dropped on a spot of damp but level ground, at the edge of a grove of pin oaks.

PITCHING THE RING.

At a quarter to eight o'clock the dull thuds of a blacksmith's sledge told the story of stakes being driven into the ground. The soil was soft and easily penetrated, but a chilling nor'wester from the iron hills beyond made the task unpleasant. The road from Elkton was full of carriages, men on horseback and natives on foot, who, though protesting in vehement language against such sport, eagerly sought the location, and glutted their depraved tastes to the full of blood and bruises before they retired. But they were quiet, and the roughs locked up in the night gave promise of a quiet "scrap." Soon they swarmed all over the field, settling in groups of fifty, twenty and thirty; and although there was much swearing at the delay of Murray, and offers of half a dollar from some for a "nip" from a whiskey flask known to be in the crowd, there were no fights.

THE MEN.

All this while and for two hours Billy McLean was compelled to walk up and down the field in the chilling wind awaiting Murray. Nine o'clock came and a messenger on horseback was sent to Phil Marvel's hotel at Newark for Jim and his gang to hurry. The messenger returned with the assurance that Murray and his party of bummers were eating their breakfast and "would be out about nine o'clock." The score of Goths cursed at this announcement, but there was no overt act—the police of Baltimore were just over the fence.

Fifteen minutes past nine Newark sent her delegation, Murray coming over in a carriage with his faithful attendants, and then the ring was surrounded five and six deep, some on their knees and some in the trees beyond—as motley a crowd as ever gathered to witness such an event.

IN THE RING.

Twenty-five minutes past nine Billy shied his Scotch cap in the ring amid the shouts of his partisans. Five minutes after Murray followed suit, and around the ring for a second there was a stillness that allowed the rustling leaves and frightened rabbits beyond to be heard as they went farther into the woods. No time was lost, and the men began to prepare for the serious work. It was soon ascertained that Harry Hicken and Ned Hastings were the seconds of McLean, and Big Pat McDonald and Patsey Hogan, of Philadelphia, the attendants of Murray.

Tossing for corners occurred, and Murray winning, took his choice, putting his back to the keen, chilling wind. While yet dressed Billy walked briskly over to Jim's corner and told him that "he would bet him half a century that he would win the fight." Murray showed his pocketbook, and, emptying it of its contents, said that "forty was all that he had, but he would stake it." It was accordingly done, and a few other wagers being made, the men commenced to take off their outer clothes.

At this juncture, when all were anxious for the calling of time by the referee, Jem Colbert, a bulky, blonde-faced man, clad in gray, with a large, fat book sticking from a side pocket, and his enormous hands covered with buckskin gloves and his head surmounted by a shaggy cap, lifted his frame over the ring and extending his hands made

THIS LITTLE SPEECH.

"GENTLEMEN—I am Constable Russell, of this county, and in my official capacity warn you against breaking the laws of the State of Delaware by fighting here. I don't want to disturb you, and ——" What else Constable Russell would have said in this connection will never be known, as Big Pat yelled out from Murray's corner, "Get out of the ring; you have done your duty. Get out, take a quiet seat and look at the scrap." But Russell didn't move, and the boys were getting nervous, when the authority of Newcastle county succumbed to the pressure, and, dropping his hands, retired at the invitation of the referee. It is well for his bodily health that he did.

McLean's skin was the browner of the two, but he looked thin, and, what was suspicious, he had a strengthening plaster all over his loins. There was good humor and firmness in his eye, however, and well did he prove his gameness. Billy stripped 142 pounds.

Murray was much the stouter. He was in splendid condition, and his skin was white as an infant's, but the muscles stood out in knots on his chest and arms as finely as ever developed on a prize fighter, and confidence was marked on his face.

UMPIRES AND COLORS.

But little trouble was experienced in obtaining the umpires, Patsey Bradley acting for Murray and Alexander Davis for McLean. Billy's colors were a blue and white handkerchief, dotted with delicate black spots and a deep blue border three inches wide. Murray's were a blue, green and white handkerchief, with a light blue border of the same width as the other. Billy was dressed in white drawers and blue stockings, while Jim was in white entirely, with his drawers and stockings secured by green ribbons.

At four minutes past ten o'clock the principals and seconds advanced to the centre of the ring, and, shaking hands, stepped back, when one minute later "time" being called, the rival boxers threw themselves into position for

The Fight.

ROUND 1.—Promptly at the call of time the men left their seconds' knees and approached the scratch, each eyeing the other intently. They threw themselves into position when they reached the mark. The attitudes of both men were fine, Murray's particularly so. He stood erect, with his hands well up, and had a springy, easy carriage. McLean's fighting position was not so graceful, as he lost all the advantage of his height by having his feet too wide apart, and he stooped some, which made him and his adversary nearly of a height when they faced each other. McLean was all smiles and good humor, while Murray appeared serious and determined to make short work of the affair. There was not much sparring, as each seemed eager to commence hostilities. After a few feints McLean led sharply with his left at the face, but this blow was partly parried, and it landed on the top of Murray's forehead. The latter then tried to return the compliment with his left, but he was out of distance. The fighters now got closer together and sharp work followed, McLean getting on Murray's left cheek with his left, while the latter planted left and right on both sides of Mac's head, but not hard, however. A breakaway ensued, and they sparred for a moment, when Murray rushed in and planted twice with his right hand on McLean's cheek and temple, and received in return for these favors a left hander in the neck and a sounding right hander in the ribs. They then clinched, and, after a few ineffectual blows were exchanged, Murray threw McLean and fell on him.

ROUND 2.—When the men were called, blood was seen trickling down McLean's cheek, and "first blood" was claimed by the Murrayites, which was allowed, and all bets on that event were settled. Murray rushed from the knee of his second as if he intended to annihilate McLean on the instant; but, as he approached the latter, Mac let fly his left at the head. Murray parried this very prettily, and endeavored to get his left in in return. McLean was out of reach. They soon were within striking distance, when they both struck together heavily with the right hand after missing with their lefts, McLean catching Murray a thump on the top of the head, while Murray sent in a sounder on Mac's left ear. They jumped about for an instant to find an opening, when, coming to close quarters, Mac landed a righthander on Murray's jaw, while the latter threw in a stunning right hand blow on Mac's left cheek that knocked him down. (First knock down for Murray, the bets on the second event being also won on him.)

ROUND 3.—As soon as time was called the men sprung from the knees of their seconds and rushed to the scratch, McLean bleeding pretty freely from a hole cut to the bone on the left cheek. It trickled down his face, and being wiped in a careless manner, gave his face a damaged appearance, while Murray showed no marks as yet. As the men approached each other McLean let fly his left at the "wind" and put in a disturber exactly on the mark, jumping away afterwards. Murray made a desperate dash after him, striking out wickedly with his right at Mac's head, but the latter ducked down under the hand and rushed to a clinch. Murray hit McLean on the left ear with his right hand and then threw him and fell on him.

ROUND 4.—McLean came up laughing, while Murray looked vindictive. As they drew together at the scratch McLean led off with his left, but this was parried partially by Murray. The latter then tried the same movement, and McLean jumped away out of reach. Getting together again, Murray reached Mac's forehead with his left, and got in return a right-hander on the left side of the head. Murray touched the mark below the breast plate with his left, and this brought them to a clinch, when, after a fierce struggle for the fall, they fell side by side.

ROUND 5.—Murray was evidently bent on forcing the fighting, as he rushed to the scratch with alacrity. McLean was ready for him, and as Murray made a drive at him he retreated to draw Murray after him. McLean got too far away and missed two straight left-handers as Murray dashed at him. Mac, however, was very successful, as he planted his left on the "wind," his right on the left side of the head, and a moment afterwards, without receiving any punishment, he landed a terrific right-hander on Murray's left eye, that came near shutting it up. Murray then missed a mischievous right-hander, and, clinching, McLean back-heeled Murray, threw him and fell on him. When the seconds were carrying Murray to his corner McLean pointed derisively at him and shouted, "Look at that eye!" McLean had everything his own way during this round.

ROUND 6.—McLean's face, from the small, deep wound on the cheek presented the appearance of that of a painted Indian, but that was the only wound he had, except some scratches on his back and shoulders from falling on the ground. Murray's left eye looked as if closing fast, as it was now much swollen; besides his neck and back were bleeding from scratches during his fall in the previous round from sprigs of brush that had been cut close to the ground just sufficiently long to cut holes in the men's backs when they fell on them. This was a very short round, for Murray made an onslaught on McLean as soon as the latter reached the scratch and planted heavily on his head, getting two in return, a left and a right hander, on the side of the head. They then clinched, and McLean, finding it would not do to wrestle with his more powerful opponent, quickly slipped through his grasp and fell at Murray's feet, laughing at him at the same time. Murray walked doggedly to his corner, not allowing his seconds to touch him.

ROUND 7.—Murray's eye was getting worse, and it was evident that McLean wanted to add to its deformity; for as soon as he reached the scratch he sent his left out viciously in search of it. He did not reach it, however, and being a little over his balance by the effort he received a rib-cracker in the left side from Murray's right hand. Mac then dropped his left on Murray's head, above the forehead, hard enough to cut a hole, from which the blood was seen immediately. They jumped around for a moment or so, McLean trying his best to avoid Murray's rushes, when the latter caught him a rap on the left side of the head which knocked him down. Murray then pushed his seconds away and walked to his corner, muttering vengeance against McLean.

ROUND 8.—The partisans of Murray, as well as his seconds, now seemed to begin to enter into the spirit of the fight, and as they sent their champion up to the scratch each one was giving him directions what to do to McLean. One of his seconds suggested that he should "go right up and kill the son of a b——." He rushed up quickly, as he had done in all the previous rounds, and, as he went at Mac, the latter let fly left and right in rapid succession. Both blows were beautifully parried by Murray, and, in return, he got on McLean's neck with his left hand and on his left ear with the right. The combatants then clinched, but kept fighting, McLean planting two right-handers on the left side of Murray's head, while the latter put in a half-arm right-hander in the region of Mac's heart. The latter then slipped down, and Murray stood over him with his clinched fist, as if in the act of striking. His seconds called to him, and then picking him up in their arms they carried him to his corner. Murray appeared very ill-natured, while McLean was laughing and seemed delighted with the work he was engaged at.

ROUND 9.—The men responded quickly to the call of time, and as soon as they were within hitting distance McLean let fly with his left at Murray's damaged eye, but this blow was nicely parried and a return sent after Mac as he jumped briskly away. Mac let fly again, but this time he was two feet short of reach. Murray rushed after him to his corner, where McLean delivered a stinger with his right on the side of Murray's head, the latter following viciously up, and as Mac could not retreat fast enough he got a right-hander under his left arm and another one on the left side of the head, which sent him down between the ropes at the feet of the referee and umpires. Murray would not allow his seconds to touch him and he walked to his corner, much to their chagrin, as all seconds seem to think they must take up and carry in their arms their principals under any circumstances. Murray's seconds were no exception to the general rule.

ROUND 10.—The partizans of Murray were now very noisy and were guilty of much indecent abuse to McLean and his seconds, the latter behaving in the most becoming manner and seldom uttering a word—never a word of abuse to their opponents—and they had the sympathy of the more orderly spectators to such an extent that when McLean would get in a blow on his powerful adversary and get away without receiving one in return he would be applauded in a generous manner. Mac was the first to lead; but this was stopped by Murray, who dashed out a vicious left-hander at Mac's head. The latter ducked under Murray's arm, and, jumping away, met the rush of the latter with a left-hander in the "pit of the stomach" enough to knock the wind out of any ordinary bellows. This, however, did not stop Murray, as he dashed after Mac and gave him a right-hander in the left ribs; but not a punishing blow, as his arm seemed to wrap around Mac's loins enough to knock off the strengthening plaster that the poor fellow was compelled to wear. They then clinched and Mac was thrown, Murray falling on him. The rounds up to this time had been very short, as the fighting had been very rapid, no time being cut to waste in sparring, feinting and dodging, it having been the object from the start of both men to punish each other as rapidly and severely as possible. McLean, from the superior strength and weight of his opponent, had fought on the defensive from the beginning, and it was very apparent now that his only chance of victory was by a continuance of like tactics.

ROUND 11.—As the men met at the scratch Murray made play and McLean jumped back, and, as the former bored in, McLean delivered a terrible right-hander on Murray's damaged left eye that could be heard all over the ring side. Murray, nothing daunted, rushed after Mac, and, giving the latter a "noser" and a spent rap on the side of the head, Mac went down on his knees, and looked up to Murray as if desirous of having one more of the same sort. The seconds of Murray claimed foul, insisting upon it that McLean had fallen without a blow, but the referee told them that they were mistaken, and ordered the fight to go on. Twenty to fifteen was then offered on McLean.

ROUND 12.—This was a very short, scrambling round, McLean retreating and Murray following him, encouraged by his foul-mouthed partisans. McLean missed twice and Murray once, when McLean planted his left hand lightly on Murray's neck, receiving in return a right-hander on the left side of the body, and he then went on his knees in a prayerful attitude. More shouts of foul, and the referee appealed to; but everything was according to rule. The fact was, the fast work had begun to tell on Murray's wind; he was blowing like a porpoise, and his seconds began to be fearful that the defensive policy of McLean would wear their man out and give Mac the victory.

ROUND 13.—There were but two blows passed in this round, neither of which reached its destination, when a clinch followed, and McLean slipped down.

ROUND 14.—McLean looked quite bloody about the face, his nose and cheek continuing to pour forth the cochineal quite freely, while Murray had no cuts, except one on the top of his head and a few on his back; but his left eye looked as if it was about closing for the season. The men were soon at work, as Murray would lose no time sparring. He rushed at Mac, striking out left and right, the first being a miss, while the second landed on the damaged side of Mac's head. For this favor Murray got a sharp rap on his sore eye, but he retaliated again by giving Mac a whack in the left side with his right hand. The men then clinched, and after a short struggle Murray threw Mac and fell on him.

ROUND 15.—Although the men had been fighting but fifteen minutes they both had "bellows to mend;" yet they did not show any disposition to slow their machinery, and as soon as they reached the scratch they went at it fiercely. Mac led off, but was short, and his miss cost him a rattling rap on the damaged side of his head. In returning he hit too high, his left hand bringing up on the hardest and highest part of Murray's forehead. He improved in the rally that followed and delivered his right twice—once on the ribs and again on the side of the head—Murray missing some well intended bruisers. They clinched, and, after see-sawing for a moment or so, they fell side by side.

ROUND 16.—This was a very short round, McLean leading as soon as he got within range, and he planted another stinger on Murray's damaged ogle. He then retreated, followed by Murray, who gave him a right-hander on the shoulder, and in getting out of harm's way McLean slipped and fell. More shouts of foul from Murray's corner, but no attention was paid to them by the referee.

ROUND 17.—This was another short round, as McLean again led off at Murray's head as soon as they met, but the blow was too high to do harm. Murray rushed after him and forced him into the corner, when he let fly his left at Mac's head with all his force. The latter ducked under the arm and went to close quarters, taking hold of Murray around the body. The latter fought himself loose, and by a right-hander in the ribs turned McLean completely around, when he again hit him in the middle of the back and knocked Mac on to his face in the centre of the ring.

ROUND 18.—Quick work. McLean missed with his left and Murray caught him a spank with the right on the left side of the head. They then clinched, and after a short tussle Mac was thrown and Murray fell on him. (The seconds of McLean now discovered the seconds of Murray rubbing the latter's hands with powdered rosin, and they appealed to the referee to have that device for roughing the hands and enabling their owner to clench them more firmly stopped. The referee threatened to give the fight against Murray should his seconds resort to the same trick again.)

ROUND 19.—Not a blow struck in this round until McLean was on his knees. McLean led off out of distance, and the other, in making the return, hit too short. They then clinched and Mac, to avoid being thrown, slipped through Murray's grasp. The latter then struck Mac while on his knees. (Cries of foul now came from McLean's corner, and Mac himself appealed to the referee. The latter said that he saw the foul, but was under the impression that the blow was on its way and could not be stopped before Mac was on his knees, and the battle must go on.)

ROUND 20.—The friends of Murray, as well as his seconds, were now acting shamefully, abusing McLean in the most violent manner, and as Murray went up to the scratch they shouted to him to go in and kill his opponent and thus end the matter. Murray tried to oblige his friends, and he went at Mac as if he intended to do all that he had been told to do. He had far the best of the round. He began by getting on Mac's nose with his left hand, and, following him up, gave him a stinger on the cheek with his right, sending the blood out with renewed force, and, driving Mac into the corner, gave him another on the nose with the left and a right-hander on the side of the head. Mac in his retreat had visited Murray's damaged eye and the side of his head, but the blows were powerless. Mac then ducked under Murray's arm, and they clinched, and Mac was thrown, Murray falling on him.

ROUND 21.—As soon as the men arrived at the scratch McLean led off with his left hand with such force that Murray stepping back to avoid the blow, Mac toppled over to the ground, falling on his face. (Another claim of foul from Murray's corner, but not allowed by the referee, as it was evident that nothing foul was intended.)

ROUND 22.—McLean led off with his left, but was short, the blow landing on Murray's breast. The latter then made a desperate lunge at Mac, but the latter again ducked under his arm and clinched, when, after a short struggle, he was thrown, and Murray fell on him.

ROUND 23.—Both men missed their shots, and, tumbling together, McLean slipped down to avoid a wrestle, and Murray walked to his corner muttering vengeance.

ROUND 24.—The fighting was about even between the combatants in this round, as, after a great many passes which amounted to nothing, they each succeeded in delivering a right-hander on the left side of each other's head. They then closed, struggled a moment, and McLean was thrown. The growling element in Murray's corner was now more violent than ever, and the seconds intimated that the referee was against them. This called the referee out, and he asserted that if they thought so he would retire and have nothing further to do with the affair. He was about to put his threat into execution, when Logan, one of the seconds, apologized for the words uttered, and the sensibilities of the referee were allayed, and he consented to continue at his post until the termination of the fight. The growling, however, did not cease in Murray's corner, and he was advised to go at McLean and finish him, no matter how.

ROUND 25 AND LAST.—As Murray left his second's knee he went on the double quick at McLean, and the latter retreating and warding off the blows of Murray managed to get in a stout right-hander on the chin of the latter, which made his teeth rattle. This, however, did not stop Murray's rush, and they were soon clinched in the middle of the ring. McLean slipped down on his knees, and while in that position Murray struck him three times in the face with his right hand, the left hand and arm being around McLean's neck. While Murray was administering the blows the referee was appealed to by the seconds of McLean, and, there being no other alternative, he was compelled to declare that McLean had won the fight by the foul blows of Murray.

The scene that followed beggars description. McLean rushed out of the ring in the greatest glee, while the seconds and friends of Murray ran after the referee, and were making demonstrations to "put a head on him," when he wisely made his way to the Maryland line and claimed the protection of the Baltimore police that were still stationed on the State line. This piece of strategy on the part of the referee undoubtedly saved him from ill-usage, as a more exasperated set of losers were never before seen. Probably the referee owes his life to the protection of the Baltimore police.

The fight lasted just twenty-five minutes.

JORDAN "JUGGED."

Indictments by the Grand Jury Against Cuban Leaders.

That was no small degree of excitement which was occasioned at the United States Circuit Court last Monday by the entrance of the Grand Jury with two true bills of indictment against, as rumor had it, prominent Cuban or French officials for violations, or attempted violations, of the neutrality laws. The foreman of the jury handed the bills to Judge Woodruff without making any announcement of the parties therein named, but somehow or another the news leaked out that they were persons engaged in fitting out an expedition to Cuba.

Of course the reporters about the court were alive to the importance of the occasion, and forthwith a

SYSTEM OF "PUMPING,"

or interviewing, was inaugurated, which well nigh resulted in distracting every official in and around the building where the court is held who were at all likely to know anything about the affair. As a result of their persistent inquiry two or three of them ascertained that somebody had been indicted and that bench warrants had been issued for the arrest of the offenders and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshals Robinson and Kennedy for execution, but who the particular person or persons were it was utterly impossible to find out. Some thought they were Cubans, and others again were confident that they were Frenchmen who had perhaps been fitting out

A PRIVATEER OR TWO

to prey upon the commerce of the "Vaterland," but, as just stated, no person knew anything about it. Yesterday morning, however, the mystery was all dispelled by the appearance before Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court, of General Thomas Jordan, who had been arrested at nine o'clock the night previous, by Messrs. Robinson and Kennedy, upon the bench warrants above mentioned. Upon being arrested he was taken to the residence of Judge Woodruff to have the amount of

HIS BAIL FIXED.

Arrived there, some conversation and a brief discussion took place between the Judge and Mr. B. K. Phelps, counsel for the General, which resulted in the amount of bail being fixed at $10,000, two sureties being required, and it being understood that the bail was to be given for his appearance for trial at the February term of the United States Circuit Court for this district. The preliminaries having been arranged, all the parties went to the residence of United States Commissioner Betts, before whom it had been arranged that temporary bail should be given, to be renewed before Judge Woodruff in the morning of the following day, this action being taken to avoid the necessity of sending the General to jail over night. Upon his

APPEARANCE IN COURT

yesterday morning the General was accompanied by Mr. Phelps and several friends, and took a quite as cheerful and pleasant as is his wont. Assistant District Attorney

DAVIES APPEARED FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Phelps said his client had been arrested last night and he desired to know what was the charge against him.

The District Attorney replied that an indictment was found against General Jordan, charging him with fitting out a Cuban expedition on the 25th of October last. There was also another indictment against him in which he is charged with enlisting men for the service of the

CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Judge Woodruff suggested to the District Attorney that when bench warrants are again issued the Court should be asked to fix the amount of bail, so as to enable the defendant to find bondsmen and give bail to appear for examination. Mr. Del Monte and Mr. Alfonso, two prominent Cubans, went bail for General Jordan, and he was released.

The name of the other party indicted is for the present withheld, as he has not yet been arrested.

Rumor had it yesterday that it was the would-be notorious Colonel Ryan; but upon inquiry of several of the United States officers yesterday morning the HERALD reporter was assured that they did not consider that individual of sufficient importance to take any notice of him whatever. In this connection many complimentary things were said about the inflated, pompous condition of the gallant (?) Colonel, but as the public are not at all interested in him they are omitted.

THE SKATING SEASON.

Jack Frost Rather Dilatory—The "Ground" Keepers Ready.

Of the many manly and invigorating exercises indulged in by residents of large cities, that of skating may fairly be classed among the foremost, as being one of the most harmless and at the same time the most cheering and enjoyable. As far as can be ascertained at the preset time every preparation has been made in the rinks of New York and vicinity in order to make the forthcoming season a brilliant success.

The New York Skating Club are expected to occupy their old quarters at McMillan's pond, at Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street, during this winter. Preparations are also being made at Weed & Decker's, Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, to ensure amusement combined with safety to life and limb. Brady promises the "sports" of Jersey City capital fun in the shape of skating tournaments, masquerade carnivals, races, matches, &c., by professional experts. At the Third Avenue Rink the usual accommodation will be afforded the lovers of sport; good skating and a good promenade band to charm the ear while the feet are making merry upon the ice. In fact, everything that artificial means can furnish will be done, and all that will be wanting is a good supply of ice, for which, in all probability, skaters will not pray in vain.

Cammeyer, at the Union grounds, Brooklyn, will also provide his supporters with a grand display of skating talent, such as stilt skating, masquerade carnivals and races. He has hitherto done good service to this healthful pastime in providing good skating and excellent entertainment, and he will doubtless leave nothing undone that may tend to increase the enjoyment of those who may assemble on his grounds during this season.

SOUTH AMERICA.

URUGUAY.

The Progress of the Revolution—Efficiency of the Blanco Army—The Siege of Montevideo—How the City is Defended.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 6, 1870.

The Gaucho leader, Aparicio, having outgeneralled both Suarez and Carabello, defeating them in detail at Casavalle and Corralito—having at the latter place compelled Carabello to treat for a capitulation, after agreeing to an armistice—the Blanco forces retired a mile. The Colorado chief stole away under cover of the darkness, forfeiting his word of honor, to Paysander, a city bordering on the Uruguay river, losing in the *sauve qui peut* all his train, artillery and, by demoralization, one-half of the remaining force.

Suarez pushed forward with all his available force—2,500 men of all arms—to the support of Paysander and Aparicio, and, with his colleagues, manœuvred so adroitly that the Colorado leaders were left unmolested. The Blanco army, numbering 7,000 men of all arms, then marched 200 miles and made their appearance at the town of La Union, three miles from this city, very unexpectedly, on the 24th ult., to lay siege to the capital, left by their combinations isolated and unsupported by the Colorado armies outside.

Battle is not dismayed by these reverses. On the contrary, the government is displaying great energy. Colonel Ortiz, from Peru, has been entrusted with the easy task of fortifying the approaches to the city, which work has been satisfactorily done. This city is now defended by 5,500 men, who are armed with needle guns, Spencer and Remington rifles. A constant picket firing is kept up on both sides, and quite a number are killed and wounded daily.

Desertions occur to an alarming extent in the Colorado army, defending the city. On the 2d inst. forty-two men and two officers deserted and joined the Blanco army. The besieging army is very deficient of infantry, the greater part of the force being composed of cavalry. Every man is clad after his own fashion and all are poorly armed, many carrying spears. But one opinion prevails among the officers, which is that the capital will surrender in a few days.

The Secretary of War, Ordonez, left on the 3d for Paysander, to hasten the organization of the demoralized forces of Carabello and endeavor to effect a junction of them with the forces of Suarez and come to the relief of this city.

The loan of $2,500,000 contracted with the house of Lanuz & Co., of Buenos Ayres, by the Battle administration, is likely to prove a failure. The Blanco party have protested against it, and notified the bankers that, in the event of their coming into power, they will not recognize the loan.

The effects of the siege are being felt in the enhanced prices of all articles of daily consumption. Meat, which sold for six cents a pound last month, now sells for $1 50; milk, formerly costing four cents, is now worth fifty cents a quart.

The American ship Orion, from the Chincha Islands for New York, experienced a heavy gale off Cape Horn. She shipped a heavy sea, which washed from the deck the first mate and two seamen, and badly wounded four of the crew. The captain was killed instantly. The Orion put into this harbor for repairs on the 2d inst., and will proceed on her voyage as soon as they are completed.

The French ships Burdigala, for San Francisco, and the Antonina, for Valparaiso, put back from the Cape in distress.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

State of the Markets in the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 6, 1870.

The advices from New York to October 14, quoting Buenos Ayres and Montevideo hides at 24½c., have caused an advance in the prices here, as well as increased activity in the shipment to New York, which are now unusually large. There are now purchased and afloat at this port and Buenos Ayres over 360,000 hides. On account of these heavy purchases the prices in New York will probably decline in January next. The other branches of trade are very dull. The market is glutted with pine timber, which is unsold.

PARAGUAY.

Arrangements to Conclude the Peace Treaty—Difficulties with the Argentine Government—Comparative Prosperity.

ASUNCION, Oct. 26, 1870.

Minister Paranhos has just arrived to conclude the long-pending treaty of peace which, besides the vexed question of boundaries between the allies and Paraguay, will present other difficulties, such as the refusal of the Argentine government to fix the boundaries of Asuncion. The whole press of the country agrees that that part of the arrangement should be adjusted at Buenos Ayres.

Since the fearful riot Asuncion has been quiet.

The provisional government, aided by the Chamber of Deputies, is hastening the framing of a new national charter and the election of a new government for those people.

The Assembly passed, after considerable debate, a bill granting religious freedom, but it has excited hostility throughout the country; and the women of Paraguay have been chosen to petition for the repeal of the law; hence lively times are anticipated. The country, however, is fast settling into order and comparative prosperity. Fortunato Flores, who was the instigator of the late riot, has gone to Europe.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Ships in Distress—Arrival of the American Consul.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 6, 1870.

There are reports from the Falkland Islands that four ships have gone into Port Stanley in distress.

Colonel Powell, of Tennessee, late United States Consul at Port Stanley, arrived here on the 2d inst. on his way to Washington.

THE CAISSON FIRE.

The Damage Slight and Easily Repaired—Report of the Fire Marshal.

The theories as to the safety of the yellow pine timbers of the ceiling of the caisson propounded by Engineer Roebling, Mr. Martin, resident engineer, and other scientific experts employed on the East river bridge, have been verified upon examination. The water was all pumped out of the caisson by Monday night, and yesterday morning Engineer Roebling went down with a numerous gang of "delvers" to the bottom of the caisson. Here it was found that there was

NOT THE LEAST NOTICEABLE INDICATION

of fire, or anything unusual, to all outward appearance, which would warrant the great excitement created above by the report of the raging fire fiend below. The carpenters were employed yesterday in boring with large augurs through the timbers of the ceiling into the hollowed charred area within the roof. The burned place is about twelve feet long and five wide. To reach it they have to bore through three timbers, or about four feet. This space will, if necessary, which is questionable, be filled with cement. But in no event can it be construed that the strength of the great foundation of the Brooklyn tower of the bridge has been impaired. This is glad tidings for the taxpayers, who will watch with anxiety the progress of the next two feet and a half which have yet to be dug out to complete the proposed depth. Ten days more (or by the 16th inst.) it is hoped that the desired depth will have been attained. The excavation

ON THE LEVEL

is about three inches per day.

Fire Marshal Keady yesterday submitted the following report relative to the fire:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF POLICE:—

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of the origin and result of the late fire in the works of the East river bridge:—

From all the testimony taken it appears that one of the workmen held a candle too near the roof of the caisson, at or near a leak. The suction of air drew the blaze towards between the joints of the timber and thus caused a slight fire. This morning I descended to the bottom of the caisson in order to ascertain how the fire originated, and, if possible, the extent of the damage done thereby. Assistant Engineer C. C. Martin accompanied me down, and we found Chief Engineer Roebling below in charge of a gang of men. All the water had been pumped out, and if I had not known differently I could not have told that the caisson had ever been on fire. There is not the slightest indication of fire visible above or below the caisson, and has not been at any time except through an augur hole.

Under the direction of Mr. Roebling, the carpenters were engaged in boring holes in the roof of the caisson in order to ascertain in this way what progress the fire had made or what damage it had done. I witnessed the operation for some time and concluded that the damage must be very slight—indeed, almost nothing. This boring process, Mr. Roebling states, will be continued until it is ascertained how much space has been burned.

The men were at work as usual this morning, building the stone piers upon which the caisson is to rest.

Respectfully submitted,

P. KEADY, Police Fire Marshal.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 6, 1870.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At half-past twelve yesterday morning Edward Brahan, of 319 East Eighty-third street, left a Second avenue car at Seventieth street with a stranger who in the car had made his acquaintance. At Eighty-ninth street the stranger turned upon him, struck him on the head with a stone, laid him out and stole his gold watch and chain. Brahan yelled murder, and attracted the notice of the Twenty-third precinct police, who pursued the highwaymen, but lost sight of him in Central Park.

A YOUTHFUL BIGAMIST.

The Adventures of a Poughkeepsie Pedestrian.

He Walks Into the Affections of Two Young Ladies and Marries Both—The Second Wife, Seventeen Years of Age, Goes as a Domestic in the House of the Rival Wife—In Less Than a Month She Becomes a Raving Maniac and is Sent to the Utica Lunatic Asylum—Arrest of the Polygamist—His Trial, Conviction and Sentence—He Pleads Insanity—A Motley Crowd of Witnesses.

After the late eloquent and able argument of a leading divine of Washington with a celebrated elder of Utah on the subject of Mormonism it appears somewhat strange and startling that polygamy should be on the increase in our own Empire State. Every day or two the HERALD is called upon to note one or more cases of this nature. A trial of bigamy of a most interesting character has just been brought to a close in the Court of Sessions now being held at Kingston.

THE PRISONER AT THE BAR,

William H. Dutcher, a somewhat famous pedestrian of Poughkeepsie, is about twenty years of age, a little below the medium height, and is rather boyish looking. He has dark hair and eyes, smooth face, fair complexion and would be quite prepossessing were it not for a reckless and *abandon* manner, a festive and sportive-like appearance. On the day of his trial he was dressed in a gray cassimere suit, a checked shirt, upon the bosom of which shone a large and brilliant solitaire. At an early age Dutcher, by the death of his paternal, was deprived of a father's care, and soon after was adopted by a wealthy gentleman of Connecticut. Here his reckless and daring disposition soon manifested itself in running away from his guardian and enlisting in the United States army, serving as a soldier in a Connecticut regiment until the close of the war, when he returned to his mother's home, at Poughkeepsie, and entered into the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company. On the 3d day of April, 1869, at the early age of eighteen, he was married to Miss Ida Scott, of Poughkeepsie, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. William C. Smith, of New York city, at the house of the bride's sister, and the youthful couple making their home at the house of Mrs Irish, a sister of the prisoner. A short time after his marriage he lost his position with the railroad company and commenced his career as

A POUGHKEEPSIE PEDESTRIAN,

going into training under care of James Rensley, a trainer of men for fighting, rowing and walking. In January, 1870, Dutcher made his first public effort at Marine Hall, Poughkeepsie, and succeeded in walking a hundred consecutive hours without sleep or rest. Whether it was from this athletic victory, or from an admiration of Dutcher's handsome form and prepossessing appearance, is not known, but certain it is that he at once became

A FAVORITE AMONG THE FAIR SEX.

In the month of March following he again contended for Westonian honors at Marble Hall, Poughkeepsie, and accomplished the feat of walking 105 consecutive hours. This exhibition was witnessed by large gatherings of spectators, among whom was a Miss Clementina Barnhart, of Plattekill, Ulster county, a young and beautiful girl sixteen years of age, who at once became strangely infatuated with the young pedestrian, and expressed a desire of forming his acquaintance. After an introduction Clementina

WITH HER LONG HAIR STREAMING DOWN HER BACK,

entered the arena, and, arm and arm with the young hero, walked several times around the course, amid the cheers and plaudits of the whole assembly. They afterwards had frequent meetings, and became warm friends; and he finally proposed to her and was accepted. On the 4th of July, 1870, he again gave an exhibition of his physical endurance at Williams' saloon, Matteawan, Dutchess county, and succeeded in walking 115 consecutive hours without sleep or rest. On the 13th of July, a day or two after performing this feat, Dutcher, in company with Miss Barnhart, drove to Modena, Ulster county, passing the house of Clementina's parents on the way. Arriving at Modena they went to the residence of the Rev. Angelo Ostrander, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church at that place, and desired of him to be married. Dutcher especially desiring that the ceremony should be performed in the church, as the most appropriate place—that the marriage rite thus performed could not fail to impress them with the solemnity and sanctity of the occasion. The reverend gentleman, not being able to resist this appeal, accompanied them to the church and threw open the doors of the sanctuary. The Rev. Ostrander, after questioning them as to names, ages, occupations, &c., turned to Dutcher and asked him why it was that they came from Poughkeepsie into the country to have the ceremony performed. To which Dutcher replied that he had a great many young friends in Poughkeepsie who, if they knew of his marriage, would call upon him in a body and it would be necessary to furnish them with liquor; that he, being

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE MAN,

could not with a clear conscience comply with their request, and that he had been advised by a few friends to go into the country and be privately married. Whereupon the Rev. Angelo Ostrander united them in wedlock. After the marriage Dutcher particularly requested Ostrander not to publish the marriage in the papers, as he "was a strict temperance man, &c.—You know how it is yourself." Ostrander, assuring him that he would not publish the marriage, the newly married pair drove away. They stopped at the house of Mr. Barnhart, the bride's father, to dine, and in the afternoon they left for Poughkeepsie, without informing her parents of the marriage. That night they stayed at the Northern Hotel, Poughkeepsie. The next morning Dutcher took his second wife to the house of his sister, Mrs. Irish, where his first wife also was, desiring Mrs. Irish to engage her

AS A DOMESTIC,

which she did; and the bride of one night became a hewer of wood and drawer of water to the first wife of her husband. Dutcher then started off with some companions for a spree at Saratoga, and after a few days absence returned to Poughkeepsie. The story of the double marriage soon leaked out, and became town scandal. Mrs. Irish asked the young girl if it were true she was married to "Willie," to which she replied that she was. Mrs. Irish then informed her of "Willie's" former marriage, and told her they would be sent to State Prison. The poor girl said she did not care; wherever Willie went she would go; she would go to State Prison also. Upon Dutcher's return to Poughkeepsie he was arrested upon complaint of Mr. Barnhart and was

SENT TO JAIL

at Kingston. Mr. Barnhart then took his daughter home, where, in a few days, she became

A RAVING MANIAC,

beyond all hopes of ever again recovering her reason, and a month later was sent to the Utica Lunatic Asylum. The melancholy scenes and the sweet, sad songs of the pretty Ophelia can be no more truthfully compared than to the plaintive, touching and pathetic lamentations of this once joyous and happy girl.

THE TRIAL.

The counsel for the defence claimed that Dutcher was not in his right mind at the time of his second marriage; that the excessive fatigue resulting from the loss of sleep during his pedestrian feats had occasioned a temporary aberration of mind, and hence he was irresponsible. In support of this view the defence introduced several trainers of

VICIOUS HORSES AND VICIOUS PEDESTRIANS;

but not being deemed by the Court competent authority on the subject of insanity their evidence on that point was excluded. The prisoner himself was totally oblivious to the fact of the second marriage, had no remembrance of it, and his first and only recollection of the affair was the morning after the marriage, when he found himself at the Northern Hotel in company with Clementina. The jury failed to take that view of the case, and after an absence of a few minutes returned with

A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

Whereupon the Court, after making a few remarks upon the enormity of the offence, and taking in consideration the youthfulness of the prisoner, pronounced

THE SENTENCE,

that he be confined in the Albany Penitentiary at hard labor for the term of three years.

THE SAMUELS LIBEL CASE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It will doubtless be interesting to the readers of the HERALD to know that Captain Samuels, having acted as master of the yachts Henrietta and Dauntless in races across the ocean, has amply vindicated his character from the recent outrageous libel published of him in the New York *Evening Post*. The publication appeared in that paper on the 29th July last, and suit was begun by him on the 12th August following. Yesterday a Sheriff's jury, composed of some of the most respectable gentlemen of our city, to whom the Court had sent the case for an assessment of damages, awarded the Captain a verdict of $5,000 as his damages by reason of the libel. Had the paper applied to you for information respecting the truth of the article of which we complain, they might have ascertained its untruth, avoided doing a wilful injury to a good man's character and saved themselves from a heavy judgment. I think this lesson will teach the proprietors of the *Post* greater circumspection. Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD G. BLACK,
Attorney for Captain Samuels.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV..............................No. 341

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE LADY OF LYONS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GRAND GERMAN OPERA—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2½.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FERNANDE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NECK AND NECK—YANKEE JACK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—COQUETTES.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SAM.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—LECTURE BY OLIVE LOGAN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 685 Broadway.—THE ONLY LEON—LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &c.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—KEEP YOUR EYE OPEN, DICK, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, December 7, 1870.

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THE WAR SITUATION IN FRANCE remains practically unchanged. Our despatches from the theatre of war are all dated on the 5th and contain little that is likely to affect the general situation. King William, the reliable correspondent of the war, telegraphs to his wife that St. Jean, a suburb of Orleans, had been taken by the Duke of Mecklenburg after two days' fighting, and the government at Tours officially announce the same fact. The actual capture of the city has not, therefore, been confirmed. About Paris matters remain as heretofore reported.

THE JAY COOKE bond case has come to a close, with a verdict of $23,630 in favor of the government.

ANOTHER NOTORIOUS THIEF was put out of the way by Judge Bedford yesterday for twelve years and six months. This is about as effectual as hanging, if the Sing Sing authorities are efficient and vigilant.

ALL ACCOUNTS from Paris and Versailles agree in describing the conduct of the French during the recent battles as heroic in the extreme. Indeed, no greater proof of their heroism is needed than the admission of King William that they succeeded in carrying a part of the investing line. They seem, however, to have been most unskilfully handled, hence the Germans were allowed to reform and receive reinforcements at the most critical moment of the day. Nevertheless some of the French charges were most brilliant. They disprove the assertions so confidently made that Frenchmen of the present generation lack the courage and dash of their ancestors of 1800.

THE POLICEMAN who captured a robber in a house of ill fame recently seems to have been detailed to lay in wait in the house until the robber should appear. He had made his lodging there several nights before the capture of his man relieved him of his unusual berth. It is well enough to capture thieves even when they are robbing houses of ill fame; but it seems a strange policy to detail one of the guardians of the public peace specially at one of these houses, which ought themselves to be "pulled," in order to "pull" a thief whom the inmates suspect may some time or other attempt to rob the house.

The Behavior of the New Dominion.

The President's Message affords a favorable opportunity for considering the whole policy of the British government towards the United States at the critical hour when the destinies of the republic were under trial in the civil war. That policy it is which is now bearing its legitimate and bitter fruit in the disgraceful conduct of the Dominion towards American vessels and the attempts to close the St. Lawrence to the navigation of American citizens. The President preserves, as is right, in his official utterance the calm dignity and reserve appropriate to his position. The diplomatic character of the document he sends annually to Congress prevents his probing to the quick the temper and tendency of an unfriendly government. Such political surgery prefaces war; whereas the United States are so strong, and will soon be so irresistible, that we shall have our due and realize our destinies without war by sheer political weight.

A journal is not under the same duty of reserve and reticence as the President, and we hold it to be our business to signalize in this action of the authorities of the Dominion the conception, so hostile to the United States, which actuated the statesmen of England in bringing about the new North American confederation. When our civil war broke out European statesmen, short-sighted, jealous and ill-informed, conceived that the moment was come to arrest forever the development of the United States into a single great Power, ruling the whole North American Continent. There may have been no exact concert to that end; but the measures taken were skilful and might have prevailed if they had not been in utter contradiction to the inevitable majestic march of events, and an attempt—Machiavelian in its want of principle—to make the whole future history of North America the same scenes of inevitable division and hostility which have always prevailed in Europe. The design had two great features. One was the creation of the Mexican empire under Maximilian; the other was the establishment of the new federation of all the British American provinces north of our own boundary line.

This confederation was founded expressly as a check upon the United States, and much exultation was expressed at the time by British statesmen and journalists at the discovery of so exquisite a device for placing on the flank of the republic a Power which, together with the independent Southern confederation, would forever insure the disruption of North American. This foolish and unrighteous idea still prevails in the British mind. Even so late as last year Mr. Goldwin Smith, a resident among us, and a sympathizer, according to his feeble professorial capacity, with our institutions and ourselves, wrote a letter to an English journal in which he expounded with approval this precious piece of philosophical statesmanship. It is not necessary to quote the letter, but its drift was that the hardy northernmost Americans, with their simpler lives and more monarchical tendency, would qualify and balance the more effervescent and progressive republican Union; with more rubbish of that sort; all showing that the question of inevitable supremacy on this Continent was as sealed a book, at that late date even, to Mr. Goldwin Smith as to the driest English tory at home, whom he so heartily despises.

Founded on ideas like these, and stimulated to assert themselves ridiculously in such a direction as this, even by the teachings of a Goldwin Smith, we cannot wonder at the unfriendly conduct of the authorities of the New Dominion. We have it on the authority of the President that they are harassing American fishing vessels with a severity not practised heretofore, and subjecting our ships to exceptional legislation which must not be allowed to stand for a moment. They are advancing pretensions and making laws to enforce them which the British government itself has not hitherto ventured upon—pretensions which are little short of impudent. A statute of the Dominion prohibits the fishing vessels of the United States from having on board any merchandise whatever except what is necessary for such fishery, and subjects them to seizure and condemnation if they have; enforcing this by police visitation and intolerable inquisitorial proceedings. Such policy must be resisted at once. It is simply intolerable. It combines insult and injury, and seems more calculated to bring about trouble than to satisfy any legitimate interests.

But even more flagrant is the attempt of the New Dominion to exclude American citizens from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The President shows clearly that this is counter to the whole tendency of international action for seventy years all over the world in respect of rivers whose course runs throughout separate sovereignties. It is difficult to understand the drift of such legislation and policy, unless it aims at providing British statesmen with a spurious equivalent in the settlement of the Alabama claims. "As satisfaction for those," they may say, "we will open the St. Lawrence." We can hardly suppose them capable of such pettifogging; but why, then, do they permit the New Dominion, which the President rightly describes as irresponsible, to play such pranks as this? The legislation of the Dominion is subject to imperial veto, and its policy is controllable by a Governor General, appointed by the Crown. It is their business to keep this over-lively young Power in order; for they must be perfectly aware themselves, and they ought to teach their subjects and *protégés* in the Dominion, that the theory of checking and balancing and qualifying and harassing the United States by a new North American Dominion is blown to pieces forever.

This attempt to close the St. Lawrence to American vessels is a plain recurrence to ancient barbarism in the matter of river navigation. The principle was solemnly adopted at the Vienna Congress in 1815 that river navigation should be free. And no more offensive and unrighteous application of the opposite principle can be imagined than that which pretends to bar the great American West and Northwest from access to the sea through the basin of the St. Lawrence. The idea and the attempt to do so are so laughable and contemptible that they expose the Dominion and England to the derision of all civilized mankind. England cannot afford to irritate civilized sentiment in this way. Upon this subject, at least, we ought to be peremptory. The Union ought to brook no action which deprives its citizens of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence basin. The interests and the dignity alike of the United States require that this should be set right without delay, and we are satisfied that American opinion will back the President in requiring of Great Britain that these questions with the Dominion should be settled forthwith in conformity with justice and American claims; for the policy of the Dominion, an American community, ought no longer to be under the inspiration of dynastic European, balance-of-power ideas, which the undoubted supremacy of this republic makes as much out of date on this Continent as the cat-worship of the Egyptians.

The Occupation of Rouen.

The capture and occupation of the ancient city of Rouen opens up to the Prussians the flower garden of Normandy, one of the richest and most beautiful provinces of France. It gives them a fresh granary from which to draw supplies—one in which the hoof of a uhlan's horse has never trod. It threatens Havre, the most important commercial seaport town in France except Marseilles, and cuts off communication entirely between that city and the interior. The close approach of the enemy, at Rouen, which is only sixty miles distant from Havre, will keep that port in a tremor of doubt and fear that is apt to paralyze the immense importing business that finds way into France through its harbor. Thus the invading force makes its first advance towards that destruction of commerce which Prussia has herself so severely felt by the blockade of German steamers in foreign ports. The capture of Havre would divert commerce from all parts of the world to some other seaport of France, or close it up altogether. The occupation of Rouen is important in many other respects. It is the seat of some of the most thriving industries of France. It is especially celebrated for the manufacture of broadcloths and velvets and for the spinning and dyeing of woollen and cotton stuffs. To paralyze industries like these, and to cut off commercial interests like those of Havre, such immense sources of revenue to the government and to the people, is to extract the bone and sinew of France, and to break the backbone of the resisting power becomes an easy matter.

In one respect the fall of Rouen is a matter of more than usual regret to the French. Peculiarly a sentimental people, devoted to the dramatic fitness of things, the fact that the city is rich in historic interest makes its capture more bitter to their susceptive palates. The heart of Richard Cœur de Lion rests in the Rouen Cathedral, bequeathed to it by the great Crusader himself for the love he bore the Normans, and the ashes of the Maid of Orleans, who saved France and her King, were thrown into the river at this point. That the phlegmatic German should trample through a city made sacred by these historic reminiscences is enough to make Gambetta and the gushing sentimentalists of the Tours government doubt the truth of history, or else wonder that the Crusader's heart still lies pulseless in its tomb, or that the ashes of La Pucelle do not glow with a white heat even at the bottom of the Seine.

Old World Lights on the Eastern Question Crisis.

The European mail of the 25th of November, which arrived yesterday evening, reports the opinions of quite a number of the personages who direct or control the public affairs and mind of the Old World peoples on the subject-matter of the Eastern crisis. Earl Russell, Lord Shaftesbury, the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. Knatchbull, M. Thiers and others are reported in our columns to day. The communications reveal the fact that the Russian movement on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of Paris and towards the Bosphorus was undertaken at a critical or "supreme" moment in the interest of the Czar. They also tend to confirm our first indication that Russia is likely to gain her object eventually through the present existing doubts and distractions of the cosigners of the Treaty of 1856. The newspaper revelations brought forth a very curious political reminder in the shape of the reproduction of a brief note which was published by Thomas Carlyle on the subject of the American war in 1863—the very darkest moment which occurs in the history of the struggle for the Union.

KING WILLIAM'S report of the battle near Orleans and the French account from Tours make it certain that the French Army of the Loire was worse beaten than appeared from the first despatches. The loss of thirty pieces of artillery at the present time, when, by Gambetta's admission, they labor under the disadvantage of not possessing many guns, is a severe blow to the French. By the way, it is surprising that our government has not availed itself of the present opportunity to get rid of a part of the immense park of artillery in our arsenals. We must certainly have more than two thousand pieces, from the old-fashioned six-pounder smooth-bore to the terrible twelve-pounder rifled Parrott.

IT IS A STANDING BELIEF of the French that every General of theirs who is beaten is a traitor. Napoleon, Bazaine, Lebœuf, Canrobert and the rest are traitors or they never would have suffered defeat. Cambriel also is a traitor or he would have permitted the Garibaldians to ride rough shod over him. The last traitor is De Paladines, even he who was the idol of last week. We place him in the list because the French already talk of having him court-martialled. All idea that the Germans are mainly responsible for the defeat of their armies is scouted by the people. It is impossible. And so the poor generals get the blame.

THE ISOLATION OF HAVRE from the rest of France is doubtless caused by the occupation of Rouen by General Manteuffel's army and by the presence of the Germans in the department of Eure, on the southern side of the Seine. It is scarcely probable that an attempt will be made to capture Havre. The city is situated at the end of a peninsula bounded by the ocean on the one side and the estuary of the Seine on the other. Besides its fortifications Havre is defended, or can be, by the French fleet, whose fire can easily sweep all the approaches to the city.

The Second Day of Congress.

The process of organization went on vigorously and harmoniously enough at the Capitol in Washington yesterday to encourage the belief that our national legislators really "mean business." However, remembering the old adage about "new brooms that sweep clean," we shall wait in fear and trembling for further developments before giving way to jubilation on the subject. It is to be hoped, however, for the profit and credit of the nation, that at a moment of such profound interest to both Continents the bearing and action of the American Congress will be such as to confirm the reliance that our people place in it at home and impose respect upon the warring and agitated communities abroad. Christendom—nay, we may add the whole world—is convulsed while we write as it rarely has been since the commencement of the Christian era. Three great races are struggling for unity under liberal laws and with forms of government assimilating gradually to our own. One mighty nation which, just as the second session of the present Congress was closing, stood at the head of existing military empires is now struggling for existence as a republic; another holding at that same hour but a second rate position has become, indubitably, arbiter for the time being of European peace or war; a third, previously divided and crippled, like a body with a half-paralyzed heart, has resumed possession of its whole territory, and claims a high, decided rank among settled and established Powers. Meanwhile the United States have gone forward in the path of complete reconstruction, on the basis of equal rights under the law to all men, and propitious seasons have combined with skilful labor to fertilize their fields, beautify their cities, fill all their granaries and throng their marts. Liberty and plenty are seen hand in hand, awaiting wisdom to perpetuate their reign.

Such a situation, we repeat it, calls for a peculiarly dignified, and at the same time industrious, attitude on the part of those who take counsel together for the honor and safety of the Great Republic. The eyes of other nations, now in the very agony of supreme trial, are turned to us for light, and as we shall do at this hour so may they be influenced. Washington swarms with agents, lobbymen, land jobbers and social creatures of prey of every class, who have gathered in from all points of the compass to pluck out the eyes and pick the bones of the expiring Forty-first Congress. The harvest is ripe, they believe, and the revel they expect to be complete while the custodians of the country's interests are diverted from their watchfulness by preparations for an early departure. But we trust that this time these ill-omened birds are to be mistaken in the result, and that in the presence of events which admonish all free governments to closer heed and more diligent work they are to receive a check severe and decisive.

The Senate met at the usual hour and proceeded quickly to business, the salient features of which were the introduction of a bill to repeal the sections of the act of 1870 continuing the income tax after the 31st of December last, and Mr. Sherman's resolution calling for documentary information from the Secretary of the Treasury touching the transportation of foreign goods in bond to Canada through this country.

The House was enlivened by the installation of three new members filling vacancies, and by a lively muster of land grant speculators, who soon began to show vigorous signs of life. Three bills to repeal the income tax were introduced—the first droppings of a shower that may be expected—and then the St. Croix River Railroad grant was taken up and explained by Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, who announced the quantity of acres required to be no more than a million. This quiet demand was debated amid determined opposition and a little strategy among outsiders, and was at last laid on the table by 89 to 80. Mr. Reeves, of this State, offered an excellent shipping bill worthy of future special notice.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, carried off the sensational honors of the sitting by his proposal to abolish the office of Admiral in our navy altogether, and that of Vice Admiral so soon as a vacancy shall occur—a movement that looks very much like rods in pickle for two or three dignified and prominent Vikings of this republic. Mr. Hale objected to so summary an onslaught, but Mr. Logan only grew fiercer from opposition, and announced that he should move suspension of the rules on Monday next and urge the passage of the bill. Retrenchment was again honored by the revival of the bill abolishing the franking privilege; vigilance lifted her head with Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, who offered a resolution to investigate the correctness of the census returns, and offended national pride found a voice in Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, calling upon the Navy Department for its correspondence with Rear Admiral Poor, on the West India station, relative to the search of American vessels by the Spaniards during the first six months of the present year. The latter point has an American glitter to it. Can it be possible that we are, at last, to have a spirit in Congress rising so high and speaking such round, sonorous words, so full of meaning for the people that the Cabinet and the national legislature shall be discovered side by side in protecting the treasure, fostering the commerce and vindicating the dignity and the honor of the nation?

THE ERIE LITIGATION before Judge Barnard yesterday produced a very sharp discussion between the learned counsel, in which the lie, modified and sugar-coated, was bandied very frequently, though always in that spirit of caution and regard to future consequences which induced the old bachelor, who dreaded a suit for breach of promise, to sign all his letters to his sweetheart "Yours, without prejudice." The result of the case was that Ramsey and Tailer were discharged and the case against the others was adjourned until Monday.

LOOKING TOWARD CIVILIZATION.—Some of the journals in Delaware are beginning to discuss the question of abolishing the whipping post and pillory. The Wilmington *Commercial* says such modes of punishment are barbarous and antagonistic to the teachings of the Gospel. There is hope yet for Delaware—the first to embrace the principles of republican government and the last in the ranks of civilization and humanity.

The Approaching Session of Our State Legislature—A Chance for Governor Hoffman.

As the period approaches for the annual assembling of the "congregated wisdom" of the State at Albany, speculation becomes rife in regard to what may or may not be done during the session.

The political character of the body may be set down as democratic, although an exceedingly meagre majority can be claimed by that party. Giving the Senatorial vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Blood to the republicans, a tie may be found in the Senate, but the casting vote being in the hands of the presiding officer (the democratic Lieutenant Governor) it is safe to assume that all prominent measures will be decided in favor of the democrats. The House, with perhaps only one majority, may be counted upon as sure to "stick" to the democracy without fear of combinations hostile to Tammany in the shape of bolting young democrats, or "haymow and cheesepress" democrats, or "huckleberry" democrats, or any other kind of democrats the financial interests of members may have given birth to at the last session. As a leading republican in this city remarked the other day, when the conversation turned upon the closeness of party lines in the ensuing Legislature, "So much the better; there will be so many the less republicans for the democrats to buy up."

The Legislature, being thus assured to the democrats, with democrats occupying the Executive and other departments of the State government, with a strong probability that all the principal offices in both houses will be again filled by the old incumbents, from the Speakership down, thus securing the most important committees to the democrats, the democracy must be held responsible for the proper administration of our State government the coming year.

And now, with the State power and the municipal power of the metropolis in the hands of the democrats, it will be curious and interesting to examine how things may shape themselves—above all, to observe what course the managers of the dominant party will adopt, with an eye toward the great Presidential campaign in 1872. Governor Hoffman will take the initiative by opening the ball in his annual message. That he will present a satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of the State and of the transactions of his administration there is no doubt. But there are other considerations which will probably have weight with his Excellency in making his compliments to the people on the coming New Year's Day. He is the most prominent candidate for the democratic nomination for President yet named in this State. All great men of the party, the Tammany Regency, the Tammany sachems, the Tammany Young Men's General Committee, and all other democratic organizations, big and little, those that may have passed out of existence the past year or which may be in full operation for the coming year—all, with but few exceptions, have expressed an open and decided preference for Governor Hoffman as the national democratic standard bearer in the next Presidential contest. Hence the Governor may step a little way out of the usual track in his forthcoming message and enlarge upon matters of more general interest than mere local topics and which are barely touched upon in the usual annual addresses of State Executives. He may astonish some democrats by taking strong grounds in favor of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and in insisting that our colored population have accorded to them the rights guaranteed by those amendments. He may have something to say in relation to the administration of General Grant. He may endeavor to show its irresolution in such matters as the Alabama claims, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, as well as its shortcomings and fast-goings in other respects, as will inspire the democratic hosts all over the land with strong hopes for triumphant success in 1872. He may talk in a patriotic strain about the intrusion of federal bayonets and federal hirelings at our local elections. He may explain away charges of corruption preferred against the democratic management of the party in this State that will help the cause among pious people and others who discountenance anything but purity and integrity in conducting public affairs. He will, in brief, have a fine opportunity of ripping up some of the dead and rotten planks in the old democratic platforms and of supplying their places with good, sound timber, well impregnated with the preservative—or, if we may so express it, the "carbolic acid"—qualities of practical and progressive doctrines—doctrines suitable to the times and the growing magnitude of the American republic. Here is the opportunity for Governor Hoffman to show his hand. As the head of the democratic party he will be held responsible for all corrupt legislation unless he interposes his veto. He must look out for the schemes of the railroad monopolists. He must take a manly stand against all sorts of jobs. He must assume an elevated and statesmanlike position upon all public measures; and while he infuses confidence into the ranks of his own friends the republicans may learn that unless they bestir themselves "right smartly" they may, with all the personal popularity and military renown their distinguished chieftain enjoys, have to struggle hard to retain their grasp upon the reins of national power when their present lease expires.

In the meantime we suppose we may anticipate some reforms, including the total abolishment of the election Registry law (to the operations of which the city of New York is made especially liable), and the usual amount of lobbying at the coming session of our Legislature; but as that business has been reduced to a regular profession instead of being an occult science, whose mysteries were once known only to a select few, we hope the moral sense of the people will not be shocked, as it has hitherto been, by tales of legislative corruption, of bad practices, in the performance of which each party may be pronounced equally guilty. Let the democrats give us an honest Legislature this winter, just as we had an honest election last November, and the wisdom of the course will be found in their receiving the warm approval of their constituents and their own consciences, and in the just acknowledgments of the community at large.

The Splendid Island of St. Domingo—The Texas Annexation Plan.

In the President's Message no proposition made is so earnestly, forcibly and convincingly presented as his proposition looking to the annexation of the splendid tropical island of St. Domingo, beginning with that important division known as the republic of Dominica. The annexation treaty having failed in the Senate at the last session, the ratification requiring a two-thirds vote, General Grant now proposes that by joint resolution of the two houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of St. Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined by the action of the two houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of Texas.

What was the case of Texas? The republic of Texas had been acknowledged by Mexico; but there remained a boundary dispute which threatened war, when, under Tyler's administration, a treaty for the annexation of Texas was submitted to the Senate and rejected. In 1844, however, the annexation was made a plank in the democratic platform, and upon this plank Polk was elected. But before Polk came in (spring of 1845) a joint resolution from the House providing for the peremptory annexation of Texas, war or no war with Mexico, was submitted to the Senate for its concurrence. It was found, however, that this peremptory resolution would not go through; that Senator Benton's vote and one or two others were wanted and that they were opposed to annexing a war with Mexico. The resolution was, therefore, softened with another resolution providing first for the settlement of the Mexican boundary dispute, in the discretion of the President. As thus amended the resolutions were finally passed and submitted to the President's approval (Tyler) on the 3d of March, and Polk was to come in the next day. The general understanding was that Tyler would leave this business to Polk, to whom it properly belonged, and that Polk would adopt the alternative of first settling the Mexican boundary dispute. But Tyler could not resist the temptation of taking the business into his own hands, and so in the night of the 3d of March he posted off his special ambassador to Texas with the peremptory annexation resolution with the boundary claimed by Texas.

Hence, from this caprice of Tyler, the war with Mexico and all its tremendous consequences down to General Grant in the White House, and this Message of his proposing the annexation of St. Domingo on the Texas plan. But there is no Mexican difficulty here. The coast is clear, the island can be ours for a mere bagatelle, and we are sure that on the Texas plan General Grant will triumphantly carry through the annexation of this island.

THE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—Our special correspondence by mail from Constantinople supplies an interesting report of the general situation which existed in the Turkish capital on the 12th of November. The American interest was evidently a vivifying and refining element, both in politics and the social circle. The Hon E. Joy Morris, ex-Minister of the United States, received a very complimentary address from his fellow countrymen on the eve of his departure. Some few Americans had taken out American protection papers. A college which has been founded by an American is likely to produce excellent educational results. General Ignatieff, the Russian Minister, was expected back from St. Petersburg. The Eastern question—of which we have had so much in our cable despatches since—had just come distinctly to light. The Bourse of Constantinople was even then seriously affected and the Porte Cabinet agitated—indeed, we may say alarmed at the prospect.

IN ONE RESPECT at least the French have thus far been unequalled since the war began. The delicate manner in which they report reverses to their arms is a model of official ingenuity. Since Gambetta naively announced that the Army of the Loire had ceased to advance by reason of the resistance encountered from the Germans we have had nothing better than the report from Paris of Friday's battle before the city. The result was a French victory, the Prussians retreating, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, after which Ducrot's forces recrossed the Marne unmolested. Much stress is laid upon the fact that the Prussians did not oppose his crossing. The diplomacy displayed in the despatch will be appreciated when it is remembered that the object of the Prussian attack was to force the French to recross the Marne—something they would scarcely have done had they been victorious.

HACKMEN AS HIGHWAYMEN.—It is stated that one of our public Jehus recently drove a lady in his hack from the St. Nicholas Hotel to Central Park, and on the return gave her a glass of water which was drugged. She became unconscious, and, on awaking, found herself in a strange place with all her jewels and valuables gone, and the Jehu, of course, missing. This is not a stranger story than the facts which are detailed every day of robberies in crowded Wall street or Broadway. It would appear that a crowded city is really as favorable a location for the exploits of the unimproved Claude Duval as ever Hampstead Heath could have been. We do not doubt that Claude could put his pistol to a man's head in the heart of our great city and make him stand and deliver, without fear of outside interference, merely because nobody in busy Gotham cares to interfere with the duties of the regular police.

MR. SUMNER AT THE CURRENCY AGAIN.—Mr. Sumner is one of those restless individuals that must be meddling. He is not satisfied to let well alone, but wants to be making experiments on some fanciful theory. It is the same with the currency as with everything else. We are gradually and healthfully approaching a specie basis, as the decline in gold within the last year shows, without disturbing business or values, and it is certain that if the currency be left to the laws of trade and the growth of the country we shall reach a specie basis soon enough. Why, then, legislate upon the question at all? Why bring it before Congress? Mr. Sumner is spending his own time and the time of Congress uselessly and badly by bringing forward his currency nostrum again. "Let well alone," should be the motto and policy of the government with regard to this matter.

The War in South America.

The news published in this morning's HERALD, as well as the letters from our correspondent in Rio Janeiro published yesterday, show that the state of affairs in the Argentine and Uruguay republics is most turbulent. While the Argentine rebels confine their operations to the Entre Rios, a State comparatively isolated from the rest of the confederation by reason of its location, the Uruguayan revolutionists have proven so successful in their opposition to the national troops that they have marched up to the very walls of Montevideo and completely invested it. Another dissimilarity also presents itself in the aspect of the revolutions at present going on in the two countries. From the report of the Argentine General Rivas, which was published in yesterday's HERALD, it will be seen that the Entre Rios rebels were defeated in the battle of Santa Rosa, which occurred on the 12th of October. Though beaten, however, the rebels exhibited a degree of determination which, directed as it was with considerable skill, proves them to be enemies not to be despised. Their army is still preserved, and though it is somewhat reduced by disease, desertion and the inevitable destruction which war entails, it is still in a condition to disturb the peace of the State and embarrass the administration of law and order. The Uruguayan government has been by no means as successful. The whole republic suffers. The bold movements of the rebels, the ability with which their generals planned their designs, and the ability with which these designs were executed have completely puzzled the commanders of the national forces. The capital of the republic is surrounded with an armed foe, and though that foe is inefficiently supplied with arms and is deficient in many respects, fear prevails that the city will have to surrender and the government be obliged to make the best terms it can with the enemies of the nation. It will thus be seen that two of the South American republics, possessing within themselves rich mines of wealth, are embarrassed and impoverished by reason of the treason of their own citizens. These revolutions are the curse of the South American countries. Happily Peru, Chile and Bolivia are awaking to this fact, and these periodical revolutions are fast dying out within their limits. The increasing prosperity of the Argentine republic leads us to hope that that country too will be relieved of the difficulties which now perplex but do not delay its progress. Uruguay and Paraguay must also join in the prosperous movement of peace. We look for such an event as the result of the labors of science, commerce and industry now going forward throughout the whole Continent of South America.

Opera Bouffe and the French Nation.

Offenbach, though not a Frenchman by race, is one by nature. In his *opéras bouffes* he has hit the taste and reflected the character of the French—that is, the French of Paris and the other cities of France—and to a great extent the French everywhere. These *opéras bouffes* are gay, light, sensual and frivolous and are made attractive by the refinement of art in music and the spectacle. The immorality and demoralizing influence were hidden in part, as the vice of Paris has always been, by a sort of gay and refined *abandon*. Thus the grossness and bad effects are lost sight of in a great measure except to minds of a thoughtful and serious turn. But apart from the sparkling music how frivolous and trashy is the *opéra bouffe*. Take, for instance, "Les Brigands," now performed at the Fisk Opera House. What a mass of nonsense! In place of wit or genuine humor there is nothing but monkey-like grimaces and contortions, and these very much overdone, to catch the applause of silly young men and sensual "old boys." It is the veriest childishness, without the freshness, simplicity and originality pertaining to children. It is not a whit better than, if as good as, the monkey shows in the streets. We are happy to say that not many American ladies attend these spectacles. The audiences are composed mostly of gay youths and "old boys." These *opéras bouffes* are imported from France, where they became popular, and have had a brief run here with the cosmopolitan population of our city, but they are neither indigenous nor adapted to America. Indeed, we should be sorry to think they could become a permanent amusement to our people.

But the point we would make is, how can a nation which is "pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw" maintain its position in this practical and earnest age of the world? A nation, the most striking characteristics of which are frivolity and sensuality, however these may be covered up by art or a species of refinement, must fall back before the more serious, practical and earnest nations. *Opéra bouffe*, either in the theatres or in political and social life, is not in accordance with the spirit of the age and can only be shortlived. The Emperor Louis Napoleon was the master and greatest actor of *opéra bouffe* in political affairs. He was always acting a part, and rarely ingenuous, truthful or honest in what he said or did. His fall was the consequence. The republican provisional government of France, though much more in earnest, and having good reason to be so, is following to some extent his example. In place of truth, sincerity and looking at the stern facts before it directly in the face, we see a great deal of gasconading, pretence and deception. This is, in fact, a sort of *opéra bouffe* in war, though divested of much of the silly frivolity of what is seen in the theatre. Need we wonder, then, that the French have been overcome by the blunt, earnest, sober and practical Germans? None admire the courage, fine taste, artistic skill, refinement, scientific achievements and theoretic progressive ideas of the French more than we do. Indeed, we should regard the disruption of this nation, which possesses so many fine qualities—qualities so useful to our modern civilization—as a great misfortune to the world. Nor can we look upon the relentless and unnecessary war of monarchical Prussia upon the nascent republic of France without reprobation. Still it is evident that the character of the French must become modified and improved—must become less frivolous, more moral, earnest and practical, or France cannot maintain the position it has held among the nations of the world. May we not hope that the dreadful lessons that unhappy country is receiving may instruct the people and improve their character? There is in them and their country every element of a great nation. It only remains to discard *opéra bouffe* in social life, in politics, in war and in everything else and to become earnest and practical in accordance with the spirit and progress of the age.

POPULAR LECTURES.—The lecture season opens as briskly as if New York and not Boston had claimed to be the intellectual "hub of the universe." At Association Hall John G. Saxe lectured, Monday evening, on "Yankee Land," and Kate Field, last evening, on "Dickens;" Professor Doremus will deliver, Thursday evening, the second of his lectures on the "Triumphs of Modern Science," and Professor Flint, Friday evening, the second of his on "Physiology." Rev. Dr. Potter lectured, Monday evening, at St. Ann's church, on "The Tyranny of Respectability," and Horace Greeley was announced to read a paper on "The American Desert," last evening, in the library of the New York Historical Society. To-night Olive Logan will lecture on "The Bright Side," at Steinway Hall. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of our newly opened lecture season is that scientific lectures—like those of Professors Doremus and Flint—prove to be very properly classed among popular lectures.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.—Between thirty and forty thousand miners, at Scranton, Pa., have struck against a proposed reduction of their wages, and have ceased work. They refuse all compromise, and mining operations have consequently ceased. Even if the strike has not been originated for the purpose of "bulling" coal, the managers of the coal mines are likely to foster it for that purpose. The winter bids fair, through the merciful dispensation of Providence, to be unusually mild, and the poor, consequently, are not likely to suffer so much by such an ill-timed "bulling" operation, nor is the price of coal likely to rise to such a fabulous price as the purveyors of the strike evidently intended.

HAYTIEN REPORT OF DOMINICAN TROUBLES.—It is nothing new for us to receive reports of the troubles in St. Domingo, and there is certainly nothing surprising that at this particular time we should be informed from Haytien sources that the province of Cibao is in arms against Baez. It may be so—and what if it is? The greater the necessity of annexation. The United States can give to the Dominican people a good stable government, one which will make the island and the people prosperous. This is more than either President Baez or Cabral and his clique can give, with all their patriotism.

Personal Intelligence.

General Morrell, of the United States Army, is sojourning at the Everett House.

State Senator Hardenbergh, of New York, is at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will remain a few days.

Mr. Hallet Kelbourn, of the city government at Washington, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. George B. Young, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, is stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

M. Berthemy, lately French Minister to Washington, came to the city yesterday and has apartments at the Westminster Hotel. He will sail to-morrow for France.

Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday for Washington.

Hon. S. B. Graves, from England, is among the latest arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

General T. Scalar, from Montana, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, and will sail for England on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cozzens, of West Point, are staying at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. George W. Garrison, manager of the Crosby Opera House, Chicago, is sojourning for a few days at the Everett House.

Colonel Lloyd D. Waddell, of Savannah, is staying at the St. Denis Hotel.

Rev. Titus and wife, the missionaries of the Sandwich Islands, have left the Everett House, and are the guests of Mr. S. Ely, 26 West Twenty-sixth street.

Governor R. M. Price, of New Jersey, came to the city yesterday, and put up at the St. James Hotel.

General Hull Fanton, of the Spanish Army, has arrived from Havana, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major W. W. Benjamin, of the Military School of Sing Sing, has taken quarters at the Everett House.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Tuesday, Dec. 6—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Cheyenne	29.80	29	W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	29.53	31	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.78	23	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth	29.82	29	W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.71	45	S. E.	Very gentle.	Light rain.
New Orleans	30.09	59	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.78	37	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.82	41	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.99	41	N.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	—	—	—	No report.	—
Cincinnati	29.97	43	S. E.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	30.00	33	S.	Very gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.95	37	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.06	38	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.09	45	—	Calm.	Clear.
Augusta, Ga.	30.43	41	—	Calm.	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	30.08	70	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.11	41	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.89	45	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.05	34	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.91	36	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.01	42	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New York	29.91	45	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.69	43	N. W.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

COMMON SENSE IN JERSEY.

The Sunday Horse Car Special Election—Triumph of the People Over Bigotry and Fanaticism.

The pretty, thriving town of Orange, N. J., made a step in the right direction yesterday, and despite the bitter and determined opposition of the so-called enlightened and intelligent classes of the place, including most of the clergymen. In accordance with a resolution passed some time ago by the Common Council a special election was held to determine by a vote of the people whether the horse cars that ply between Orange and Newark every week day should run on Sundays or not. For weeks past a great hue and cry was made by the clergymen, the Young Men's Christian Association and "Lallah Rookh's" weakly publication about the "rampant rowdyism, wickedness and desecration" which they predicted was sure to ensue from the running of the cars, and yesterday a vigorous effort was made by these parties to defeat the measure, but the people, determined not to be cajoled and hoodwinked by these bigots and fanatics, rallied to the polls, and by a two-thirds vote declared emphatically for the measure of progress. Of the entire vote polled 1,222 916 were in favor to 306 against running. Among those particularly zealous for the measure was the liberal-minded Councilman Egner, whose efforts were unceasing. The people are jubilant over their victory, while their false friends keep decidedly close.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Empress of France Visits Victoria.

THE EMPRESS AND THE QUEEN.

Eugenie's Visit to Windsor.

LONDON, Dec. 5—Evening.

The Empress Eugénie visited Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle to-day.

ENGLAND.

The United States Mission—Leave Taking at Court.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870.

Mr. Motley had a farewell audience with the Queen at three P. M. on Tuesday.

Mr. Moran takes charge of the United States Legation.

ST. DOMINGO.

Haytien Report of a Rising Against Baez.

ST. DOMINGO, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Haytiens report the province of Cibao in arms against Baez. It is rumored that the pretended defeat of Cabral was, on the contrary, a victory. Baez left the capital on the 17th for the southern portion of the republic. Baez issued a decree ordering that the State warrants should pass for their real value. Should they suffer a discount they will be taken at the Treasury only for the price at which they shall have been discounted. This measure produced discontent among merchants who were speculating on the warrants.

The people are awaiting Grant's message. The conservative and wealthy classes hope the United States will not abandon the annexation scheme.

HAYTI.

The Republic Quiet—Specie Payments Versus Paper Currency—Will the Paper Be Withdrawn?

FORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 25, 1870, }
Via HAVANA. }

The republic is quiet. Some agitation prevails in relation to the proposed withdrawal of the paper currency and the introduction of specie. Foreign merchants object, as the withdrawal of the paper money will check speculation. The government maintains the coin rules.

Cazenau has gone to Jamaica.

ST. THOMAS.

Arrival of Sir Charles Bright's Cable Expedition.

ST. THOMAS, via HAVANA, Dec. 1, 1870.

Sir Charles Bright's cable expedition has arrived. They will lay a cable from here to Puerto Rico and thence to Jamaica.

PORTO RICO.

Promising Harvest—The Manufacture of Sugar.

SAN JUAN, via HAVANA, Dec. 1, 1870.

The crops promise to be abundant. Colonel Stewart, of Louisiana, has introduced a new machinery for manufacturing sugar. The new system will probably be adopted through the whole island.

VENEZUELA.

Movements of the Government and Revolutionary Forces—Condition of the Rebel Fleet.

CARACAS, via HAVANA, Nov. 25, 1870.

General Venancio, of the party of Guzman, has captured Coro after seven days' fighting.

General Pulgar's army is marching on Maracaibo.

The revolutionary fleet is anchored off Puerto Cabello without coal, and some of them are partially disabled.

The triumph of Guzman is now considered an accomplished fact.

The steamer Virgin is still at Puerto Cabello. It is rumored she placed herself at the disposal of the Venezuelan government, and in that case would hoist the Venezuelan flag. The Venezuelan war vessel Oriente has gone to St. Thomas for repairs.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Comments of the Provincial Press on President Grant's Message.

TORONTO, Dec. 6, 1870.

The papers this morning, commenting on the President's message, say, in reference to the enforcement of Canadian rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, that

> The President does not found his objections against the action of our government upon the seizure of vessels actually engaged in fishing within the forbidden boundaries, but on seizures and examinations of vessels suspected of design to violate the regulations of the Canadian government. He states that while the Canadian act permits of such seizures and examinations the law has not yet been put in force, and he is resolved to postpone action until an actual offence has been given. Whether such seizures and examinations form a necessary part of the police duty of our navy is a question for the government to consider. We need hardly say, however, that if these proceedings are necessary to the driving out of intruders upon our waters the law ought to be enforced, whatever objections may be made by the American government. The threats of retaliation which the President holds out that Canadian vessels will be refused admission into American ports, and that the bonded system, as it is called, under which Canadian merchandise passes through the United States, is to be suspended, will not have the slightest effect in preventing the assertion of the just rights of Canada in the waters of the Gulf. The number of Canadian vessels entering American ports is quite insignificant. The stoppage of the bonding system might cause some inconvenience to individuals in Canada, but it would enormously benefit other parties; and the chief injury would fall upon the American transportation lines. President Grant may try these measures of coercion whenever he likes. He will not cause the people of Canada to abate their claims one jot or tittle. The President asserts the right of the United States to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. It is hardly worth while to dispute this claim. Whatever rights the American people may possess to the navigation of the river they certainly have none to the canals along its banks. Whenever a request has been made to permit the passage of an American vessel down the river it has always been granted, and the President can hardly allege, therefore, that the eight States on the lakes, of which he makes so much, have been seriously injured by a denial of his claim. It is in coming up the river, we beg to inform his Excellency, that the trouble arises. Perhaps he has never made the trip from Kingston to Montreal. We assure him that without the use of our canals the Americans would obtain wonderfully little advantage from the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

An American Fishing Schooner Forfeited.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6, 1870.

The American fishing schooner Wampthuck, which was sized on the 27th of June last for violating the treaty of 1818, and the Fishing laws, and which was referred to the Vice Admiral Court here, was forfeited to-day, together with her stores, cargo, &c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 5—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 a 92¼ for money and account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 88¾; 1865, 88¼; 1867, 89½; ten-forties, 87¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull. Middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 30,000 for speculation and export. Spirits turpentine, 33s. 6d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 5—4:30 P. M.—Tallow closed easier at 43s. 3d. 43s. 6d. American hops quiet. Linseed closed at £29 5s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 5.—Petroleum closed quiet.

NOT DEAD YET.

Mr. Pullen, the white man who was shot last week by an elderly colored man named Nixon, in the village of Cranberry, N. J., is not dead yet, the statement in all the metropolitan papers except the HERALD yesterday to the contrary notwithstanding. *Per contra* he is reported to be considerably improved so that hopes are now entertained of his ultimate recovery. It is also stated now that Nixon was terribly beaten before he used the revolver.

ARIZONA.

Completion of the Wagon Road to New Mexico—Arrival of Immigrants—Indian Depredations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1870.

Advices to the 20th of November from Prescott, Arizona, have been received. The military wagon road from Prescott to Mexico has been completed. Many Texan families had arrived, via the thirty-fifth parallel route, at Prescott.

It is reported that a large band of Apaches, fully armed, had attacked the settlement of Walnut Grove, on the Hassyampa river, and run off eleven hundred cattle.

UTAH.

Horrible Crimes Fearfully Expiated.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 6, 1870.

The following despatch has been received from Nephi, Utah, dated December 5:—Two men, named Richard Sopher and Antoine Vaslardie, were arrested, charged with committing rape on their step-daughters, whose ages are ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen years, both the men having married women who had children by former husbands. The prisoners made full confessions of their guilt, and while being conveyed to prison under guard they gave a yell and, springing out of the wagon, ran away, the guard pursuing and calling on them to stop. The prisoners paid no attention to their demands, and the guard fired, bringing them down. The prisoners died shortly afterwards.

THE WESTPORT (MASS.) BUTCHERY.

The Deed Committed by a Couple of Colored Boys—Both of the Young Murderers Arrested—A Full Confession of the Crime—A Horrible Story of Youthful Depravity.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 6, 1870.

The terrible tragedy at Westport Head, in which old Benjamin Howard was so cruelly murdered and butchered, has already been successfully traced and the authors of the foul deed are now in custody. They prove to be a couple of colored boys, about fifteen years of age, and since their apprehension one of them has made a full confession. Their arrest was brought about through District Attorney Marston, Assistant Marshals Perry and Dayton, of this city, and Deputy Constable Dunham, who went to the scene of the tragedy yesterday and made a minute investigation.

In the course of their labors they ascertained that a colored boy, aged about fifteen years, named Charles Horatio Cuff, who lives a short distance from Howard's house and near where the cart track leaves the cross road, had been seen with money in his possession, and that he was suspected of having stolen the old man's watch some time ago. The boy was known to have changed a ten dollar bill at a store at the Head of Westport on Friday last, and he expended it in a foolish manner, buying prize peanut packages to a great extent and then giving the gifts which they contained to his acquaintances.

The possession of so much money naturally attracted the attention of the people in the vicinity, and considerable talk was made in regard to it. In the course of conversation the officers also ascertained that Cuff left his house early on Tuesday morning, say at about four o'clock. These circumstances excited their suspicions, and going to a school, which Cuff attended, and where he was yesterday morning, they pretended to have lost the road, saying they were anxious to visit the scene of the murder. Cuff's services as a guide were secured, and Mr. Marston, with Captain Perry and officer Dayton, drove to Howard's house. The boy, well acquainted with the premises, showed the three strangers about the place, telling the facts of the discovery of the murder, as previously published, and appearing but little concerned at several sharp and telling suggestions made by the officers.

Captain Perry being satisfied that the boy knew something in regard to the murder determined to bring him to this city and subject him to a rigid examination. Telling the boy's mother that they wanted him to go to the Head of Westport with them, and that he would not return until this morning, the party took Cuff in their vehicle and started for New Bedford. On the road from Howard's house to the Head of Westport the boy was quite talkative in regard to the watch (he had discovered that his companions were officers) and denied having stolen it. Cuff thought there was to be a slight examination before Justice Gifford, at the Head of Westport, but when he found that no stop was made at Gifford's house and the team was coming directly to this city he became very reticent, having little if any conversation with the officers.

Arriving here about nine P. M. the boy was locked up, and District Attorney Marston had a consultation with the officers in regard to what was best to be done. The circumstances were very strong against the boy, and the stories which he had told in regard to himself very contradictory. At Cuff's house the officers obtained a shot gun, a pouch with shot in it, of the size of those found in Howard's body, and a bundle of clothes taken off by the boy in the early part of the week, was also secured. The clothes were covered with blood, but Cuff had been helping a man to do some butchering, and it was expected that a microscopic examination of the clothing would have to be made; but murder will out, and the boy, unable to withstand the rigid examination of Perry and Drayton, finally made a clean breast, stating the author of the deed and implicating himself.

The examination by the two officers was held in the Marshal's office last evening. Commencing with the stolen watch, Perry and Dayton, step by step, despite evasions and lies only too apparent, unraveled the story of the murder, until the boy, hedged in with falsehoods on every side in regard to the watch, the money and his whereabouts on the morning of Tuesday last, and seeing no refuge from confession, told a plain, straightforward story of the deed.

His story is substantially as follows:—He has been intimate with a boy named John Pettis, about his own age, and who lives near by, and the two boys knew that Howard had quite a sum of money on his person. Cuff robbed the old man of his watch, as the people suspected, and the two boys were thoroughly acquainted with the habits of the old man and the premises. The boys apparently had considerable talk in regard to the money, and on Monday of last week they met, when Pettis suggested that Cuff should take a pistol which Pettis owned, break into Howard's house at night, cover himself with a bedquilt so the old man would not know him, and obtain the money, shooting Howard in case he was discovered. This Cuff declined to do, saying that Pettis wanted to have him do all the work, and that his own people would find him out, and finally the boys separated with the understanding that Pettis should undertake the robbery on Tuesday morning, and that Cuff should be there to assist him.

On Tuesday morning, Cuff says, about four o'clock, he woke up just as a pistol shot was fired. Telling his mother he was going to see about some traps, he hurried to Howard's house just as Pettis struck the old man with an ax on the doorsteps of the house. He then saw Pettis drag the body to the barn and endeavor to get it through. At that time Cuff was discovered by the other boy, who called to him for assistance. This assistance Cuff willingly rendered, and the body was dragged into the meadow, where it was searched. The old man's wallet, a key, a knife, and some tobacco were found in the pocket of his pants. Pettis took possession of the money and key, and the other articles were left on the body. The boys then commenced the grave, digging alternately, until, Cuff says, it began to grow light and they were alarmed.

The corpse was placed in the grave, but it was not deep enough, and Cuff took it out. The boys then had a consultation, and finally Pettis went to the house and obtained the saw and ax, and while Cuff watched Pettis cut off the leg. Cuff says they could not drag him on the wall, for he was very heavy, and that was the reason for severing the limb. The boys then hurriedly carried the remains into the woods, partially covered them with leaves and left them.

On the way home Pettis told Cuff that he was hid behind a wall when Howard came from the barn with the milk pail. The old man saw him and asked him what he was doing there. Pettis made no reply, but fired at him just as he reached the door step. The old man sat down his milk pail and then fell. Pettis ran out, attacked the victim with an axe, and at that moment Cuff appeared on the scene.

Cuff says Pettis gave him a ten dollar bill and some scrip on the way home, but does not know how much money he retained. The wallet, pistol and key were thrown in the woods. On Sunday night Pettis cautioned Cuff against telling anything. Cuff says Pettis was very much frightened and quivering all over while they were handling Howard, but that he did not feel scared.

Cuff is a boy about five feet eight inches in height and is not very strongly built. He has a thorough negro face, with a very low forehead and thick bushy hair. His answers to the numerous questions of the officers displayed considerable cunning, and he does not appear to be impressed with the magnitude of the deed. His story was carefully prepared, but not plausible enough, and the close questioning of the officers soon broke it down, and the above narrative, drawn out by piecemeal, was obtained.

Having thus obtained a clue to the other party in the terrible tragedy, the officers, at half-past one this morning, started for Westport to arrest Pettis, and the announcement has just been received that they were successful, and they will undoubtedly arrive here with the young murderer in the course of the evening, and the preliminary examination will probably be held to-morrow.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6, 1870.

The Tobacco Manufacturers' Convention met here to-day. The four resolutions adopted at a former convention were confirmed. The fifth resolution, in relation to inserting the manufacturer's name on the caution label, was adopted. A resolution relative to the payment of the services of inspectors and storekeepers by the government was adopted. The following substitute was adopted for the fourth resolution of the executive committee:—

> Resolved, That manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars having paid the internal revenue taxes bought, including leaf tobacco, to be treated as general merchandise, and not to be subject to a tax on sales.

BLACK DIAMONDS

The Great Coal Strike in Pennsylvania.

Amount of Coal in the Companies' Hands—Chance for a Speculation—Over Thirty Thousand Men Out of Employment—War to the Bitter End—No Compromise by Either Party.

SCRANTON, Dec. 6, 1870.

The fire was warm and bright and the rosy embers fell through the bars of the pleasant grate and hid themselves in the little mounds of ashes beneath a cosey office well but not superfluously fitted up. This was the principal office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, on Lackawanna avenue, in the city of Scranton, which, having but 10,000 inhabitants in 1860, now takes pride in 39,000 citizens, and has manufactories, coal mines and blasting furnaces, machine shops and stores innumerable to supply to hordes of miners and their wives who weekly throng the city to supply their dwellings with groceries, clothing and raw whiskey—the latter being a staple here. In the streets outside were crowds of excited men from the foot of Snowden and the slopes of Nelvellyn; from Cardiff and Beacon, and from the numerous valleys of South Wales. Men were angrily uttering sentences full of vowels, which stamped them as the discordants of the long, yellow-haired and fierce savages who fought with bare breasts against the legion of Severus and Agricola. The families of Jones, Thomas, Owens, Lewis, Vaughan, Roberts and other Welsh septs were well represented in these excited crowds. Lackawanna avenue, Pennsylvania avenue and Franklin avenue were filled with gabbling strikers from the mines. They tongued, they smoked, they drank benzine to their hearts' content, and all the while they talked of the strike which was then in progress. It was fun for the coal capitalists, but death to the workingmen. The day itself was a dark and ominous one, such as December will bring to a town in a valley surrounded by high mountains. The streets sloppy with a soft, dismal mud under the thousand feet covered with heavy, thick nailed, mining brogans and untanned cowhide shoes. The chief clerk of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company sat by his pleasant fire, his hands comfortably folded in his lap, waiting to be interviewed by the HERALD reporter. The chaotic shouts and hurly burly of the 2,000 or 3,000 strikers did not disturb his serenity. "I believe they have struck?"

Said the chief clerk, "Yes, sir, they have struck this morning, I suppose 20,000 of them. They never gave us a chance to confer with them, although I understand that a committee, or "committay," as some of the Irish miners would call it, are to call here this evening to demand their terms, but the company will never give in, sir—never will give in, sir! We have paid them higher wages than the skilled mechanic can get, and that in the very worst times last April, though then we were getting four dollars and eighty cents a ton, and now we have been selling coal at three dollars and ninety-nine cents a ton at our own sales in New York. We paid them only eighty-six cents a car. Mind, this is the diamond car, which holds one ton and a half of coal, so called because the coal is from a peculiar vein, and are not the cars which you see on railroads strung along behind a locomotive; they hold six tons. Well, we are now only reducing the rates from one dollar thirty-one cents, which we were compelled to pay when our men struck in April, 1869, to eighty-six cents a car, which is a fair and just rate, I think."

"Do you think that this will be a long strike?" asked the writer of the chief clerk of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company.

"That I cannot tell. I am sure when the Welch take it in hand they are as a general thing more obstinate than the Irish, who are probably running this strike. A great many of the Welch miners are well to do, and some of them have small properties. You know how it is with the Irish. They are quicker to act, but I don't know as they will stick as long as the Welchmen."

"Have you much coal in stock now, sir?" I said.

"I don't know, sir," said he.

"Can you estimate how much you have ready for the market?"

"I cannot, sir," he again replied.

"Have you one hundred thousand tons on hand?" I again asked, returning to the attack.

"I think we have, sir."

"Have you two hundred thousand tons?" asked the HERALD reporter.

"I don't think we have as much as that," he replied rather uneasily. "We may have less than one hundred thousand tons, or more. We have some coal in transit on our road and I believe we have coal at Hoboken, Syracuse, Oswego, Port Washington, New Jersey, Hampton Junction and Great Bend, Pennsylvania. We have some here, also, at Scranton, I think.

I walked to the window and looked out on the expanse beneath, which was girdled by high hills. The tracks and sidings were covered with acres of those rough looking railroad boxes no wheels full of black lumps of coal ready for the New York or any other market which might offer when the speculators should hear of the great strike and the consequent rise in coal. It did not look like a coal famine, but who knows but the strike may prove a very good and tangible excuse whereby the coal companies can double the present prices of coal and afterwards come to terms with their men when the present supply becomes exhausted, and when a couple of million dollars has been realized by what, on its surface, appears to be a great trades' movement? Yet this thought does not preclude the honesty of the motives of the strikers, who are, without a shadow of a doubt, deadly in earnest in their resistance against the reduction on their labor. Just then a shouting and villanous crowd passed under the office. The chief clerk thought that it was the committee of strikers who took this way of announcing their arrival. We all went to the window, and saw a number of men passing to the railroad track, wearing those discolored coats that brakemen always will insist upon having on them at all times and in all places.

"You see," said the chief clerk, "those men are all necessarily thrown out of employment, although they have nothing to do with the strike, for when the mines stop work we cannot load the coal cars. I suppose that in this section of the State there will be thirty or forty thousand men, in one way or another connected with mining and running cars, who will be thrown out of work. It will be a great blow to Scranton—as bad a one as the city ever received. There are, of course, some private companies who will still work their mines—like the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company—which uses 200,000 tons of coal yearly, taken from their own mines; but this is used in melting ore, and those men will not strike, as they do not interfere with the companies' miners who ship coal for the market. Companies differ in the quantities shipped. The week before last the Lehigh transported by railroad and canal nearly 94,000 tons of coal, the Schuylkill people over 102,000 tons, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company 31,000 tons. There has been a falling off, as corresponding with the same week last year, of over 40,000 tons in the shipments of these three companies. At any rate, we shall not give in to the strikers, even if coal should go up. It is not our fault."

This morning I went to the Hyde Park district, where the largest number of miners had congregated and were holding meetings to decide upon the strike. Hyde Park is a short distance from Scranton, and is almost wholly inhabited by miners and laborers who assist them, and their families. They live in frame houses, some of them two stories high, others of larger dimensions. In some of these two story houses there are as many as four, and in some cases six, families of miners, while a few occupy houses in which but one family reside. These people pay large rents to the owners of the frail tenements. Many of the buildings are built by speculators, who sell the house, a little money being advanced by the miners, and then they are afterwards seized by the speculators, who hold liens on the hovels almost invariably.

I saw a number of pedlers' wagons in the dirty, narrow streets, in which unwholesome looking men were sitting, with cleavers in their dirty hands, chopping up unwholesome looking sheep and swine, which they were selling to unkempt and dowdy miners' wives and daughters.

"By the living stingo!" said one pedler, pointing to the scrawny carcass of a lean sheep, which looked as if it might have during life browsed for pasture on the rocky face of Missionary Ridge, "I hate to cut up that ere animile—he looks so pretty."

Three or four miners were reeling by, singing a Welsh drinking song, who seemed to be very joyous and happy as larks. "God help us all if this strike lasts long," said a poorly dressed woman. There will be a good many hungry children in the Wyoming Valley; for it is in that beautiful valley, immortalized in Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming," that the strike is now generally in progress.

At the hall called Co-operative, where the meeting was in session, a great crowd of miners stood around the entrance. Strange looking faces there were among them. Some of these faces were disfigured by blasting and fire damp accidents, and had great blue streaks in their flesh, as if their features had been spattered with blue ink. One poor wretch had the corners of his eyes stripped and torn down, and, God knows, he was, indeed, a sorry sight to look at. These men were all quiet and sober enough, for they knew, as they streamed down the old wooden stairs, that they had just committed themselves and families to the point of starvation and want for the coming winter. Let them suffer as they may; the nice, comfortable anthracite will burn as brightly as ever in the cosy directors' rooms of the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company. Eleven hundred delegates had been present at the meeting, and all compromise had been voted down—658 majority having been given for a total suspension of labor in the mines, and now the great coal strike has at length been inaugurated, and town after town and district after district is sending in its adhesion to the movement. What may happen when all these men get well filled with whiskey and begin to pour into Scranton no man may tell, as there are but two officers of the peace in the city, and one, I believe, is Chief of Police. How he will be able to manœuvre and deploy his force of one man if a riot occurs a day or two will fully explain.

The Schuylkill County Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 6, 1870.

There is no strike among the miners in Schuylkill county, as reported to-day. On the contrary, they are not only willing, but anxious, to have employment, which, just now, is very difficult to obtain, owing to the depressed condition of trade. The only stoppages known are those of collieries having no orders for coal.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—HEIR AT LAW.

This is a week of variety and interest at Mr. Daly's boudoir theatre. Old and new comedies are set forth as a dainty dish for its dainty patrons. Around the central *morceau Français*, "Fernande" are set three palatable old plays that, like wine, improve with age. Last night Coleman's "Heir at Law" was presented. It was a brilliant and artistic frame for "Fernande," which it preceded as well as followed. It brought out much of the strength of Mr. Daly's company and some of its weakness. It would be difficult to match Lewis' Dr. Pangloss on the American stage, if we except a few barbarous pronunciations in the Latin quotations of that vain, time-serving preceptor, who boasts of being LL. D. and A. S. S., and whose principles of rectitude are governed mainly by the number of hundreds a year that falls to his lot. Davidge's idea of the tallow chandler, suddenly elevated to the rank of a lord, was a delicious bit of humor. Harkins, always a reliable, satisfactory actor, was as earnest, blunt, blundering and honest a Zekiel Homespun as ever one would wish to meet. To Mr. Polk's Dick Dowlas and Mr. Browne's Kenrick much credit must be given, as they were singularly free from that straight-lacedness which the incubus of tradition, so often a drug on actors in such parts, generally imposes on really talented actors. Mr. Arthur Mathison had not much to do in the part of Steadfast, but he did it well and exhibited talents and a keen appreciation of the situation and lines that augur well for him in higher parts. The same may be said of Miss Kate Newton as Cicely Homespun. That inimitable actress, Mrs. Gilbert, unsurpassed in the "old woman," line invested Lady Duberly with a peculiar charm entirely her own. The weakest feature in the cast was the Caroline Donner of Mrs. Winter, who failed to invest the part with the tender interest we would look for in it. To-night is the last night of "Fernande," and it will be succeeded by the "Hunchback."

LIFE'S LAST EFFORT.

Singular Suicide by a Car Driver.

About half-past eight o'clock last evening George Kisler, aged eighty-five years, car driver by occupation, but who has been unemployed for two weeks, jumped off the pier foot of East Sixteenth street and was drowned. He resided at 235 avenue C. with a with a wife and three children, and left these early in the evening in a very despondent mood, but sober. He has of late indulged freely in the use of intoxicating liquors. When he left the house he was weeping bitterly, and was followed by his wife, who observed him stop, write her name on a piece of paper, which he placed in his pocket and continued his walk in the direction of the river. She importuned him to return, but it was of no avail, and he continued his search for a watery grave. Virgil Carpenter, whose attention was attracted by his strange movements, threw him a rope as soon as Kester jumped off the pier, but he refused to grasp it. The body was recovered by the Eighteenth ward police and sent to the Morgue.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The entire republican ticket for municipal officers of Hudson, N. Y., was elected yesterday.

The democratic municipal ticket in Mobile, Ala., was elected yesterday by over one thousand majority.

Dr. Peter Barnes, an old and highly esteemed physician of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died on Monday night of heart disease.

Charles H. Cuff, a colored boy, fifteen years of age, was arrested yesterday at Westport, Mass., on charge of murdering Benjamin Howard, aged seventy-one years. Cuff confessed the crime and implicated John Tattis, a boy about his own age.

Hoyt Brothers' tannery at Shokan, Ulster county, N. Y., was burned on Sunday night. Loss $10,000. One man was seriously injured.

A fire broke out in Concord, N. H., yesterday morning, which destroyed several business houses. Loss $30,000.

The Debaro land case, involving the title to a large part of Potrero Nuevo, San Francisco county, Cal., is now on trial in the latter city. Over one thousand defendants and twenty-seven lawyers appear in the case.

It is believed in Cincinnati by many that the project for building a road from that city to Springfield has entirely failed, and that the road in the interest of the New York Central from Cincinnati to Dayton will be constructed instead of the other route.

The averages of the Red Stocking Base Ball Club the past season have been prepared. The games won were sixty-eight, lost six. George Wright leads in the score of averages.

The great Chicago clothing house of Philip Wadsworth & Co. has suspended. Their liabilities are about $500,000, and their assets, good, bad and indifferent, about the same amount.

Henry Orr, of North Adams, Mass., who shot and fatally wounded a young man named Curtis, with a companion, was stoning Orr's house last night.

Mrs. Jesse Barsell and her two little children were murdered in the most revolting manner at their residence, at Porterville, near Visalia (Cal.), on Monday evening. Two Indians, who are supposed to have committed the murder, have been arrested and will be tried to-day. They belong to a peaceable tribe, but it is feared that the citizens, in their excitement, will kill the entire band.

The city car drivers in New Orleans are on a strike. The several companies pay their drivers fifty dollars per month for the first three months and five dollars more per month after they have served three months. The drivers are charged eighteen dollars for board per month, which is deducted from their wages. The "board question" is said to have been the chief cause of the strike.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Manhattan will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Tiffany & Co.,

Union square,
are daily opening
their importations of
London, Paris and Vienna
Holiday Goods.

A.—For a Superior Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

As a Curative for Kidney Diseases the Missisquoi Spring Water is unequalled. For sale by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes Cheap at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

American Waltham Watches.

A very large assortment at unusually low prices.

BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

A Genuine Weather Strip Like Roebuck's makes any house storm proof. 58 Fulton street, near Cliff.

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THE ERIE WAR.

The Ramsey and Tailer Suit Dismissed.

A Personal Explanation and What Came of It—Counsel Bandying the Lie · Courteous—They Pitch in Professionally—The Reporters Put on Their Mettle—A Fresh Outbreak of Temper—Judge Barnard to the Rescue—The End.

The War Over the "Frog" on the Rails in Jersey.

The Erie Railroad suits were again the sensation of the State courts yesterday. At the close of the business on Monday afternoon Judge Barnard dismissed the complaints as against Ramsey and Tailer, two of the alleged conspirators against the company, and promised to give his decision respecting Groesbeck on the following morning.

COUNSEL ON THE WAR PATH—A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

On the reassembling of counsel some warm discussion, of which the subjoined is a report, took place:—

Mr. Tremain—I rise to make a personal explanation. On the eve of the adjournment of the court yesterday learned counsel for the plaintiff stated that on the argument before Judge Brady I had charged your Honor with having made an extra allowance of $5,000,000.

Mr. Field (interrupting)—It is a mistake; I did not say that you said so.

Mr. Tremain—You were so understood by myself and my associate.

Mr. Field (emphatically)—*I did not say so.*

Mr. Tremain—The learned counsel did say that I had caused my speech on that occasion to be published in the newspapers, and that I would probably do the same thing with the remarks that I had the honor to submit yesterday.

Mr. Field—That I did.

Mr. Tremain—Then I can scarcely understand why the learned gentleman has begged in a matter so impertinent and so irrelevant to the matter on trial here; and I can only account for it upon the supposition that he knew I was a stranger to the Court and he proposed to take me in and do for me, like a good Christian. (Laughter.) Sir, I never said that your Honor made an extra allowance of five millions of dollars. I never contemplated any such thing. On the contrary, the very motion I was making was to set aside the order directing the case to stand over, to fix the amount of the extra allowance; and it would have been absurd for me to say that an extra allowance had been made. What I did say was just as pertinent and relevant on that occasion as the gentleman's remarks yesterday were impertinent and irrelevant here. (Sensation.) Now, I understand your Honor's announcement from the bench is a disavowal of the reports in the newspapers. As to the statement that I had caused my speech to be published in the newspapers, it is just as false as the other. If I could be permitted to utter a word of advice to the gentleman (Mr. Field), so far my superior in ability, in learning, in professional standing and in natural sweetness of disposition—(laughter)—it would be not to allow such bilious matter—(hearty laughter)—to accumulate on his stomach so long, but to do as we all ought to do—to discharge our obligations as we go along and pay our debts at the time they are contracted. (Laughter.)

Mr. Field (rising and looking daggers)—In the close of the argument before Mr. Justice Brady upon the motion made by the counsel to set aside the order which your Honor made in the case, that gentleman, after I had spoken without any intimation beforehand of anything offensive whatever with the most cordial relations between us—and, so far as I know, mutual respect—took a paper out of his pocket and read, to my certain knowledge, a page, on which was written and published, verbatim, in the newspapers the next morning, this language used by him in court; but if the gentleman will give me his brief I will read it.

Mr. Tremain—It is here, sir; you can read it.

Mr. Field took the paper and read:—"The Counsel for the Corporation rises and asks for his extra allowance. The Judge requires an affidavit showing the value of the property involved, and declared: I will allow five per cent. This, said the counsel, will be five per cent on $100,000,000, making $5,000,000." Now, sir, continued Mr. Field, that report was delivered to the reporter and published verbatim, so far as my memory serves me, the next morning. The whole thing is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. I never said one word about $100,000,000 or $5,000,000, and I never made any suggestion whatever as to the amount of allowance except that I would present to the Court affidavits on the 14th to show what service had been rendered. And when I read that statement I determined on the first opportunity to brand it (immediately), as I now do brand it, as untrue in every respect. It does so happen that in this litigation I am never permitted to come into court but there is a personal attack made upon me. It seems as though counsel cannot argue without allusion to counsel, which is wholly unprofessional and improper. Counsel are mere abstractions; they should have no feeling; they have nothing to do but their simple duty to their client, to state the facts of the case in which they are engaged as they understand them to be. And if the whole proceedings in law could be conducted without any personal allegations, so far as the counsel are concerned, it would be far better than under the present custom of crimination and recrimination that prevails. As for myself I refrain from alluding to counsel, or, if calling them by their names, I refer to them as counsel, on the opposite side—that is my invariable intention, at any rate. Now, as to what took place yesterday. I did not say that the counsel had asserted what I said in court, and I will take this occasion to state what I did not state then, that what has been published with respect to my statement is a monstrous falsehood from beginning to end. This abuse of reporting has got to be a nuisance which must be stopped. It seems to be forgotten that to make a gross and inaccurate report of proceedings in court is a contempt of the court. It seems to be the intent of certain persons—not the honorable members of the profession—to pervert everything that takes place in court, for the purpose of subserving some object of their own. I protest against such practice, and I hope it will yet be visited as it ought to be by those who have it in their power to correct it.

Mr. Tremain (sneeringly)—My friend has no right to complain of being put on the defensive. I stand by what I said. What was there of provocation or abuse in the remarks I submitted to the Court yesterday which justifies or excuses the gentleman in bringing up a matter some four or five weeks old? Your Honor, the reporter was a gentleman of veracity who reported your remarks. I fear my friend's memory is at fault. No man is ever more reluctant than I to introduce personal matter into a debate. I claim that on that motion the transaction was proved by affidavits, stating that the learned gentleman was the principal actor, your Honor participating but little; and when my friend denies this as impertinent I am willing that it shall be settled by the intelligent members of the bar. As to the reporters, I am not here to vindicate them; they can take care of themselves.

Mr. Field—The gentleman has put forth a statement highly injurious and utterly untrue.

Mr. Tracy—It is substantially true. There may be a few inaccuracies of the reporters.

Mr. Peckham—I recollect distinctly that this matter was before your Honor on a motion to dismiss this complaint. The order was that which stood over to fix the amount of the extra allowance, and Mr. Field then said, in so many words, that the extra allowance in the suit at Rochester had been $92,000, and that this suit was of a great deal more importance, when your Honor said substantially that you wished an affidavit stating the amount involved in this controversy, and that you would grant the usual extra allowance of five per cent.

Judge Barnard—Not to exceed five per cent.

ANOTHER FALSE BRAND THROWN TO THE BURNING.

Mr. Peckham (continuing)—Mr. Field stated that the amount involved was the property of the Erie corporation, worth $100,000,000; and when that gentleman brands that as false I in turn, in the same kind of language used by him, brand his assertion now as false, and he knows it. (Sensation.)

Mr. Field (very blandly, but ironically)—I care not what a polite and civil gentleman, like he who has just spoken, might say. Had it been said elsewhere it might have to be modified. In order that I might be sure I had not made a mistake when this attack of the gentleman was first made before Justice Brady, I sent to the stenographer for a verbatim report of what took place, and I have it now certified. I will send for it.

TO THE RESCUE.

Judge Barnard—In regard to this dispute which has arisen with respect to an extra allowance, it seems to me to be of very little importance to anybody but myself. I never allowed any five millions of dollars to anybody; but I remember saying that I should give an allowance not to exceed five per cent upon the amount owned by Ramsey. But that is not five millions of dollars. In looking at the testimony I have come to the conclusion that the case cannot be maintained against Mr. Groesbeck. I therefore dismiss it without costs, leaving the charge of conspiracy standing against Runkle and Eaton.

MR. FIELD STILL RAMPANT.

Mr. Field—The Court will note my exception.

Mr. Field read the stenographer's notes, which contained nothing of the $100,000,000 alleged to have been introduced by Mr. Field on the occasion to which they referred—the 1st of November.

CHANGING THE VENUE.

At this juncture Judge Barnard and the counsel adjourned to Part I. to make room for Judge Brady, who will preside in Special Term this term.

THE BY-LAWS OF THE COMPANY.

On resuming the case after the removal Mr. Field asked if the opposite side intended to put in anything more. The reply was in the affirmative.

Mr. Field then put in a portion of the by-laws of the company, and afterwards presented thirteen findings of fact and three findings of law which he desired that the Judge should pass upon. He also desired to know if the other side had any objection to them.

OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Tremain rose and objected to various parts of them on behalf of Ramsey and Groesbeck, contending that the complaint having been dismissed relating to these two defendants, the putting in of these facts could answer no other purpose but that of aspersion against them.

THE CASE OF EATON.

Mr. Henry Smith then argued on behalf of Eaton that no proof of fraudulent appearance had been made out against him, and that Mr. Runkle was not in court at all. It was proved that Mr. Eaton gave directions to Mr. Runkle to appear on the authority of Mr. Diven, the Vice President of the company; and it was not proved that any such authority had not been given him, neither that Mr. Diven had not power to give such directions. It was the presumption, therefore, that the direction was perfectly proper. Mr. Field then replied, characterizing the proceedings in the Ramsey suit as the most atrocious that had ever occurred in the administration of justice; and it was his intention to present the facts before the highest appellate court to test whether there was not a remedy against such proceedings. He had always maintained, and should continue to maintain, that Judge Barnard's original order of injunction against Ramsey was perfectly justifiable and legal, and he would test that question before the highest court in the State. To enable him to do this he claimed the right to have the facts he had presented found, as until that had taken place he could not carry the question to the higher court.

Judge Barnard directed that the papers should be handed to him, giving the defendants an opportunity to make their amendments. His Honor then inquired what their counsel proposed to do in the cross suit of Ramsey against the Erie Railroad.

Mr. Field—I move it on for trial under Judge Barnard's order adjourning the case till the 14th November and which has by subsequent adjournments extended to this day.

Mr. Tremain opposed the motion for proceeding with the trial and read an affidavit of Mr. Ramsey, in which a series of technical reasons were suggested for the postponement of the case.

Judge Barnard, addressing Mr. Field, asked whether he had appealed from Judge Brady's order. Mr. Field replied that he had, when Judge Barnard said that the case had better stand over till after that appeal had been decided by the General Term, when the question would be settled as to whether the notice of the October term was a default or regular trial. He would therefore, adjourn the case till the first Monday in February.

ANOTHER MOVE ON THE ERIE CHESS BOARD.

Motion for Discovery of Books and Papers of the Erie Railroad and Argument Before Judge Ingraham—A Legal Technicality Proves Trump and Wins the Game.

Shortly after the termination of the above proceedings before Judge Barnard there was another deal in the Erie Railroad suits. The same lawyers playing in the previous game all took a hand, and under the new shuffle the game was quite lively. This new deal was in the form of a motion before Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, in chambers, made on behalf of the plaintiff, in the suit of Ramsey vs. The Erie Railroad, for a discovery of all the books and papers of the Erie Railroad Company, made in pursuance of an order granted by Judge Brady on the 28th ult., then sitting in chambers, to show cause why an order compelling such discovery should not be issued.

Mr. Field moved a stay of proceedings, on the ground that Judge Brady's order opening the default had been appealed from, and, if set aside, that the case would come up before Judge Barnard on a mere question of extra allowance.

Mr. Peckham said that as they understood Judge Brady's order, if the same was set aside that the case would come on for trial, and that if it was not set aside that the case would be tried all the same. In any event the case would be tried, and what they sought to accomplish in this motion of discovery granting access to and examination of the books and papers of the Erie Railroad Company, was to get ready for the trial. They first heard of the appeal from Judge Barnard. They had never received any notice of this appeal, which was an appeal from the order of Judge Brady, vacating order dismissing complaint. He referred to the injunction previously served upon them, and urged that as soon as relieved from this they had used every possible diligence in preparing for and bringing the case on to trial. He talked at length and quite warmly on this point, dwelling with peculiar vehemence upon the obstacles placed in their way by the defendants.

Mr. Field insisted that Mr. Peckham had evinced altogether more feeling in the case than the circumstances warranted—more feeling than was natural or becoming in the discussion of a simple legal question. This attempt at discovery of the books and papers of the Erie Railroad Company he characterized as a most comprehensive and inquisitorial proceeding. It was not known yet whether the case would be tried. He did not believe that the Court, in the exercise of its judicial discretion, would grant such an order until the case came on for trial. He asked this stay in the ordinary course of proceedings. He then went into a history of the case, charging the plaintiffs with flinging it in the face of one judge and then going before another judge. He would not be a party to any such proceedings. The other party had been very slow all along—had rejected one chance for trial, and now they were in a terrible haste.

Mr. Tremain most urgently insisted that the motion be granted. He thought it surprising that the first knowledge they should receive of any appeal from the decision of Judge Brady should come from Judge Barnard. This suit was brought against men who had fraudulently obtained possession of the Erie Railroad franchises—against Fisk and Gould, the front and head of the fraud. They desired an examination of their books and papers on behalf of the stockholders of the company, the victims of their frauds. It was about time, he thought, they began to show some feeling. They had only been seeking the remedies the law gives them, and at every step they had met with injunctions, orders, motions, to deprive them of their vested rights. A bill of costs hung in terrorem over the head of Mr. Ramsey. In the name of justice they protested against attempts at stay of proceedings, and hoped their motion would be granted.

Mr. Field in replying showed that he had reserved his best shot for the last. He pressed as fatal to the motion the fact that the petition upon which it was based was not properly verified, inasmuch as the commissioner of deeds before whom the jurat was taken had not affixed to the same the State he lived in and place of business.

There was some sparring on this legal technicality, which ended in the Judge sustaining the objection and granting an adjournment until next Monday for correcting the mistake.

THE IRON BLOCKADE.

The War Over the "Frog" on the Rails in Jersey—Passengers' Rage and Lawyers' Joy—Two Sides of the Rumpus as Represented by the Two Opposing Magnates—Preparations for the Legal Contest.

Viewed from any side the blockade near the Bergen tunnel on Friday last was perhaps the most extraordinary event that has taken place since the introduction of the iron horse into this country. But apart from the

NOVELTY AND SENSATION

of the affair such an occurrence must generally be deplored, to say nothing of the universal indignation which it everywhere created. That the ill-treated passengers should give full vent to their feelings of disappointment and annoyance is at once apparent. Indeed, those bound homeward by rail on the day in question did not at all conceal their ideas on the subject, nor did they at all hesitate to give earnest and emphatic expression to their censure of the proceeding.

It was the prevalent opinion that, if such a high-handed piece of business be again attempted, vigorous official action would be promptly demanded. Doubtless the blockade will involve

MANY LEGAL QUESTIONS,

and no end of suits will follow. The lawyers will, therefore, have reason to rejoice over their coming harvest, the seeds of which were stubbornness and stupidity. Both sides claim to be in the right, which, since the whole transaction was marked by danger and inconvenience, is clearly an impossibility. In the course of an interview yesterday Mr. James Fisk, Jr., earnestly set forth the culpability of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. He insisted that they had no right there and the Erie Company, he contended, was entirely justified in taking up the frog. Suits for damages had been brought against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road by the Northern and Hackensack Railroad companies. He was of opinion that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company had no right to occupy the main track of the Erie without its consent or put down any frog that would connect the two distinct lines. When questioned as to the right of way through the tunnel which the Morris and Essex road derived from the Stevens estate, Mr. Fisk went on to say, "No matter about their right of way,

NO CONTRACT GUARANTEED

the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road to take forcible possession of our track. They had a track of their own, but, when it came to their seizing our track, why we thought it time to look after our property. Mind you, they did all this without our consent or without giving us a word of notice. In fact, it was about as high-handed a piece of business as I ever heard of. So far as contracts are concerned the law can settle that." Being interrogated as to what the probable loss occasioned by the delay amounted to, Mr. Fisk said it was impossible to estimate it under the circumstances. "Supposing," said he, "the road earns $100,000 a day, that could give—"

NO IDEA OF THE DAMAGE

sustained. It is one of those things you could not at all calculate. No doubt they injured us to the extent of $500,000. For instance, now, you were stopping at a hotel, and a friend asked you where you were bound for. Well, seeing all this blockade business in the papers, you might answer, 'Well, I was going out West to-night, but I see that the train has broken down, and I don't care to go until everything is right.' Now that might happen a week after the occurrence, and you see you cannot estimate the damage. It is, in fact, the same with every public association, for it naturally takes more time to recover from such a shock than it would in the actual operation itself. Everybody can see that, whatever right of way they may have claimed, they had no right to take our track, to say nothing of the danger attending such a piece of business." Referring to the private consultation of all concerned on the night of the interview, Mr. Fisk explained that the interview was held in the office at the west end of the tunnel simply to

OPEN THE ROADS FOR THE PUBLIC.

tunnel. "And now," continued he, "you cannot speak too highly of Governor Randolph in the trying emergency, and must say he did all in his power to bring matters to a harmonious termination. But we were determined not to do anything that would redound to our disadvantage. Of course I would not consent to allow the frog to remain there and was determined that it should be taken up, even if we were compelled to do so by force. Mr. Sloan seeing that I was firmly resolved on that point could not do anything else than he did. There were only two things to be done—either raise a riot or take up the frog, and he chose the latter. Our cars would not run over their frog. I would not consent to, and I think it would be

AN EVERLASTING DISGRACE

to the Erie Railroad if they could not protect their own tracks. Now, I leave all the legal technicalities to the lawyers, but when it comes to tearing up our track I'm bound to see that it is replaced. The question is coming before the courts, when, no doubt, it will be fully and fairly discussed."

THE OTHER SIDE.

"You have already published a very fair and impartial history of the difficulty, so that scarcely anything remains to be said upon the subject until the legal questions come to be determined by the courts," replied Mr. Samuel Sloan yesterday evening, when asked what new phases the blockade quarrel had assumed. "We have filed a cross bill before Chief Justice Beasley, of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, and have obtained a rule upon the Erie Company to show cause why an injunction should not be granted against them, restraining them from interfering with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in making a broad gauge connection at the west end of the tunnel, and also

TO SHOW CAUSE

why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the running of all trains of both companies through the tunnel. That order," continued Mr. Sloan, "was served upon the company last night, and is returnable the same day as their order—namely, the 12th. Now, you know, of course, we protested against their taking up the frog; but they took the law into their own hands, and for that reason we filed this bill." "But did you not lay this frog without the knowledge of the Erie Company, or without giving them notice?" was the query put to Mr. Sloan, who replied, "It was not necessary to give any notice about the laying of the frog; besides, they had previously given us their written promise to allow us to do so. We have a right of way, and in

LAYING THE 'FROG'

we acted under the advice of the best counsel. There is one point I would like to mention—namely, that the frog was down. The whole thing was complete at ten o'clock in the morning. They did not expect we would do it on that day; in fact, they did not know on what day we would do it. Their engine ran over it, and the obstruction of the tunnel was owing to their not going right ahead. They could have done so at night and have the trains in time through the day. We did not obstruct anything. They could have gone right through and the question at issue could be tested just as well with the frog down as up. The issue could have been tried with the frog laid. The whole thing, in fact, turns upon the question of compensation, and the compensation could have been determined by law, while

THE PUBLIC WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED

in going to and from their homes. The question could have been determined with the frog up or down." "They complain, Mr. Sloan, that the track on the Erie road was torn up and removed," was another interrogation that elicited from Mr. Sloan the reply that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company had the right to lay the frog. Mr. Sloan further stated that the Boonton branch, which in some way seems to have caused the difficulty, was still running, but on the narrow gauge. It was, he said, only a branch of the Morris and Essex road, except that it stopped at Paterson. It had not carried as yet any passengers or freight over the other road.

This was all, and Mr. Sloan resumed his occupation at his desk, observing that a cross bill had been filed and that the law would determine the question. Quite an interesting battle is at hand. Both sides claim to be in the right, but somebody must be in the wrong. Both sides are preparing for the struggle, and a severe contest is at hand.

THE HISTORY OF THE TUNNEL DIFFICULTY,

as stated by the officers of the Erie road, is as follows:—The Long Dock Company (swallowed up by the Erie) cut the tunnel through Bergen Hill for its own use at a cost of more than $1,030,000. No other road had any right to use it. The Erie, in its early poverty, accepted a loan from Mr. Stevens, of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, for which, and without any other consideration, it permitted Mr. Stevens to run a road from Hoboken to Newark through the tunnel. Subsequently, Mr. Stevens sold out this short road to the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. This latter road connects with

OTHER ROADS REACHING NEWARK,

with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and may eventually extend by connections to the Pacific. Now, the Erie people claim, by what right do all the roads and branches connecting with the Morris and Essex claim the privilege of running trains through the tunnel? Clearly, none at all. They might as well claim the right to use or occupy the property of the Erie road from one end to the other, for by the agreement with Mr. Stevens it was specified that no road running in rivalry to Erie should use the tunnel. But the Morris and Essex is now leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, a broad gauge road, which is an active competitor with Erie for through traffic, and consequently the Erie people claim that the Morris and Essex people have forfeited their privilege. Mr. Sloan some time ago agreed with Mr. Gould to settle the question by a friendly suit, but has violated his agreement by attempting to take forcible possession.

Action of the Hoboken Common Council—The Street Commissioner Ordered to Remove the Erie Railway Tracks—The Corporation Attorney a Little Too Quick.

That little unpleasantness between certain folks holding possessions on the vast tract of swamp in Hoboken which some day or other is to be Seventeenth street in Hoboken and the Erie Railway Company was brought to the notice of the City Fathers at their meeting last evening. A petition was presented from several property owners calling attention to the trespass on their domain and praying for relief. The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets, and that conclave forthwith set to work with a promptness and despatch which very few persons in Hoboken will be inclined to give them credit for. A nod and a wink from this member to that and from him back again, and

THE WHOLE THING WAS "FIXED."

It was plain as noonday that the little matter had been discussed and arranged before the Council met, and the passing round of the wink was but the signal that all was ready.

One member arose and submitted the report that the committee were favorable to the petition. A resolution followed, directing the Street Commissioner to remove the track of the Erie Railway Company from the district referred to, and it was adopted without debate.

An inquisitive individual in the lobby stretched his neck across the railing and asked one of the venerable Fathers, "When is this thing to be done?" and was informed that there

WAS NO TIME SPECIFIED

but that the Street Commissioner could move in the matter at his discretion. This reply seemed to satisfy the inquirer, who turned out to be one of the parties interested.

It appears that the notice served by Corporation Attorney Besson was

PREMATURE AND UNAUTHORIZED

by the Council. That body passed a resolution concerning the removal of the track, but did not authorize their attorney to issue the notice. Nobody seriously believes that the tracks will be disturbed. The Corporation has shied its cap into the ring, and it only remains for Erie to come to time. Such is the impression of sensible men on the whole affair. The rumor that it is a plot on behalf of the Morris and Essex Railroad to offset the tunnel difficulty is without foundation. A few enterprising individuals who think they have found a mare's nest suggested this course of action. The Erie Company leased this road from the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and those who think that Fisk will have to

"PAY OR PLAY"

may find themselves mistaken. One of the Councilmen, in a conversation after the meeting last evening, observed that the publication of that notice from the Corporation Attorney before the Council had taken official action on the matter spoiled the whole affair.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Revels has purchased a Mississippi plantation of 1,100 acres.

Jeff Davis, the former proprietor of the Southern Confederacy, but now in the insurance business, is in Vicksburg, the guest of Dr. Mitchell.

On Sunday afternoon a fashionable wedding took place at the Synagogue in Court street, New Haven. The contracting parties were Mr. August Seligman, of New York, and Miss Clara Milander, of New Haven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Milander,

THE COURTS.

Important Question of Jurisdiction—The Jay Cooke Seven-Thirty Case—Brignoli Off the Track—Alleged Fraud in the Purchase of Cotton—Heavy Sentences in the Court of General Sessions—Jurors Fined—General Business.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—DECISIONS.

Invalidity of Indian Land Titles—Municipal Commercial Regulations—Attachments Against Absconding Defendants—Military Banishments a Bar to Civil Suits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1870.

The following decisions were delivered to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States:—

No. 44. *Stevens vs. Smith—Error to the Supreme Court of Kansas—And Two Other Cases.*—The question in this case was whether, under the treaty with them, the Kansas Indians could alienate their lands without the official sanction of the Secretary of the Interior. Several of them, heirs of the original grantees, sold their lands to Stevens, but, afterwards, brought these actions to recover them on the ground that they were incapacitated to sell. On the trial the Court refused to allow the documents, purporting to be deeds to Stevens, to be introduced as evidence, holding that the grantors named therein could convey no title. This Court affirm the judgment entered, holding that, as the authority to sell was vested in the Secretary of the Interior, and was withheld from the Indians themselves, the sale was in violation of the law and void, and that Stevens took no title. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

Case No. 56. *Downham vs. The City of Alexandria in Error to the Fifth Judicial District of Virginia.*—In this case the city of Alexandria imposed a tax of two dollars on agents and dealers in ale and beer by the cask, not manufactured in the city and brought there for sale. The tax was resisted on the ground that it was unconstitutional, being a tax on commerce, and that it discriminated in favor of local manufacturers. The court sustained the tax and the case was brought here, where it was held that no question was raised by the record, which this court could consider under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act, as the record does not show that the tax was to be imposed on manufacturers outside of the State, but simply on those outside the city of Alexandria. In such case the questions suggested do not arise and the writ of error is dismissed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court.

Case No. 37. *Cooper vs. Reynolds, Error to the Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.*—This is the case brought by Reynolds to recover back his property sold to Cooper at a Sheriff's sale, on a judgment of $25,000 against Reynolds and others for imprisoning the person of William G. Brownlow, now Senator, at the outbreak of the war. The Court below held that the proceedings in the Brownlow suits were void, and that Cooper took no title from the Sheriff. That judgment is reversed; this Court holding that the State court, in which the Brownlow action was brought, had authority to issue the writ of attachment against the property of persons absconding from the State, and that such actions could issue in actions of tort. The judgment in that case was held to be void and the case was remanded for a new trial. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice Field dissented, taking the view that the State court never acquired jurisdiction in the case of Brownlow vs. Reynolds.

Case No. 39. *Jones vs. Andrews et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee.*—The bill in this case was filed to restrain the collection of certain promissory notes for failure of consideration. The complainant being a citizen of Georgia, and one of the defendants being a citizen of New York and the other of Tennessee, the bill was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. This Court holds that, as Andrews voluntarily appeared, although he did not reside in the district where the suit was brought, the Court thereby acquired jurisdiction under the act of 1839. The decree below was, therefore, reversed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinions.

No. 50. *The United States vs. Hutton—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.*—In this and other cases decided with it the act of Congress required of the defendants, as distillers, that they should enter, in a book for that purpose, the number of gallons placed in warehouse and the number of gallons sold, &c., and the proof thereof. Their bonds also provided that they should do so, and the breach alleged was that they had not done as required. The Court below held that as the act of Congress did not require of the defendants a bond to this particular act, the bond required of them was void and the judgment was void accordingly. The government brought the case here, insisting that as the bond was voluntary and being prohibited as against the policy of the law, it was valid; also that the condition which requires a true and faithful conformance to all the provisions of the act necessarily includes the duty here not performed. The Court sustain this view of the case and reverse the judgment. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 58. *Field vs. Farrington et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.*—This was an action to recover advances made by factors on assignments. The questions of fact under the charge of the Court were decided in favor of the factors. The refusal of the Court to charge as requested assign as error, as also certain portions of the charge. The judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered, Mr. Justice Strong delivering the opinion of the court.

No. 32. *Dean vs. Nelson et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee.*—This was a suit originally brought before the Civil Commission, appointed by General Veatch, commanding at Memphis in 1863, to recover on certain promissory notes made by Nelson. He then being within the Confederate lines, where he had been sent by the federal military authorities, the judgment was by default, with an order of execution against certain stocks of the Memphis Gas Light Company owned by the defendants in case of nonpayment. After the close of the war this suit was commenced to recover the stocks, and the decree below was that they be transferred to the plaintiffs there upon payment of the amount of the notes, &c. That decree was now modified and affirmed, Mr. Justice Bradley delivering the opinion.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1870.

The following decisions have been rendered in the Court of Appeals:—

Charles Starbird, Agent, Respondent, vs. Samuel H. Barrow et al., Appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

In the matter of the application of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company to Acquire the Title to Land, Respondent, vs. Emerson E. Davis et al., Appellants.—The order was reversed and the application denied, with costs, without prejudice to a new application.

Sarah Wood, Administratrix, Appellant, vs. Erastus B. Phillips, Respondent.—Motion to dismiss the appeal denied.

John Beisegel, Respondent, vs. The New York Central Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary M. Hamilton, Respondent, vs. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Appellant.—Judgment affirmed for $138 11, and reversed as to the residue, without costs to either party in this court or the Supreme Court.

William L. Burke et al., Appellants, vs. Eliza Valentine et al., Respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1870.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for December 7:—Nos. 72, 73, 70, 74, 75, 76.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Question of Jurisdiction.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Cyrenus Wheeler vs. Cyrus H. McCormick.—The plaintiff is the well known owner of various patents for reaping and harvesting machines. The defendant is the manufacturer of the reaper which bears his name. The plaintiff sued the defendant as an infringer in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern district of Illinois. Subsequently the plaintiff, finding the defendant in this city, brought another suit against him in the Circuit Court for this district for further and subsequent infringements. The defendant filed two special pleas, alleging, first, that the prior suit in Illinois was a bar to the second suit; and second, that the infringement alleged took place in Chicago, and that this court had no jurisdiction thereof, because the jurisdiction of this court is limited, by the act of 1818, to causes of action which arise within the territorial limits of the Southern district of New York, and does not extend to causes of action arising elsewhere.

The plaintiff moved to set aside the pleas. The Court reserved its decision. George Harding and C. A. Seward for plaintiff; H. Baldwin and George T. Curtis for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN EQUITY.

The Jay Cooke & Co. Bond Case—Verdict for the Government.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. Jay Cooke & Co.—This case, the hearing of which has occupied the Court thirteen full days, was at last brought to a close yesterday. The manner of conducting it was most exhausting, in a double sense—in one as eliciting every particle of testimony that could be adduced to throw light upon a most obscure subject, in eliminating every defensive point of argument that legal acumen could possibly seize hold of and the rebuttal of the same on the part of prosecuting counsel, and, in the double sense, exhaustive of the patience of the Court, the jury, the witnesses and all others not peculiarly interested in the result, but who had to attend the court from day to day.

Judge Blatchford, before whom the case was luckily tried, cornered counsel whenever an attempt to break cover was made, which, if allowed, would have brought the case back again to the old starting point without having gained an instant in reaching the goal. This strategy of circumvallation was not interposed till the Court fully understood that the defence had exhausted all its resources and must really submit to the arbitration of the Court on the points of law and to the jury on the facts. In fact, it was a legal Sedan that able counsel found itself in, and the result too surely proved the accuracy of the doubts entertained to hold out any longer.

As stated in the HERALD a few days ago the final hearing of the case was set down for yesterday, the work remaining to be done being the summing up of counsel, Judge Blatchford with professional prescience limiting speeches to one hour and a half for either counsel, then to follow the charge to the jury, and the deliberation and verdict. Mr. John E. Burrill, who so ably conducted the case for the defendants throughout, opened, summing up for the defence, consuming his allotted time, with what effect will be seen in the sequel. District Attorney Davis followed for the government with better effect, as will be seen. Judge Blatchford then commenced the conclusive work of the long struggle, charging the jury upon all the facts of the case which really came within their province. His Honor's charge was as brief as it fairly could be, and as lucid as it was possible to be, and after all it required the judgment of the jury, who must have become experts in the case to have understood at the conclusion of the charge which was Jay Cooke & Co.'s side of the case and which the government's. The jury knew all about it, however, and having retired for about fifteen minutes, returned to court with a verdict for the government in $23,630. And thus the great seven-thirty case ended.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Ingraham.

Piessor et al. vs. Loughran.—Motion for two and a half per cent granted.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Carpenter et al.—Motion granted.

Sonen vs. Boardman et al.—Allowance, five per cent to plaintiff and same to S. & J. S. Boardman.

Titus et al. vs. Kiernan et al.—Motion granted.

Fleis et al. vs. Delhanty et al.—Motion granted.

Lester et al. vs. Harris.—Motion granted.

Waterbury et al. vs. Whiting.—Motion granted.

Schott et al. vs. Suydam.—Motion granted.

Benedict et al. vs. Hannigan et al.—Motion granted.

Weber vs. Eyerson.—Motion granted.

Walsh et al. vs. Long.—Motion granted.

Halstead vs. Green.—Motion granted.

Westervelt et al. vs. Allen et al.—Motion granted.

Louis C. A. Hannegan vs. Ethers.—Motion granted.

Boyer vs. Peck.—Motion granted.

Bradley vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Allowance $100 granted.

Goldberg vs. Muir.—Motion granted.

Tucker et al. vs. Woorly et al.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Brignoli Off the Track.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

Pasquale Brignoli vs. The Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company.—In May, 1867, while the plaintiff was on his way to Cincinnati, in company with the other members of the Brignoli troupe, then on a professional tour, the car in which they were riding ran off the track and was upset, near Logansport, Ind., whereby the plaintiff had his shoulder dislocated, and sustained other injuries, for which, including doctors' fees and losses by broken engagements, he now seeks to recover $20,000 damages. It was proved on behalf of the plaintiff that he was under treatment for nearly ten weeks; that his medical attendance was over $1,200; that he was compelled to forego engagements which averaged him a profit of $2,000 a week, and that the accident was due to the fault of the defendants. Defendants, together with denying generally the damages to plaintiff, claim that it was due to no fault of theirs; that the rail, apparently sound, was snapped at the moment of the accident; that the track and rolling stock were in good order, and no foresight could have avoided the accident of which plaintiff complains.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $7,833 33.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

Alleged Fraud in the Purchase of Cotton.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

George J. Gardner vs. William Rowe et al.—This is an action to recover for 328 bales of cotton, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the plaintiffs and transferred to defendants to secure a pre-existing debt. The cause was opened at the last term, at which time the facts were published in the HERALD, but was postponed to the present term owing to the absence of a juror.

The case is still on.

Verdict for the Support of a Wife.

Emma E. Williams vs. Robert L. Williams.—In this action, the facts of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $1,951.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF CONVICTED OF ROBBERY AND SENT BY JUDGE BEDFORD TO SING SING FOR TWELVE YEARS.

The first prisoner placed on trial yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Fellows was William Wren, who was indicted for the crime of robbery in the first degree. Samuel Gardner testified that he lived at No. 74 Elm street, and that on the 15th of November, about half-past ten o'clock in the morning, while passing through 109th street with two coats on his arm the prisoner came toward him, took a jacket, pulled his hair and gave him a knock in the head. Wren ran away, followed by the complainant. Officer O'Donnell arrested the prisoner ten minutes after the occurrence, and Gardner positively identified him.

Officer O'Donnell said that he arrested Wren in 109th street at the request of the complainant, who positively identified him as the man who assaulted and robbed him.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows said that in moving sentence he desired to call his Honor's attention some facts in the history of this prisoner. He never took that course when a jury convicted an accused party for the first offence; but in this case leniency had been so often extended to Wren that it was time he should be made responsible for his deeds. Before the police magistrate he stated under oath that he was arrested only once for assault and battery. On the 21st of September of this year the prisoner was brought into court charged with an assault with intent to kill by assaulting a person with a large knife. By some means he procured a withdrawal paper from the complainant, which was filed, accompanied by a letter, and at the request of the prosecuting witness he was discharged. On the 21st of the same month Wren, with one Kelly, was indicted for robbery in the first degree, charged with stealing a watch valued at twenty dollars by knocking down a person. It was a matter of astonishment to him (Mr. Fellows) that the prisoner could have succeeded in inducing the complainant to withdraw the charge, and that Wren should have escaped punishment. It seemed to him that the severity of the court should be visited upon a party who abused its clemency and manifested a disposition to lead a criminal life.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—Wren, why the complainants in the previous charges could not identify you needs no comment, but may be surmised. You are a notorious rough, well known to the authorities, and thus far always managed to evade justice. Officer McDonald tells me that in case of an arrest you threatened to fire the dwelling house of the police officer. For the future protection of society I deem it my duty to send you to the State Prison for twelve years and six months.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COURT BLOCKED BY ABSENT JURORS.

When the jurors were called to try the second case only eleven answered to their names, which brought the business of the court suddenly to a standstill. Mr. Fellows was unable to proceed, and remarked that it was discouraging that jurors failed to discharge their duties. The Tombs was crowded to an extent never before known, three prisoners being placed in cells which hardly had capacity for one. The business of the court was carried on at great expense to the county, and it now was blocked up by two or three men shirking jury duty.

Judge Bedford said that it was time for citizens to help the authorities in the administration of justice instead of censuring them. His Honor directed the Clerk to fine the following named jurors $250 each for non-attendance that day:—Wm. E. Waring, Winthrop E. Hilton, Josiah Oakes, Jos. Park, Jr., R. G. Solomon, David Stewart, Isaac Sherman, Rufus M. Sherman, Thos. T. Sturges, Jas. T. Soutter and John B. Walton.

ROBBERY OF A WATCH BY YOUTHFUL GARROTERS.

Patrick Carroll and John Collins pleaded guilty to robbery. The complainant, William Parker, alleged that on the 14th of November while passing through East Forty-second street with a friend the defendants hastily approached, seized him by the throat and took a watch valued at forty dollars from his pocket and ran away. Collins being only fourteen years old was sent to the House of Refuge. As Carroll was twenty he was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

LARCENY FROM A LITTLE GIRL IN THE STREET.

James McCord (a boy) was convicted of stealing a pocketbook containing $1 50 from Louisa Nance, of 312 Fifty-third street, on the 4th of November. The little girl testified that three boys held her while McCord, whom she positively identified, took the pocketbook. The youthful criminal was sent to the House of Refuge.

LARCENY UPON AN EXCURSION BOAT.

Charles Tucker was indicted with Henry Fields and George Allison for picking the pocket of Benjamin Grimshaw of a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, on the 20th of June, on board of the steamer Sleepy Hollow. The Young People's Association, of Dr. Cuyler's church, was going on an excursion up the Hudson river, and these men were spotted as suspicious characters. Tucker pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The Judge, before sentencing him, learned that he had never been before the Court before on a criminal charge; but remarked that any man who would associate with professional pickpockets like Allison and Fields (who were convicted months ago) deserved to go to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

PETTY LARCENY.

John Williams pleaded guilty to petty larceny in stealing two coats, on the 13th of October, from Christian Bolte, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A HORSE THIEF.

John Burns was tried and convicted of stealing a horse, on the 25th of October, valued at $170, the property of Cornelius Callaghan. The officer stated that Burns had the reputation of being a thief, and served a term in the State Prison for burglary. The City Judge sent him to the State Prison for five years.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Henry W. Geston, perjury; Same vs. Christopher C. Smith, robbery; Same vs. Thomas Ostrander, burglary; Same vs. John McClennan, burglary; Same vs. Henry McDermott, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Gabriel Schulthuss, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Mosher, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Dennis McGuire, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Nicholas O. Conlan, alias William Murphy, feloniously obtaining goods by false pretences; Same vs. Michael Lyons, grand larceny; Same vs. Bernard Thornton, grand larceny; Same vs. Catharine Sweeney, grand larceny; Same vs. Charles Sparks, grand larceny.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Before Judge Cardozo.—No Circuit calendar. Part 2—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Opens half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 655, 5854, 1579, 1772, 6682, 1748, 2320, 3438, 3516, 1710, 1610, 956, 890, 2676, 7592, 1812, 1814, 1818, 1820, 892.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Brady—Opens eleven A. M.—Demurrers Nos. 7, 9, 20. Law and fact—28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Nos. 78, 79, 93, 102, 116, 120. Call 130.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 93, 159, 143, 191, 409, 417, 421, 423, 425, 363, 433, 329, 387, 353, 427. Part 2—Before Judge Spencer.—Nos. 504, 526, 98, 496, 272, 274, 295, 508, 226, 228, 203, 598, 601, 602, 604.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Before Judge Daly—Opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 279, 18, 165, 139, 207, 295, 448, 449, 451, 452, 453, 455, 456, 457, 458. Part 2.—Before Judge Larremore.—Nos. 232, 281, 181, 138, 251, 191, 439, 372, 420, 186, 255, 132, 762, 446, 447.

MARINE COURT—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 4190, 4265, 4759, 4392, 4343, 4366, 4354, 4369, 4466, 4457, 4469, 4470, 4471, 4172. Part 2.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 4364, 4370, 4449, 3070, 4194, 4234, 4330, 4377, 4418, 4459, 4460, 4401, 4162, 4465, 4464, 4465.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge Cardozo.—The People vs. Charles Jones, robbery; Same vs. David Green, do.; Same vs. Robert Patton, do.; Same vs. George Blohm, burglary; Same vs. Mary E. Jones, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Theodore Yost, do.; Same vs. Lucio Andreccetti, do.; Same vs. Herman Voss, forgery; Same vs. John Frohaska, do.; Same vs. Charles Philips, grand larceny; Same vs. George Humphey, do.; Same vs. Henry Carroll and William Brown, do.; Same vs. James Kane, larceny from the person; Same vs. John Spaulding, do.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Arraignments, Illegal Voting, &c.

Before Judge Benedict.

Thomas Jackson, a colored man, indicted on the charge of illegal voting in the Ninth ward on election day, was arraigned yesterday. The allegation is that the prisoner voted twice, once the republican and once the democratic ticket.

William Donahue, alias "Noisy," was arraigned on an indictment charging him with having voted illegally in the Eleventh ward, he not being a resident there.

Charles Scott was arraigned to plead to an indictment charging him with having passed a counterfeit ten dollar bill of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie.

All three prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for trial.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Action to Set Aside an Alleged Fraudulent Conveyance.

Before Judge Pratt.

Jonathan S. Angell vs. Abner H. Angell and Others.—This action is brought to set aside an alleged fraudulent conveyance. In June last plaintiff received a verdict of $35,210 against the defendant Angell in the Supreme Court, but judgment was returned unsatisfied. Plaintiff now alleges that the defendant Angell has been insolvent since January 1, 1866, and has no property liable to be seized on execution; but that, despite this, in 1866 he made a contract with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York (who are also joined as defendants in this suit) for the purchase of $30,314 worth of real estate in Morrisania. A payment of $4,261 was to be made in cash, the balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Plaintiff further asserts that the defendant Angell, after having obtained the contract, agreed with another of the defendants, Cornelius F. Timpson, that if the latter should advance the money he should have one half interest in the contract, and this agreement was carried out. It was agreed also, however, that the Mutual Insurance Company should convey the title to the property to Timpson, and that Timpson should hold one half of the property, upon the secret trust that it was to be for the benefit of Angell's wife. The conveyance was made to Timpson, but the consideration was mostly paid by Angell in services to the company. Subsequently, the greater portion of the property was transferred to Timpson's wife, through one Henry F. Tantor, who is also made a defendant in the present action, which plaintiff brings to have the transfer set aside and the property made liable upon the judgment against the defendant Angell, obtained last summer.

Timpson replies that he himself purchased the property from the company, and that neither the defendant Angell nor his wife had any interest in it.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Knife.

Before Judge Troy and Associate Justices.

Charles J. Quinn, a man about sixty years old, was tried yesterday morning for stabbing one Thomas Murphy, in Withers street, near Union avenue, in October last. The defence was that the prisoner acted in self-defence, Murphy having first assaulted him. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

On a Lark.

Adam Mason and Jacob Leis were tried on the charge of having stolen a horse and wagon from Anthony Dingler, of No. 96 Stagg street, Eastern District, in September last. The prisoners and Dingler were on a spree and went with a target company to Astoria. The prisoners left Dingler there and drove home with his horse and wagon, which was subsequently returned to the owner. The District Attorney upon the proof of these facts dropped the case and the jury promptly rendered a verdict of not guilty.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 3, 69, 71, 93, 114, 128, 121, 122, 123, 137, 172, 181, 193, 209, 238, 266, 272.

THE FRIEND OF THE DUMB BRUTE.

Bergh in Brooklyn—Criminals Captured.

At an early hour yesterday morning a squad of officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals surprised a driver on one of the city horse cars, while the latter was watering his "spavined" animals at the Fulton street terminus of the road, by ordering him to unharness the poor animals, which were unfit to drive. The car was only temporarily delayed, as other and sound horses were procured at the railroad stable in that vicinity. This team is one of many similar used up horses which are kept at the stables during the day and are made to trot over the road under the cover of darkness that the parsimonious greed of the opulent railroad corporation may be fully satiated, let the cost to

THE UNFORTUNATE BEASTS

of burden be what it may. "Death in the harness" is the end to which they would assign these poor nags that have served their sphere of usefulness under the broad light of day, and have grown to be only fit for a tour of darkness. Other arrests made between midnight and sunrise by Professor Bergh's detectives are as follows:—1. Team of grays, galled and lame; Greenwood car, No. 173; Thomas Morgan, driver. 2. Bay horse, galled shoulder, which was raw and bleeding under the collar; Fulton avenue car, No. 30; Edward Fitzgerald, driver. 3. Bay horse, lame and galled, with anchylose joints; Greenpoint car, No. 395; August Nunnenkamp, driver. 4. Bay horse, terribly sprung in the knees; scarcely able to retain an upright position; Greenwood car, No. 147; Michael Ryan, driver. 5. Bay horse, in the last stage of lameness; Fulton avenue car, No. 23; John McIlveney, driver. 6. Bay horse, very lame; one hoof cracked to the depth of an inch and a half, and split clear across; Fulton avenue car, No. 6; Patrick Daley, driver.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* reached its tenth birthday on the 4th inst.

The Yarmouth *Register* has entered upon its thirty-sixth volume.

The Greenville (Ala.) *Advocate* finds itself in a prosperous condition on entering upon the sixth anniversary of its birth.

Mr. W. A. McKinney, late of the Hartford *Post* and Norwich *Bulletin*, has taken a position on the editorial staff of the Chicago *Republican*.

Mr. Samuel D. Gordon, who recently sold out the Wirt county (West Virginia) *Democrat*, has become associated with Mr. Maupin in the Moorefield *Advertiser*.

A new paper will soon be issued in Houston, Texas, to be called *The Temperance Family Visitor*, under the editorial charge of Dr. S. F. Kavanagh, a gentleman of experience and large capacity as a writer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
TUESDAY, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm and moderately active. Cotton was quiet and steady.

GOLD WEAK—110⅛ A 110⅜.

The absence of anything in the Washington documents calculated to excite speculative activity was responded to by a sluggish and heavy market in the Gold Room. Moreover, the cable was exclusively occupied in transmitting business eastward, and no London or Frankfort quotations were received. A large short interest had been formed in anticipation of a vigorous specie-payment report from Secretary Boutwell, and the purchases to cover speculative sales were the only obstacle to a further decline than that from 110⅜ to 110⅛, the highest and lowest prices of the day. Otherwise the market was weak, on the announcement that our exports for the past week had reached the very heavy amount of over $7 000,000. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅜	2 P. M.	110⅛
10:31 A. M.	110¼	3 P. M.	110⅛
11 A. M.	110⅜	4 P. M.	110⅛
12 M.	110⅜	5:30 P. M.	110⅛ a 110¼
1 P. M.	110⅜		

In the gold loan market the rate ranged from 2 per cent for carrying to 1-64 per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$45,559,000
Gold balances	1,460,350
Currency balances	1,635,867

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending December 6, 1870, was $7,077,229.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE WEAK.

The foreign exchange market was quoted nominally 109 for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 109½ for sight bills, but actual sales out of second hands were made at concessions of ⅛ a 3-16 from these rates.

MONEY FIVE TO SEVEN PER CENT.

The recent activity in money has not been fully maintained, but loans are made in many instances to the stock houses at seven per cent. The quotable rates are six to seven per cent on stocks and five to six per cent on government bonds. Prime paper is in fair request, and rates range from 6½ to 8 per cent for the several grades of first class acceptances.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government list was steady and unchanged. This remark is the most that can be said of the market, for it was otherwise wholly without feature. Prices closed on the street this evening as follows:—United States currency sixes, 110⅞ a 111; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 109½ a 110; do. do., coupon, 113⅜ a 113⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 106⅞ a 107; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107⅜ a 107⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 106⅞ a 107; do. do., 1865, do. do., 106⅞ a 107; do. do., registered, January and July, 105⅞ a 106; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅜ a 109⅝; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅜ a 109⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109⅞ a 110; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., coupon, 106⅛ a 106⅜.

STOCKS WEAK AND LOWER.

The stagnation at the Stock Exchange resulted in a slow decline, which became somewhat rapid late in the afternoon and led to the lowest quotations being made on the sidewalk subsequent to the close of dealings in the Long Room. In a few instances there was exceptional strength and higher prices. The Harlem Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable December 31, the books closing December 19 and reopening January 4. The directors of the Lake Shore Company have authorized their executive committee to pay a 4 per cent dividend either on December 30 or February 1.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	91⅛	90⅝
New York Central scrip	85⅛	84⅜
Erie	24⅜	24⅛
Reading	102⅛	101⅞
Lake Shore	93⅛	92⅞
Wabash	51⅞	51⅜
Northwestern	80⅞	80⅝
Northwestern preferred	90	89⅝
Rock Island	110⅜	110
Milwaukee and St. Paul	60⅛	59⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	81⅞	80⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅜	31⅛
Union Pacific	18⅞	18
Western Union Telegraph	44⅝	44⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅞	42⅜

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STEADY.

The Southern list was generally steady, and in most instances firmer. The following were the final street quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 60½ a 61; do., new, 58⅛ a 58⅜; Virginia, ex coupon, 68 a 70; do., new, 64 a 66; do. registered stock, old, 51 a 51½; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do. sevens, 91⅛ a 92; do. sevens, old, 90 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 47½; do., funding, 1866, 37 a 38; do., do., 1868, 28 a 29; do., special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 92⅝ a 93; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92½ a 93; Louisiana sixes, 70 a 72; do., new, 67 a 69; do., levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. do., eights, 90 a 92; do. Penitentiary sevens, 76 a 79; do. railroad eights, 81 a 83; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 101 a 102; do. railroad do., 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 87 a 90; do. new, January and July, 68½ a 69; do. do., April and October, 66 a 67; do. registered stock, old, 70 a 75; Arkansas sixes, 64 a 66; do. sevens, 66 a 68; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 78 a 80; do., interest eights, 73 a 75; do., second mortgage eights, 53 a 55; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 77 a 80; do. do., second do. eights, 67 a 70; New Orleans and Jackson first, 86 a 87; do., second, 72 a 73; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first, 83 a 85; do., second, do., 76 a 78; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed South Carolina, 64 a 66; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed Georgia, 76 a 77; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 50 a 51; Memphis city sixes, 56 a 58; Savannah city sevens, 83 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 71 a 73; do. issued to railroads, sixes, 68 a 70; do., new, sevens, 72 a 74.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the United States Sub-Treasury in this city:—

Gold receipts	$358,886
Gold payments	245,935
Gold balance	60,439,016
Currency payments	128,447
Currency receipts	305,903
Currency balance	6,770,482
Customs	290,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Dec. 6—10:15 A. M.

$6000 US 5-20, r, '62	106¼	200 shs Mariposa pf..b c	10
2000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109½	10 Del & Hudson C Co.	121
2500 U S 5-20, c, '67	109½	200 West Un Tel.....b3	44½
15000 US 5's, 10-40, r	105⅜	500 do	44⅜
6000 US 5's, 10-40, c	106⅛	100 Amer M U Ex...b c	48½
10000 Tenn 6's, new	58¾	100 do	48
1000 N C Fund act, '66.	27	200 Wells-Fargo Ex.b c	2½
2000 N Car 6's, n	25	35 Adams Ex.	65¼
10000 S C 6's, n, Jan&July	68½	200 N Y C & H R RR	91¼
1000 N Y Cen 6's, r e	89	400 do.....b c s3	91⅜
2000 N Y Cent 7's, '70	101	20000 N Y Cen & H R ctf	85⅜
5000 Mich So s f bds	97¼	20000 do	85¼
3000 Cen Pac RR gold b	91⅝	100 Erie RR	24⅜
2000 U Pac RR 1st m	80¼	126 Reading RR	102
1000 Alton & Ter H inc.	71	500 do.....s60	101⅞
10000 Chi & NW con	88¼	200 L S & M S RR	92⅞
5000 Pit, Ft W & C 3d	93⅞	400 do.....b c	92⅞
1000 Cleve & Pitts 4th	79	90 Michigan Cen....b c	121
2000 Chic & Alt 1st bds.	102½	100 Un Pac RR	18⅞
1000 do	103	88 Chic & Rk I RR	110⅞
2000 Ohio & Miss 1st	99½	500 Mil & St P RR	60
5000 Tol&W e ev bds, l.	88	100 Mil & St Paul pf..b c	81¼
1000 M & S P 7 3-10 con.	98	100 Tol, W & W RR	51⅜
500 Lake Sh div bds..	93	50 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	94⅞
5 shs Metropolitan Bk	138	10 Chic & Alton RR	115½
5 Nassau Bank	106	300 Ohio & Miss RR	31¼
5 Bk of Com'wth	95	500 Morris & Es RR..s3	91⅝
10 Gold Exchange Bk.	70½	100 Han & St Jo RR	105½
100 Pac M S Co	42¾	100 do	105⅞
100 do.....bet c	42⅝	25 N Y & N H scrip	144
200 do.....b3	42½	5 Tol, Wab & W pref	78

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$25000 US 5-20, c, '64	107	$10000 US 5-20, c, '67..b3	109½
2000 US 5-20, c, '65	106⅞	3000 do.....b3	109⅝
50000 US 5-20, c, '67	109½	5000 US 5's, cur'ncy	110⅞

One o'Clock P. M.

$14000 Tenn 6's, n	58⅞	200 shs Mich C RR	121
20000 Va 6's, old	69	100 L S & Mich S RR	92⅞
7000 S C 6's n Jan&Jly.	68½	100 do	92⅞
1000 do	68½	200 do.....b c	92⅞
5000 N C 6's, n	26	400 Union Pac RR	18⅞
1000 Missouri 6's	92⅞	100 do	18¾
4000 do	92⅞	50 do.....b c	18⅞
1000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st	105	40 Panama RR	78½
2000 Alt & T H 2d m pf.	80	200 Chic & N W pref	89⅝
3000 Chic & NW 1st m	94	500 do.....b3	90
1000 C & R I & P R 7's.	100¼	500 Mil & St P RR	59⅞
10000 Un Pac RR 1st	81	20 N J Cen RR	109
8000 do	80⅝	200 Tol, W & W RR..b3	51⅝
5000 Cen Pac RR g b	91½	100 do.....s3	51½
2000 Bos, H & Er 7's, g b	20	200 Del, Lack & W RR	109⅝
100 shs Mariposa pf	10	200 Bos, H & Erie RR	3
100 W Un Tel ...bet call	44½	150 P, Ft W & C gtd	94⅞
300 do	44⅝	100 H & St Jo RR	105
200 N Y C & H RR	91⅝	200 H & St Jo RR pf	113
300 do.....b3	91⅞	200 Morris & Es RR.b c	91⅞
200 do.....b c	91⅜		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	44⅜ a 44⅝	NWestern pref	89½ a 89¾
Pacific Mail	42¾ a 42⅞	Rock Island	110 a 110¼
N Y Cen con	90⅝ a 90¾	St Paul	59⅞ a 60
N Y Cen scrip	84⅝ a 84⅞	St Paul pref	81¼ a 81⅜
Erie	24¼ a 24⅜	Wabash	51½ a 51⅝
Reading	102⅛ a 102¼	Ohio & Miss	31⅛ a 31¼
Lake Shore	92⅞ a 92⅞	Bost, H & Erie	2¾ a 2⅞
Northwestern	80⅝ a 80⅞		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, none. The demand for pot was light but, with small receipts, prices were steady at $6 75 a $7 25. Pearl were dull and nominal at $8 50 a $9 25.

BEESWAX.—There was but little demand, and that was mostly for small lots, but full prices were demanded. Southern was held at 32½c. a 33c.

CANDLES.—The demand was entirely of a jobbing character, but prices were unchanged. We quote:—Western and city adamantine, 14c. a 16c.; sperm, 30c., and patent, 40c.

COCOA.—We heard of no sales of moment, but prices were steady, especially for Guayaquil, which was quoted at 9⅛c. a 9½c., gold, in bond. We quote:—Maracaibo, 24½c. a 27c., gold, in bond, and Caracas, 16c. a 17c., do.

CEMENT.—A good demand prevailed for Rosendale at $1 90.

CHICORY.—German ground was in small supply and held at 10c. a 10½c., gold; no sales of moment were reported.

COTTON.—The market for lots on the spot was fairly active, the demand being principally for export, and prices were quite steady, closing firm at the subjoined quotations. The sales were 3,870 bales, of which 3,198 were taken by exporters, 652 by spinners and 20 by speculators. Cotton for future delivery was moderately active and firmer. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—December, 400 at 15 1-16c., 400 at 15⅛c. December and January, 100 each at 15⅛c. January, 100 at 15 3-16c., 900 at 15⅛c. Last half of January, 200 at 15⅛c. February, 50 at 15⅛c. December, 200 at 15c (exchanged). February, 200 at 15⅛c (exchanged). March, 500 at 15⅜c., 100 at 15 7-16c. April, 200 at 15⅜c. 100, f. o. b. Mobile, December, 14⅞c.; 300, f. o. b. Mobile, December, private terms; 200, f. o. b. Mobile, last evening, private terms; 400, f. o. b. Charleston, last evening, private terms. Total, 4,450 bales. Late yesterday the sales were as follows:—December, 1,300 bales at 15 1-16c., 100 do. at 15⅛c., 200 do. at 15c. January, 100 do. at 15 3-16c. January, February and March, 100 do. each at 15⅛c. February, 100 do. at 15 5-16c. February and March, 100 do. each at 15⅜c. March, 100 do. at 15⅜c., 100 15⅜c.; 300 f. o. b. Mobile, private terms. Total, 2,300 bales. Grand total, 7,250 bales. The closing prices for lots on the spot were as follows:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13	13¼
Good ordinary	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅜
Low middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
Middling	15⅞	15⅞	16	16⅛
Good middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝

CORDAGE was moderately active at steady prices. We quote:—Manila, 20½c. a 21½c.; Sisal rope, 19c.; Russia bolt do., 18c.; American tarred, 16c; Russia do., 15c.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was more active, there being a better demand, and holders were firm in their views. There were sold 4,000 bags, ex Hally, on private terms. In New Orleans sales were made of 5,000 bags, ex R. Ryland, and 3,930 do., ex Lynus, on private terms. For the other kinds the market was quiet and unchanged; we heard of no sales. G. de P. Arden made the stock of Rio to-day as follows:—47,373 bags in New York, 15,031 do. in Baltimore, 6,600 do. in Galveston, 3,460 do. in Mobile, and 864 in Savannah. We append the current quotations:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14⅜c. a 15c.; fair do., 15⅜c. a 15½c.; good do., 16⅛c. a 16⅜c.; prime do., 17⅛c. a 17½c.; extremes for lots, 14⅜c. a 18⅛c.; Java, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17⅛c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17½c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8½c. a 9c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

COPPER.—The business in ingot was only moderate, but prices were without particular change. The sales were 200,000 lbs., part at 22½c. a 22⅝c. for Baltimore and Lake, closing at the latter price, and 22⅞c. for do. for December and January delivery.

DYEWOODS.—The demand for all kinds was light and we heard of no important sales; prices were generally nominal. We quote:—Jamaica Logwood about $16, gold; St. Domingo do., $16 50 a $17, currency; Tabasco do., $29 50 a $30, gold; West Coast Lima wood, $37 a $37 50, currency; camwood, $100, gold, and fustic, except Cuba, $16 a $26, gold.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 20,342 bbls. flour; 226 do. and 455 bags corn meal; 128,226 bushels wheat; 45,100 do., corn; 34,095 do. oats; 5,412 do. barley; 4,803 do. rye. The flour market ruled quiet but very firm, especially for shipping grades. The sales were about 12,500 bbls. Southern flour was dull and unchanged. Sales 500 bbls. Rye flour was quiet but steady, with sales of 200 bbls. Corn meal was dull, and prices were unchanged. Sales 200 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 10 a $4 58
Superfine State	5 00 a 5 30
Extra State	5 55 a 6 00
Choice do	5 60 a 6 25
Superfine Western	5 00 a 5 35
Extra do	5 75 a 6 00
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a 6 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 75 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a 6 25
Family	6 00 a 7 50
St. Louis low extra	5 85 a 6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 25
St. Louis choice double extra	6 00 a 7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 50
Rye flour	4 00 a 5 50
Southern extra and family	5 60 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 30 a 4 40
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 60 a —

—Wheat was less active, but very strong, closing quiet at about 1c. advance. The sales were about 100,000 bushels at $1 20 a $1 25 for old spring, $1 38 a $1 39 for new No. 2 delivered, $1 37 for do. in store, $1 37 a $1 40 for No. 1 in store and delivered, $1 44 a $1 48 for amber winter, $1 62 for winter, $1 77½ for Diehl. Rye was dull at 85c. a 97c. for old and new Western, and $1 to $1 05 for Canada. Barley was quiet at about former prices. Sales, 15,000 bushels, at 88c. a 89c. for two-rowed State, and Canada on private terms. Corn was 1c. a 2c. better, with a fair demand, the sales being about 30,000 bushels at 75c. a 78c. for new mixed, 78c. a 80c. for yellow, 80c. a 82c. for kiln dried, 81c. for old mixed. Barley malt was dull and prices were nominal at our last quotations. Oats were lower, with sales of about 40,000 bushels at 59c. a 60c. for Western, 61c. a 63c. for Ohio, 57½c. a 59c. for State and 55c. a 56c. for black Illinois.

FREIGHTS.—The market exhibited more activity and rates were firmer, especially for grain and cotton room. The demand for vessels for charter was moderately active, and full rates prevailed for all kinds of tonnage; vessels of medium size were still scarce and in fair request. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 15,000 bushels wheat at 7½d. a 7¾d., 2,900 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d., 3,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 7½d. a 2s. 9d., and per steamer, 40,000 bushels wheat at 8d. a 8½d., closing at 8½d.; 3,500 bales cotton at 9-16d., and 150 tierces beef at 7s. To London, 500 bbls. flour at 3s., 1,000 do. do., 1,300 tons oil cake, 1,500 bags clover seed on private terms. To Glasgow, per steamer, 22,500 bushels wheat at 8d. To Bristol, 37,500 bushels wheat on private terms. The charters were:—A bark to Bilboa, with 1,400 bbls. petroleum at 7s.; a bark to Dublin, with 3,800 quarters grain, at 6s. 6d.; a bark from Philadelphia to Antwerp, with 4,000 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. 6d.; one from Philadelphia to Antwerp with 5,000 bbls. do. at 6s.; a bark from the same port to the Mediterranean with 3,000 bbls. do.; a brig hence to Bilboa, with 2,000 bbls. do.; a vessel from Newbern to Havana; a brig, 280 tons, to Jamaica and back, general cargo; and a brig to Gibraltar and Malta, general cargo, and back to New York, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Bags were moderately active and firm, with sales of 100 bales to arrive per Anahuac at 11c., gold, in bond; 200 do. for November and December sailing at 11c. do., and 100 do. in store at 18c., currency, duty paid. Cloth was dull and nominal at 26½c. a 27c.

HOPS.—The market presented no new feature of moment. The demand was extremely light and almost exclusively for the better grades, which were held for full figures. The other qualities were freely offered and heavy. The few sales made were at prices ranging from 7½c. to 18c. for common to choice.

HEMP.—All kinds were but little sought after, and we heard of no important sales. We quote Manila, 13c., gold; jute, 5c. a 6½c., do.; Sisal, 11⅜c.; and Tampico, 7½c., do. in bond.

HAY.—The demand was moderate and prices were steady at the following quotations:—Shipping, $1 05; retail lots, $1 10 a $1 30; long rye straw, $1 10; short do., 90c.

HIDES.—The market was moderately active and about former prices prevailed. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 26c. a 26c., do. 20 to 23 lbs., 26c. a 26½c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lbs., 25c. a 25½c.; Corrientes, 21 to 23 lbs., 23½c. a 24c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 24c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 23½c. a 24c.; Central American trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 31c. a 21½c.; do. not trimmed, 20 to 24 lbs., 20c. a 21c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 to 24 lbs., 22c. a 23c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 21c. a 22c.; Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 21c. a 22c.; Bogota, 18 to 20 lbs., 23c. a 23c.; Maracaibo, 20 to 23 lbs., 16c. a 18c.; Bahia, 21 to 23 lbs., 18c. a 20c.; Porto Cabello, 20 to 22 lbs., 22c. a 25c., all gold. Total stock December 6, 1870, 23,400 hides; same date last year, 31,000.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was quiet, the demand being light, but holders were firm in their views, demanding full previous figures in consequence of the small stock. There were sold 800 tons Eglinton and Glengarnock, to arrive, on private terms. About 750 tons, different brands, have been received within the past three days and is being placed in store. American was dull, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were nominal at $32 for No. 1 and $29 a $30 for No. 2; we heard of no sales of consequence. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $75. Russia sheet was steady at 10½c., gold, with a light demand. Of wrought scrap there were sold 150 tons No. 1, at $29 50 on cars. Rails were dull and unchanged. We quote:—American, $70 a $71, currency, and English, $58 a $59, gold.

LEAD was quiet and we heard of no sales, but the market was firm at 6⅛c. a 6⅜c., gold.

LIME was quiet but steady at $1 15 for common and $1 75 for lump.

LATHS.—The demand was fair and prices were steady. Sales at $2 50 for Eastern.

LUMBER.—Eastern spruce was in fair request and prices were steady and firm, especially for choice schedules. About 500,000 feet were sold at from $19 to $21 for common to prime schedules.

LEATHER.—There was a fair business doing in hemlock sole, and the market was firm, especially for prime stock, which was more sought after than the other kinds. The receipts are still fair, and the stock is well assorted. Oak was in fair request at unaltered prices. We quote:—Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, heavy, 29c. a 30c. per lb.; do., middle, 29c. a 30c.; do., light, 28 a 29c.; California middle, 28c. a 29c.; do., light, 27c. a 28c.; Orinoco, do., heavy, 27½c. a 28½c.; do., middle, 27½c. a 29c.; do., light, 26c. a 27c.; good damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c. a 26½c.; poor damaged, do., 20c. a 22c.; in the rough, 28c. a 32c. Oak—Slaughter, heavy, 38c. a 39c.; do., middle, 32c. a 40c.; do., light, 38c. a 42c.; cropped, heavy, 37c. a 39c.; do., middle, 38c. a 40c.; do., light, 37c. a 39c.; in the rough, heavy, 31c. a 38c.; do., middle, 31c. a 36c.; do., light, 32c. a 35c.; bellies, 18c. a 21c.

MOLASSES.—Foreign was almost neglected and prices were generally heavy and nominal. Sales 38 hhds. Porto Rico at 48c. New Orleans was in active demand and higher; 1,200 bbls. were sold at public and private sale at 65c. a 73½c. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 28c.; do. clayed, 22c. a 30c.; do. muscovado, refining, 25c. a 35c.; do. do. grocery, 35c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 33c. a 68c.; English Islands, 30c. a 50c.; New Orleans, 55c. a 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet but unchanged. Merchantable lots sold to the extent of 150 bbls. at 47c., which price was demanded at the close. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. All kinds of rosin were slow of sale, the demand being light, but previous prices were demanded. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, within the range of $2 15 a $2 40 for No. 2, $2 50 a $3 50 for No. 1, $3 75 a $4 75 for pale and $5 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was dull and nominal.

OILCAKE.—Western was generally quoted at $41 50. We heard of no sales of moment.

PETROLEUM.—The business transacted in crude, in bulk, was unimportant, the demand being entirely for small lots. Prices were heavy, though no lower, closing at 12c. for round lots. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at 15½c. a 16c. There was a moderate demand for naphtha, which commanded higher prices; 3,000 bbls. were sold at 9c. The market for refined oil was without particular change. The demand was light from all classes of buyers, but holders refused to operate except at full prices. Cargoes were held at 23½c. and contracts maturing this month at 23c. There were sold 2,000 bbls. at 23½c. and 2,000 cases on private terms. There was a moderate inquiry for jobbing lots, which were selling at 26c. a 27c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was dull and heavy, and we heard of no sales except 1,000 bbls. for the first half of December at 22½c. A sale of 1,000 bbls. was rumored for March at 23c., but we could not trace it to any reliable source.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 342 bbls. pork, 335 bbls. and tierces and 80 kegs lard, 343 packages cut meats. The market for pork was still very quiet; the demand was almost entirely for jobbing lots, which were sold at lower prices; the sales were 500 bbls., in lots, at $21 a $21 50 for uninspected new mess (closing at $21), $20 50 a $22 for inspected do., $22 50 for old and $22 for Western prime mess. There was some demand for pork for future delivery and 250 bbls. were sold for February at $20. Dressed hogs were quoted at 8⅞c. a 9⅛c., with a moderate demand. Live hogs were quoted at 6⅞c. a 7⅛c., with arrivals of 2,631 head. Beef hams were steady and firm, with a moderate demand, the sales being 210 bbls. at $29 50 a $31. Beef in tierces was quiet and unchanged, and we heard of no sales. Prime and India mess were quoted at $26 a $32. Beef in bbls. was moderately dealt in at the prices previously current, the market being steady. There were sold 120 bbls. at from $12 to $15 for plain mess and $15 to $17 50 for extra do. Cut meats were in light demand; the sales were confined to small lots, at prices within the range of the following quotations:—Pickled hams, 14c. a 11½c.; do. shoulders, 8⅝c. a 9c.; smoked and bagged hams, 17c. a 21c.; smoked shoulders, 11c. a 11½c. Bacon was quiet, at about former figures. We quote:—Long and short clear, 11c. a 11½c. Sales 150 boxes long clear and 150 do. short clear for December delivery at 11⅜c. a 11½c. The market for lard was quiet, but firm, at 13c. for prime Western steam. The sales were 125 tierces at 12⅞c. for city and 13c. for prime Western; also 250 tierces for February at 12⅞c. A contract maturing this month was settled at 13⅛c. The market for butter was unchanged. A moderately active demand prevailed for the better qualities, which were in moderate supply and firmly held, while there was but little inquiry for the other grades, which were heavy and in fair supply. Cheese.—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. The better qualities were held for full prices, while the other kinds were rather heavy. We quote:—Butter—Fair to extra State, half firkin tubs, 35c. a 42c.; common to fair State dairies, firkins, 32c. a 34c.; Welsh tubs, fair to extra, 30c. a 37c.; fresh pails, 35c. a 47c.; Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, common to prime, 20c. a 33c.; Western, common to good, 15c. a 18c. a 32c.; Canada, fair to prime, 25c. a 30c.; roll butter, common to prime, 25c. a 32c. Cheese—Fair to extra State factories, 13⅛c. a 15c.; skimmed and ordinary do., 8c. a 13c.; common to extra State farm dairies, 13⅛c. a 15c.; common to good Western, 10c. a 14c.

RICE.—Carolina was in fair request and prices were quite steady, with moderate offerings. There were sold 150 tierces at from 6⅜c. to 7⅛c. for fair to prime. Rangoon was dull and nominal.

SUGAR.—There was an improved demand for raw and the market was firm, especially for lots, in bond, at the quotations below. The demand was principally from refiners, though several lots were taken by the trade. Fair to good refining Cuba closed strong at 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. There were sold 1,120 hhds., at from 8⅝c. to 12⅛c. for Cuba, Porto Rico, New Orleans and Demerara, including New Orleans at from 9⅜c. to 10⅞c.; also 650 boxes at 10⅛c. a 11⅛c. Refined was in better demand, and prices were firm at 13⅛c. for hard, 12⅞c. a 12⅞c. for soft white, 12⅛c. for extra C. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; fair refining, 9⅞c.; good refining, 10⅛c.; fair to good grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅝c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅞c. a 11⅞c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8⅞c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.; do., 10 to 12, 10c. a 10⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅜c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13c.; do., white, 12⅛c. a 13c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10⅛c. a 11⅞c.

SOAP.—Castile was dull and unchanged. A small lot Marseilles was sold at 11c.

SHOT.—We quote:—Drop, 8⅛c., and buck, 9⅛c.

SPELTER was dull and we heard of no sales. Silesian was quoted at 6c., gold, and Stalberg at 5⅞c. do.

STEARINE.—The market was quiet, but full prices were demanded, especially for prime grades. The sales were 15,000 lbs., in hhds. at 12⅜c.

SEEDS.—Clover was quiet, but firmly held; small sales were made within the range of 11c. a 11½c. Timothy was dull and nominal at $4 50. Linseed was in moderate demand at about the prices previously current; sales 2,700 bags, to arrive per Sarah Hignett, on private terms, and 1,000 do., to arrive in Boston per Winged Hunter, at $2 07½, gold, duty paid.

SKINS.—There was a fair demand for goat at steady prices; the inquiry was entirely for light stock. Sales 100 bales Payta, 12 do. Buenos Ayres, and 10 do. Maracaibo on private terms. There was but little demand for deer, and prices were generally nominal. Sales 10,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, and 1,000 lbs. Matamoros on private terms. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 55c. per lb., gold; Matamoros, 55c. do., do.; Vera Cruz, 52½c. do., do.; Buenos Ayres, 52½c. a 57½c. do., currency; Payta, 47½c. a 55c. do., do.; Curacoa, 55c. a 57½c., do., do.; Cape, 40c., do., do. Deer—Honduras, 40c. per lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 38c. do., do.; Central American, trimmed, 42½c. do., do.; do., do., not trimmed, 36c. do., do.; Sisal, 33c. a 40c. do., do.; Angostura, 53c. do., do.; Para, 38c. a 32c. do., do.

TIN.—Pig, a good demand prevailed for Straits, which were held with firmness. There were sold 2,350 pigs at 32⅛c. a 32⅝c., gold, including a small lot at 32⅞c. Holders generally demanded 33c. at the close. Banca was firmer, being held at the close at 37c. a 37⅛c., gold. Small sales were made at 36⅛c. English was quoted at 32⅜c. a 33⅛c., gold, without sales. Plates were dull and prices were nominal at former quotations. Sales 200 boxes I. C. charcoal at $8 37½, gold.

TOBACCO.—The market for Kentucky was quiet at our quotations appended. The demand from all classes of buyers was very light, and the sales were confined to 250 hhds., of which 200 were for the home trade and 50 for export. Seedleaf was dull, the demand being entirely of a retail character, but prices were very firm for all desirable kinds. Havana was dull and unchanged. We quote:—

Kentucky.	—Light.—	—Heavy.—
Frosted lugs	6⅛c. a 6⅝c.	— a —
Sound lugs	7c. a 7⅝c.	8c. a 8½c.
Common leaf	7⅞c. a 8⅛c.	9c. a 9⅞c.
Medium leaf	8⅞c. a 9⅛c.	10c. a 10½c.
Good leaf	9⅞c. a 10⅜	11c. a 11⅛c.
Fine leaf	10⅞c. a 11⅛c.	11⅞c. a 12⅛c.
Selections	12c. a 12⅛c.	12⅞c. a 13⅛c.

Seedleaf.	Old Crop.	
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	15c.	a 18c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts binders and seconds	25c.	a 32c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappery lots.	35c.	a 40c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fine wrappers	45c.	a 55c.
New York State fillers	12c.	a 15c.
New York State average lots	18c.	a 30c.
New York State wrappers	20c.	a 35c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	12c.	a 14c.
Average lots	16c.	a 22½c.
Wrappers	22c.	a 35c.

Havana (new crop)—Common, 77½c. a 82½c., currency; good, 85c. a 95c., do.; fine, 97½c. a $1 02½, do.

Yara—I cut, 87½c. a 90c., currency, nominal; II cut, $1 10 do. do.; average lot, 90c. a 92½c. do.

Manufactured—Black work—Common and medium, 18c. a 19c., in bond; good and fine, 20c. a 24c., do. Bright work—Common and medium, 25c. a 30c., do.; good and fine, 35c. a 55c., do.

TALLOW was dull and unchanged. The sales were about 75,000 lbs. prime at 9c.; common to good lots are quoted at 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.

WOOL.—There is but little activity in the market for domestic, the demand still being limited, but prices are steady and firm, holders being unwilling to effect sales except at full previous figures, owing to the small stock and the probability that a better demand will prevail soon. What little demand prevails is mostly for the fine grades. Combing is still scarce and wanted. There is a moderate business doing in pulled wool, which is selling at full previous prices; extra is in better demand than the other kinds. Texas is but little sought after, but unchanged in value; holders demand full prices, especially for the better kinds. California remains steady and firm; the demand is only moderate, but the stock is small and holders are firm in their views. The market for foreign is dull, and prices are generally nominal. The sales were 100,000 lbs. fleece, including XX Ohio, 50c. a 52c.; X and above do., 49c. a 50½c.; low to X Ohio, 47½c. a 48c.; State and Western, 42c. a 47c.; Georgia, 35c.; unwashed, 23c. a 34c.; tubbed, part at 52c.; Canada combing and noils on private terms; also 10,000 pounds Texas at 25c. a 28½c. for fair to prime, 60,000 pounds pulled at 22c. a 30c. for low and No. 1, 34c. a 42c. for super and extra; 50,000 pounds spring clip California at 24c. a 34c. for burry to fine free from burrs, and 20,000 pounds Cape on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 110 bbls. The demand was passably active. Sales 400 bbls. at 89½c. a 90c., including a small lot at 90½c.

THE COURT HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

Another Meeting with Closed Doors—What Took Place and How the Commissioners Came Out of the Discussion—The Dome, the Mansard Roof and the Contractor Questions.

The Court House Commissioners held another meeting yesterday afternoon. It had been announced the day previous that they would hold a formal meeting on this occasion; but the only visible formality about it was the fact that it took place behind well-locked doors. The reason for this was made plain enough after the key had been turned in the lock and the Commissioners had issued forth. Norton looked rather ruffled, and puffed away at his cigar as though he intended to

FILL THE COURT HOUSE WITH SMOKE

on his own account and thus get all the credit of fumigating the concern for the benefit of tax payers. Coman seemed to be perplexed to an unusual degree, and after getting out of the room where the meeting had been held mashed his hat down over his eyes and bolted straight out of the building without speaking to anybody although a baker's dozen of "rising politicians" made the most desperate attempts to

CATCH HIM BY THE COAT TAILS

as he turned into Chambers street. Even the saintly Walsh, who is popularly supposed to be able to go his way in and out of any crowd without giving the slightest exterior sign of what great thoughts harrow his brain, looked pensive and sad, and he gazed mournfully at Ingersoll as he bade him good-by, and "Jimmy" himself did not appear to be as lively as a Jersey summer cricket by long odds.

"What's up, Alderman," said a friend of the "thunderbolt" as he took him by the arm and made for Broadway; "any thing gone wrong, sa-ay?"

"Wrong!" exclaimed Michael, with a shrug of his big shoulders as he took the cigar out of his mouth with one hand and placed the other on his friend's shoulder, with a force that made the little fellow's knees bend suddenly under him. "Wrong! did you say; what do you think has occurred?"

"Bless my soul, what is it like?"

"You'd like to know, eh?"

"Certainly. Isn't there any chance for me becoming—

"None whatever. We've set our foot down, and our friends have to

EAT AT THE SAME TABLE

with the other folks." The little man turned deadly pale at this, gave Mike a silent shake of the hand and walked away sorrowfully. What the

UPSHOT OF ALL THIS

really was it would be hard to tell, but suffice it to say that the meeting of the Commissioners held in the little room opposite Judge Cardozo's was not all one-sided. The four Commissioners were present, but they had not four minds which agreed upon everything, so matters and things which will be made known to the public soon were discussed rather warmly, and certain parties who have made a great deal of money out of the Court House construction were handled without gloves. Facts and statistics in reference to these parties were ordered to be collated and properly compiled, and then, when the whole batch has been put in a presentable shape, the public can judge for themselves whether the determined action which the Commissioners intend to take before the end of another week will have been justified by "stern realities." The Commissioners during the meeting referred, in a general way, to the dome and roof questions, and from the drift of the talk that ensued upon these important points it is pretty certain that they are not so

PLEASED WITH THE DOME IDEA,

as certain other people are, who would make a great deal of money if it was carried out. One of the Commissioners argued that the dome would cost a great deal of money in the first place, and all of them expressed themselves as of the opinion that, although it would be "a thing of beauty," the expense would not justify them in erecting it. Then, again, during the discussion, it was argued that it would be

TOTALLY HIDDEN FROM VIEW

by the buildings in Chambers street, the City Hall and the new Post Office, whereas a Mansard roof in its stead would not only lend beauty to the general appearance of the building, but would give additional room for public business. The Comptroller's office, it was remarked, had not accommodation enough now for business, and was clamoring for elbow room, while even the Commissioners themselves, after hunting about for days for a meeting room, had to content themselves yesterday with a little one generally used as a sort of "tender" to one of the adjoining courts.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BENNER—CALDWELL.—In Saugerties, N. Y., on Saturday, December 3, by the Rev. J. J. Robertson, CHARLES H. BENNER to ELLA, daughter of J. S. Caldwell, both of Brooklyn.

HAMBLEN—BARTIE.—On Thursday, November 24, by Rev. Dr. Carroll, JOSEPH P. HAMBLEN, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss HATTIE BARTIE, of Newburg.

Rockland and Orange county papers please copy.

MARSS—MORANN.—In this city, on Monday, December 5, by the Rev. J. Curran, THEODORE MARSS to TERESA B., eldest daughter of John Morann, formerly of Petersboro', Canada West.

Canada and Syracuse papers please copy.

DANA—WOODBURY.—At the Presbyterian church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Tuesday, November 29, by the Rev. H. B. Hodge, CHARLES E. DANA, of Philadelphia, to EMILIE, only child of P. T. Woodbury, counsellor-at-law, deceased, formerly of the city of New York.

THOMPSON—SMITH.—On Tuesday, December 6, at Thirteenth street Presbyterian church, by the Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., HUGH B. THOMPSON, JR., to MILLIE A., only daughter of William Pitt Smith, Esq., all of New York.

Utica, Buffalo and Chicago papers please copy.

TRELAWNEY—CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, November 15, at the British Consulate, Geneva, Switzerland, CLARENCE TRELAWNEY to MARY, daughter of William S. Campbell, Esq., late United States Consul at Dresden. No cards.

California papers please copy.

Died.

ADAMS.—CHARLES ADAMS, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from Methodist church corner Fifty-second street and Lexington avenue. Friends of his brothers, Alexander and Edward, and members of Insurance Patrol are invited to attend.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, December 5, FRANCES E., youngest daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. Anderson, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 22 Dupont street, Greenpoint, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

ARMSTRONG.—On Monday, December 5, JOHN ANKETELL ARMSTRONG, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 267 West Twentieth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains to be interred in Greenwood.

BRYAN.—On Monday, December 5, GRACE, youngest daughter of David and Adelia Bryant, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, corner Seventy-eighth street and First avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BELL.—On Monday evening, December 5, DAVID BELL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Edward Crommelin, No. 54 Morton street, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock.

BIRD.—At his late residence, 37 Boerum street, Brooklyn, after a short and painful illness, Captain THOMAS BIRD, late of Port Chester, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Rochester papers please copy.

BIRD.—On Tuesday, December 6, at Stapleton, S. I., after a lingering illness, LYDIA E., wife of Cornelius P. Bird, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

BOGUE.—ELIZA M., the infant daughter of Thomas and Delia Bogue, aged 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 221 West Thirty-third street.

BURKE.—On Tuesday, December 6, THOMAS BURKE, a native of parish of Clonfert, county Galway, Ireland, aged 77 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner Forty-sixth street and Second avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CANE.—On Sunday, December 4, of disease of the heart, MARIA, wife of J. D. Cane, Esq., of 157 Elizabeth street, in this city, and daughter of John Oliver, Esq., flour merchant, Galway, Ireland.

Requiescat in pace.

CONKLIN.—On Monday, December 5, CHARLOTTE CONKLIN, wife of Jacob H. Conklin, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 76 Horatio street, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock.

COLLIGAN.—After a lingering illness, SARAH, wife of Felix Colligan, aged 56 years.

The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 343 East Thirty-ninth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock precisely.

CORNELL.—On Tuesday afternoon, December 6, in this city, Mrs. CAROLINE C. CORNELL, widow of George J. Cornell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 58 West Seventeenth street, on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock.

DONALDSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, December 6, WILLIAM DONALDSON, in his 75th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. John's church, Elizabeth, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock.

FARRELL.—On Tuesday, December 6, KATIE, beloved daughter of John and Bridget Farrell, aged 2 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from 56 Cherry street.

FIELD.—On Monday, December 5, THEODORE W. FIELD, late attorney-at-law of this city, son of Thomas F. and Mary A. Field.

GRAHAM.—MICHAEL GRAHAM, a native of Ballyville, parish of Armagh, county Mayo, Ireland, aged 41 years and ten months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Columbia street, near Congress, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Buried in Flatbush Cemetery.

HAM.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, December 5, MARGARET E., daughter of Henry C. and Anna M. Ham.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, from her father's residence, at two o'clock, and at half-past two o'clock from the Reformed church in Jamaica.

HASBROUCK.—At Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Saturday, December 3, BEVIER, son of Louis Hasbrouck and grandson of Levi Hasbrouck, of Ulster county, N. Y., aged 17 years.

HENNES.—On Sunday, December 4, MATTHEW HENNES, aged 39 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from 341 West Fifty-second street, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

HOPKINS.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Sunday, December 4, General GILBERT HOPKINS, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, at the Rutgers Presbyterian church, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

HYATT.—On Monday, December 5, Mrs. EMMELINE W. HYATT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, at her late residence, 40 Morton street.

KNOWER.—On Monday, December 5, JAMES FRANKLIN KNOWER, son of Margaret and the late T. H. Knower, aged 18 years, 8 months and 12 days.

Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his mother, 93 Grand street, Jersey City. Friends are invited.

LORD.—On Monday, December 5, after a long and painful illness, VALEDA B., wife of Alexander E. Lord, in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 574 Grand street, New York, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Clinton and Essex county papers please copy.

MILDEBERGER.—On Sunday, December 4, ELEANOR, wife of Henry D. Mildeberger, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 316 West Twenty-fifth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

McDONOUGH.—On Monday, December 5, CHARLES McDONOUGH, son of William and Margaret McDonough, aged 27 years 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 812 Third avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

NOYES.—On Tuesday, December 6, SAMUEL NOYES, of New York city, aged 40 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 168 Clinton street, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

PERSSE.—On Monday, December 5, MARGARETTA, widow of the late Dudley Persse.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 39 East Thirty-third street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

QUINN.—On Monday, December 5, DANIEL JOSEPH QUINN, brother of the late William B. Quinn, aged 27 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 307 Fourth street, this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Bridget's church, corner of Eighth street and avenue B, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

RANDELL.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, December 6, M. E., infant son of M. E. and Mary E. Randell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at White Plains, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad depot half-past nine and half-past ten A. M.

REILLY.—On Sunday, December 4, after a long and severe illness, ELIZABETH REILLY, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 174 Elizabeth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

REMSEN.—At Jamaica, L. I., GEORGE REMSEN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, James S. Remsen, at Jamaica, L. I., on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, December 4, at the residence of his father-in-law, James M. Young, 172 Willoughby avenue, EZEKIEL H. SMITH, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the North Reformed church, Clermont avenue near Willoughby, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

STRYKER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, December 5, DOMINICUS J. STRYKER, aged 67 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, corner Clove road and Clove place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, December 6, ROBERT THOMPSON, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 60 Sullivan street, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

VAN LOON.—On Tuesday, December 6, at one o'clock, A. M., GEORGIANA, daughter of Jane Anna and the late John C. Van Loon, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 519 Lexington avenue, near Forty-eighth street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

WALBRIDGE.—On Tuesday, December 6, at the Astor House, in this city, General HIRAM WALBRIDGE, aged 49 years.

The remains will be taken to Washington for interment.

WHEELER.—On Tuesday morning, December 6, at Whitestone, L. I., GEORGE R. WHEELER, civil engineer and surveyor, aged 33 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends, the members of the Wyoming Lodge, Westchester, and the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace church, Whitestone, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Dublin, London and Limerick papers please copy.

WHITE.—At Cornwall Landing, on Tuesday, December 6, Mrs. HARRIET MELVIN WHITE, only daughter of A. M. Hatch, formerly of this city.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Adriance, Cornwall Landing.

WOODS.—On Monday, December 5, ROSANNA WOODS, beloved wife of James Woods, a native of the county Monaghan, parish of Tyhallard, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Harrison avenue and Penn street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Mary's church, corner Leonard and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, E. D., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, liquor dealers and restaurant keepers, at 154 William street, New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be settled by Peter Doyle.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1870. PETER DOYLE. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS OFFERED.—CONSEQUENT upon family arrangements of partners a European firm which owns an establishment in the city of Mexico desires to dispose of the latter. This Mexican house has old and extensive connections; its fine stores are situated in the centre of business. A most liberal discount will be allowed on stocks, so as to insure a very handsome return to the purchaser of the concern. For full particulars address box 464 Post office, Havana, Island of Cuba.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE HOUSE OF repute has vacancies for January 1 in special departments, to be filled by thoroughly competent men. Address REALTY, Herald office.

A —$15,000 OR $20,000 WANTED—IN AN ESTABlished house, either a special or general partner, now doing a good business; or would hire the above amount, giving good security for the same for a term of years. Any party meaning business may address for particulars, SHIPPING & COMMISSION, box 3,441 New York Post office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $800, IN a fine, remunerative, cash business; an excellent chance for a man to commence business. 59 West Fifteenth street, from 10 to 3.

A CHANCE TO TRADE.—REAL ESTATE, MERCHANdise, Machinery or other good property taken in part for a business worth $10,000 this winter.
T. SIMMONS, 18 Dey street, in the store.

A PARTY WITH $3,000 CAN BUY AN INTEREST IN a patent, out of which a live man can make a fortune. Parties only who mean business may apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

AN A NO. 1 BUSINESS FOR SALE—WHICH YIELDS a clear profit of $6,000 to $8,000 per year; the business is not only profitable but highly respectable; about $15,000 necessary; a bona fide transaction intended and no swindling. Address R. A. M., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN ABLE AND WILLING TO INVEST $250 in a Brooklyn Real Estate Office in connection with a New York firm, address: ARNOLD, box 119 Herald office.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED IN A WELL ESTABlished manufacturing business with a capital of $15,000 to $20,000. Article is staple, and sold principally in New York and neighborhood. For particulars apply to WM. F. HEINS, 161 Broadway.

A MAN TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN AN OLD ESTABlished manufacturing city business; cash returns weekly; no risk. Call at 636 Broadway, in the shoe store.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED—TO EXtend an established cash manufacturing business; investigation invited and full particulars given; a rare chance for investment. Address STABILITY, Herald office.

BY BUYING $20,000 WORTH OF STOCK IN A LARGE company any first class man can have my situation in it at $5,000 a year in said company. It will be necessary for applicants to state who their references are before they can be treated with. Address for one week J. T., box 222 Herald office.

CIGAR COUNTER, FRONT WINDOW AND FRONT Part of a first class Sample Room to let cheap. Inquire at 48 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF the well-known and old established Concert and Barroom, the House of Commons, 25 West Houston street. Terms easy. Satisfactory proof can be given that the rental receipts exceed the yearly outlay by over $2,500, with a certainty of increase from the 1st of May, 1871. The reason for selling is that the proprietor, having embarked in other business, cannot give it the requisite attention. If not sold by private sale previous to Thursday, Dec. 8, it will be disposed of on that date by public auction, at 2 P. M. To serve the wishes of would-be purchasers the Lease, Fixtures and Stock will be offered either collectively or separately. For full particulars apply to JOHN DUNN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 233 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE LIQUOR STORE NO. 112 SOUTH street; excellent stand for liquor and Cigar store. Will sell the Lease of whole building.

FOR SALE—IN A FIRST CLASS LOCALITY, A GOOD paying Liquor Store. Handsomely fitted up and doing a good business; good lease. Price $2,000 cash. Address A., Herald office.

HALF INTEREST IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED wholesale Manufacturing Jobbing House; 100 per cent profit on sales, which are unlimited. Can be secured at once by addressing the owner, who is alone, G. S. M., Herald office.

HALF INTEREST FOR SALE IN A MANUFACTURing business; partner retiring; business staple; orders constantly on hand; $3,000 to $5,000 required; factory in full operation; large profits. Call or address 159 Grand street, rear building, up stairs. No agents need apply.

NO HARD TIMES.
To energetic, enterprising business men, not anxious to get rich in one day and making up in activity what they lack in capital.
An interest for sale ($1,000, or $500 cash).
Business cash, field large, profits apparent.
Address INDEPENDENCE, box 122 Herald office.

PERSONS OUT OF BUSINESS CAN MAKE $25 PER day with a small capital by calling on J. HARRY THORP, National Hotel, Cortlandt street, room 19, to sell his celebrated Burglar Alarm Lock; State and county rights for sale; $10,000 cash for the person who will pick the lock. This reward is open to all.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN A NO. 1 MANUFACTURing business; small capital needed; large profits. Apply to GUNZ & STUMPF, 35 Beekman street, corner of William.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND CAPITALISTS.—AN OLD established Brewery for sale; is in first rate order, with all modern improvements; well stocked with casks, tuns, and all conveniences necessary for a large, first class brewery; also a well, furnishing an abundant supply of the coldest water; is an excellent opportunity for a party wishing to enter into a business already established, as the owner wishes to retire. Address BREWER, station F.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACturing business for sale, of an article the demand for which is unlimited and the profits large. The article is fully protected by patent. A rigid examination is invited. Apply at 23 Park row, room No. 9.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS THROUGHout the United States.—An established commission merchant, with first class connections and familiar with trade in all its branches, desires to obtain an agency for the sale of specialties or any merchandise suitable for the New York market; unexceptionable references furnished. Address ENTERPRISE, box 4,196 Post office, New York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$5,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER (silent or active), with the above amount to extend an established business; average profits 100 per cent. Address SAW TRADE, Herald office.

$100 A DAY.—WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED, with capital, in every State and Europe, for Lloyd's great Patent Revolving Double Maps, Europe and America combined. LLOYD'S, 30 Cortlandt st., New York.

$400.—PARTNER WANTED, AS TICKETSELLER, &c.; $100 to $300 weekly profits sure. MOODY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

$2,000 WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH THE above amount can purchase a half interest in the manufacture of an article paying large profits. Investigation desired. Address box 4,435 Post office.

$3,000.—A PARTY WHO CAN FURNISH $3,000 can have a very lucrative and permanent position; capital secured by city real estate. For interview address SATISFACTORY, Herald office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—THE SUBSCRIBER CAN FURnish the above capital, and invites proposals from parties desiring to sell out. The business must be legitimate and not involve the sale of wines or liquors. No application will receive attention that does not give particulars of the trade and expectation of profit and furnish real name of principals. Address INVESTOR, box No. 5,942 New York Post office.

$5,000 WANTED.—A PARTY WITH THIS amount as partner, either special or active, in an established livery stable business. Ample security for the money. Address M. E. ELLIS, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

$10,000 TO $15,000 AND FINANCIAL PARTNER wanted immediately, to extend an old established and good paying business. For further particulars address FINANCIAL PARTNER, Herald office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 WEST FOURTH street.—Classes every day and evening; all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

FOR SALE.

A RETAIL FRUIT STORE FOR SALE—THREE years' lease from next May; good reasons for selling. Call between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.
A. HORTNAGLE, 256 Fourth avenue.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HARDWARE STORE FOR sale, in Brooklyn; doing a large business; on a leading avenue; owner going into other business; opportunity seldom offered. Address, with real name, HARDWARE, Post office, Brooklyn.

A FIRST CLASS BILLIARD SALOON AND SAMPLE Room for sale—Handsomely fitted up, next door to Grand Opera House.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SAloon for sale.—Location A No. 1 business stand; unquestionably rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HAT AND CAP STORE FOR sale.—Location great business thoroughfare; must be sold. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED LAUNDRY FOR SALE.—EXcellent location; splendid business stand; chance to make money; must be sold. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Splendid business location; cash trade; must be sold immediately. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A SEWING MACHINE BUSINESS FOR SALE—SASH and Blind Business, Meat Markets, Fish and Oyster Stands, Pork and Provision Stands. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES, BEST makes and assorted sizes, for sale very cheap, at AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A SEVENTH WARD OYSTER HOUSE FOR SALE.—A fine opportunity for a man with small capital; must be sold, as the owner is going to New Orleans to fulfil an engagement. Apply on premises, 74 Madison street, corner Catherine.

A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—BEST location in this city; English Shades, Chop Houses, Liquor Saloons, Lunch Rooms, Restaurants, cheap Groceries, from $250 up to $16,000. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar st.

A FINE OYSTER SALOON AND BARROOM AT A sacrifice—Splendid Billiard Saloons, Broadway Confectioneries, corner Groceries, Groceries on Third, Sixth and Ninth avenues; Bakeries at all prices. N. B.—Money loaned on bond and mortgage.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A TOY STORE FOR SALE.—139 SIXTH AVENUE.

A —FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS ALE VAULT, LUNCH and Oyster Saloon; best location down town, with long lease, at low rent; open day and night. Particulars at MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE.—A GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING Goods Store and Barber's Shop attached, doing a good business; reason for selling, sickness. Call for one week at 351 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

A CORNER LIQUOR AND SAMPLE ROOM, ELEgantly fitted up; fine stock Ales and Liquors; business well established; lease; cheap rent; splendid location; a bargain. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY—WELL FITTED up, fine stock and Fixtures, all complete, doing a good business, splendid location, long lease, cheap rent; a bargain. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

BUTCHER SHOP VERY CHEAP—WILL SELL FOR half price; long established; fixtures all new; doing good cash business; sold on account of going to the country. 125 East Fourth street.

COUNTRY DRUG STORE, DOING A GOOD BUSIness; the best location known 20 miles from city, on railroad. None but principals dealt with. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., 1,304 Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, SCRANton, Pa., an old established Stand, doing a good trade in paints, oils, glass, stationery, school books and general drug and prescription business; reasons for selling ill health; price $7,000. Address DRUGS, box 629 Post office, Hyde Park, Pa.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE—ON ALL THE AVENUES and principal thoroughfares, Brooklyn and suburbs; several with physicians' practice in connection.
STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED, fully stocked, paying excellent and location unsurpassed for business or practice. Terms cash or part city property. J. O. BIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—TO AN AMERICAN OR German druggist an excellent chance; on a stylish avenue. Address DRUGS, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DRUG STAND, NOW DOING A good business; will be sold at a bargain, on account of ill health of present owner; to a practising physician this is an opportunity seldom offered. For particulars address B. M., box 3,411 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FLOUR AND Feed Store. Apply after 2 P. M., on the premises, 414 Second avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF Liquor Store, No. 201 Pearl street, corner of Maiden lane, at a sacrifice. Inquire at store.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE ON Sixth avenue. None but a cash buyer need apply at No. 523 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT STAND IN FULTON MARKET, South street side; sickness cause for selling. Call on CHAS. MAURER & CO., 314 Fulton Market, New York.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP, FIRST CLASS LOcality and doing a good business; fixtures all in good order. Apply on the premises, 597 Eleventh avenue.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, HORSE AND Cart and Lease of a Second Hand Furniture Store in Jersey City; rent low, $10 per month; doing good business; must be sold this week; cheap for cash. Apply to WM. POE, Real Estate Agent, 89 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS TEA AND GROCERY Store, on good avenue, cheap for cash; nine years established; three years' lease. Apply to J. D. KRUM, 237 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A STEAM KINDLING WOOD YARD, SITuated on Jersey City Heights. Inquire of BROWNSON & CONKLIN, corner of Adams and First streets, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS POULTRY STAND; ALSO a first class Fruit Stand, in Fulton Market. Inquire at the fruit stand corner of Fulton and Front streets.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FIREPROOF SAFE, LILLIE'S; a Letter Copying Press, all complete; a Stove, and several articles of Office Furniture. Apply at H. H. GRAFFSTEDT'S, No. 18 South William street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST class Grocery Store, doing a splendid business, six miles from New York, on New Jersey Central Railroad. Call on or address J. H. BROWER, Bayonne, N. J.

FOR SALE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF CHANGING BUSIness I wish to sell my stock of Human Hair, including Wax Figures, Cases, &c. Apply to D. DUPRAT, 1,143 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEA AND GROCERY STORE, IN a first class business location. Inquire at 523 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, OPPOSITE THE HARlem, Hartford and Long Island steamboat landings, with lease of whole building. Inquire at 112 South street.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN Jersey City, N. J.; will take real estate security in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Apply to JAMES CHAMBERS & CO., 37 Warren street, New York.

FOR SALE—NICE PAYING LIQUOR STORE; BEST location in the city; near all of the principal places of amusement and the Sixth Regiment Armory. Apply at 141 East Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF a first class Liquor Store, situated at 441 West Fortieth street; reason for selling, death of owner. Apply to JOHN NICHOL, 224 West Houston street, iron foundry.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, with Lease and Fixtures, all in first class order, baking 25 barrels a week; good reason for selling out. Apply at 43 Mott street. M. ELLIS.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BOARDING House in the lower part of the city, doing a first class business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to J. LEVY, No. 9 Chambers street, room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's Dining Room, doing a fine trade; a great bargain now offered. Apply at 399 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN DINING SALOON 56 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway; a rare chance; satisfactory reasons given for selling.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS BAKERY, FRENCH CONfectionery, Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon; everything complete and in best order; good neighborhood; long lease; agents need not apply. Address CONFECTIONER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FLOUR AND FEED MILL; THREE run of stone; two new iron water wheels. Apply to CHARLES E. STUDWELL, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE AND Sample Room, located on Broadway, between Metropolitan and Grand Central hotels. Agents not noticed. Price $2,000. Address W. E., Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS CHOP HOUSE down town. Apply at 69 Gold street.

FRUIT STORE FOR SALE.—A SMALL STORE ON Broadway; low rent; well adapted for a sample room. Address FRUIT, station E.

ICE TOOLS FOR SALE—TWO ENDLESS CHAINS, about 200 feet each, with Pillow Blocks and Shafting; also a five ton Street Scale and a Gig and Weight Box for lowering ice; to be sold cheap. Apply to E. ANDREWS, No. 7 Front street, Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry.

MUST BE SOLD—CHEAP—THE RESTAURANT AND Boarding House 101 Chatham street. F. GREEN.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, ATTENTION.—FOR SALE, LARGE assortment Camera Tubes, 8x10, double swing back box; Night Picture Apparatus. Wanted, Dallmeyer, 2B or 2A or larger. 385 Eighth avenue.

RARE CHANCE.—HALF CASH, BALANCE IN GOOD improved Real Estate, will buy the Stock, of the latest importation, Lease and Fixtures of one of the largest Fancy Goods Stores on Broadway; stock about $16,000; a good and profitable business. For particulars address FANCY GOODS STORE, 841 Broadway.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP at 114 Church street.

TO BE SOLD—A WELL FITTED UP CIGAR STORE doing an excellent retail business; other engagement, the reason for selling. Inquire at 275 Court street, Brooklyn after 6 P. M.

WANTED—AN IMMEDIATE PURCHASER FOR AN elegantly fitted up and well established Billiard Saloon, together with Cigar Stand and Bar; location first class; satisfactory reasons given by the present proprietor for selling. For particulars apply to W., 89 Union square.

$500 FOR A COAL AND WOOD YARD (ESTABlished 15 years), with Fixtures and Lease of 2 lots; rent only $150 a year. Terms half cash. Inquire in the coal office corner of Eighth avenue and Fifty-seventh st.

EUROPE.

What the Public Leaders Say of the Eastern Question.

Earl Russell, Mr. Mill, M. Thiers, the Duke of Cleveland and Others on the Crisis.

Mr. Carlyle's Opinion of the American War in 1863.

The Inman steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool the 24th and Queenstown the 25th of November arrived at this port yesterday evening. The City of Washington delivered our European files and special correspondence dated to the day of sailing from Ireland.

The French *Liberte* publishes a despatch from Brussels, dated November 20 stating that on the previous Friday Earl Granville had a conference, lasting five hours, with the French Chargé d'Affaires. "An important decision was arrived at but its execution would depend upon the reply which Odo Russell would bring from Versailles. A military alliance between France and England is seriously discussed."

Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Princesses Louise and Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Windsor station from Balmoral November 24. The Princess Louise was obliged to be carried from the train to her carriage, in consequence of the sprain of her ankle. Nobody was allowed in the station.

Marshal MacMahon declined to associate himself with the intrigue for the restoration of the Emperor Napoleon and since his convalescence resolutely refused all invitations to proceed to Cassel.

The new Paris Opera House has been converted into a mill and bakery, *apropos* of which M. Auber is reported to have said "*On pétrit la farine dans le Palais du Son*."

THE WAR CRISES.

British Parliamentary Opinion of the Eastern Question—What the Legislators Say of the Situation.

LORD SHAFTESBURY ON THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

SIR—When such eminent men as Mr. Mill and Mr. Froude advise or denounce a course of policy they must always be listened to with great respect. Both of them speak the truth when they affirm the deep horror of war entertained by the people of England, and both, I doubt not, speak the national sentiment in declaring that no fanciful point of honor, no grandiose assertion of dignity, should be allowed to overturn our peaceful relations with other Powers. The tone and manner of Prince Gortchakoff's note, odious and ungentlemanlike as it is, ought not to ruffle the patience of the British people. Our bland and skilful Secretary for Foreign Affairs is more than a match for the Prince in courteous demeanor, and, asking neither retractation nor explanation of his wonderful missive, but ignoring it as a mere outbreak of temper and vulgarity, let him promise, conjointly with the other parties to the treaty, a full, fair and liberal consideration of the grievances of Russia.

Nevertheless it must be borne in mind that all which that Power seeks to abrogate rests on the basis of solemn treaty, and I tremble to see that so high an authority as Mr. Mill, though widely different in spirit and style, is, in respect of the binding nature of covenants, at one in principle with the Russian Chancellor. Russia is resolved to violate by force the terms of a treaty because they are burdensome to her. Mr. Mill is not disposed to observe them when called in question, unless they be so convenient that the country would be ready to enter on them afresh. Such principles as these are absolutely fatal. They stand in the way of all peaceful solutions, of all permanent arrangements. Every one is now panting with desire to see the termination of this dreadful war between France and Germany. But how can the parties come together for any useful issue under this new interpretation of the law of nations? Every clause of a proposed treaty will be subjected to mental reservation, and under the language of grave promise and solemn engagement will lie force and opportunity the real meaning of the thing, whenever they can be advantageously exercised.

If this view be confirmed by public opinion it will be well that England at least having got rid of the present treaty should take good care never to contract another for any purpose or with any people.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

NOVEMBER 13. SHAFTESBURY.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

SIR—Whatever measures our government may take to support and maintain the spirit of Lord Granville's firm and unanswerable despatch, it appears to me that there is one measure which is indispensable. I urged last year that the Crown ought to be armed with more authority to call out and embody the militia. The Ministry cavilled about the terms of the bill, but they consented to take power to embody the militia in case of an emergency. I do not well know the legal meaning attached to the word emergency, but it seems to me that when the Minister of a great Power assumes on behalf of his Sovereign the right to set aside and abrogate a treaty which binds seven of the chief States of Europe, an emergency exists.

It is said at St. Petersburg that Russia has 591,000 men in arms, and [illegible] as 900,000 [illegible] moving from the north of Russia toward the frontier of Turkey. Whether our voice be for peace, as I hope, or for war, which may become inevitable, I am of opinion that 100,000 men of the militia, in addition to the militia reserve, should be embodied, and that we should thus obtain the means of filling with flesh and blood the skeletons of our attenuated regiments. I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

RUSSELL.

NOVEMBER 21.

Earl Russell on the Eastern Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

SIR—The importance of the present crisis, and the objections raised by men of the ability and reputation of Mr. Mill and Mr. Froude to any effort on our part to stop Russia in her progress to the conquest of Constantinople, induce me to enter somewhat largely into the question of our interests in the East and the manner in which they ought to be supported, in case Lord Granville's representations fail to induce the Russian government to withdraw the pretension of cancelling at pleasure the Treaty of 1856.

The historian Von Sybel (Von Sybel, vol. III., page 209), in relating the events which immediately preceded the Polish insurrection of Kosciusko, refers to the project of the Empress Catharine in these words:—

> The plan which was sanctioned by the Empress and declared by Markoff to be feasible was to take up a position on the frontier of the country with large forces, and at the same time to deal the decisive blow against Constantinople by means of the fleet. The heart of the Ottoman empire being thus struck, the Russians hoped that they should possess themselves without difficulty of the [illegible] limits.

Such was the project postponed in 1794, revived from time to time by the Russian Court, and made appalling by the arsenal and fleet of Sebastopol which the war of the Crimea and the Treaty of 1856 were designed to meet. The neutralization of the Black Sea—a scheme of defence due to the ingenuity of M. Drouyn de Lhuys—is a very effective barrier to Russian ambition. No doubt it is possible to frame other modes of defence which might supply the want of the articles of the Treaty of Paris objected to by Prince Gortchakoff, and Lord Granville has very wisely and temperately admitted that Great Britain would not have interposed any absolute negative to a reconsideration of those provisions which make the coast of the Russian empire in the Black Sea, if not defenceless, yet inadequately provided with means of defence. It seems to me that we ought to stand as a nation upon the ground which Lord Granville and his colleagues have taken. I attach little importance to the sarcasms on the internal government of Turkey. The internal government of the Czar is quite as corrupt as that of the Sultan, but our object is not to maintain the present administration of Turkey, but to keep Russia out of Constantinople. Nor do I see any difficulty in procuring an embodied militia. With a sufficient bounty we might easily enlist 100,000 men for five years' service. The late Baron Rothschild of Paris, told me that if at any time the English Government, of which I was then the head, wanted one hundred millions sterling he would be happy to furnish the sum, so that neither men nor money would be wanting.

Thus provided, I should be disposed to say, in the spirit of Lord Granville's despatch, if the Russian Emperor asks for a conference on the Treaty of 1856, at a time when such a conference can be assembled, let us meet him in a fair spirit, and consider with France, Prussia, Italy, Austria and Turkey in what manner we can find a substitute for the neutralization of the Black Sea.

But if the Czar proposes to set aside the treaty of 1856 by force, let us meet him by force; and the sooner the better.

I do not feel embarrassed by the words of the act of Parliament which you quote that it is only lawful to embody the militia, "in case of imminent national danger or of great emergency."

The cases, you will observe, are disjunctive. As to the difference between "emergency" and "great emergency," I do not remember ever to have heard of a "little emergency," in which case, no doubt, the militia must remain at home.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PEMBROKE LODGE, Nov. 23, 1870. RUSSELL.

Mr. J. S. Mill on the Treaty of 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

SIR—The letter in which Lord Shaftesbury, in your paper of Tuesday, the 22d, animadverted upon a letter of mine which you did me the favor to insert deserves so much respect for its manifestly conscientious feeling, and states the question, besides, so neatly and compactly that I must address myself to your courtesy for an opportunity of, if possible, setting myself right with.

The opinion which I maintain concerning treaties is very remote indeed from that which Lord Shaftesbury ascribes to me. He understands me to have said that a country is not bound "to observe" the terms of a treaty "unless they be so convenient that the country would be ready to enter on them afresh." What I did say is that a country is not bound to enforce the observance of terms which it has imposed on others, "until it has considered whether it would impose them afresh at the present day." And if it not only would not, but, according to its present judgment, ought not to impose them afresh, it is not merely not bound to go to war for their enforcement, but would commit a great crime if it did so. There is a wide difference between affirming that I may break a promise as soon as it is inconvenient to keep it, and maintaining that if another person breaks a promise made to me I am not necessarily bound to shed his blood. I cannot believe that Lord Shaftesbury, with the two doctrines before him, will hold the latter to be one in principle with the former. Let the people of England, then, deliberately consider whether a stipulation denying to a country the legitimate liberty possessed by all other countries of maintaining military and naval defences on its own coast is one which they think they have a right permanently to impose. If not, then in however objectionable a manner the claim may be disputed we shall be criminal if we go to war to enforce it.

Having now, as I hope, cleared myself from the very serious charge brought against me by Lord Shaftesbury, allow me to make one more remark. Treaties are the promises of nations, and in the breach of a treaty, as in that of a private promise, there are all degrees of guilt, from some of the gravest to some of the most venial. The degree of Russia's guilt in this particular repudiation of treaty is not to be decided off hand. I have no desire to extenuate it, but it is not pertinent to the question. It is sufficient that treaties and other engagements will be broken if they are imposed without limit as to duration. An individual, however, has no power of promising anything beyond the duration of his mortal life, but nations have the wild folly to make and to exact engagements for all time. Mankind, happily, are now beginning to find out that anything whatever to which a nation attempts to bind either itself or others in perpetuity, be it a constitution, a dynasty, an irrevocable law, a particular disposal of public or private property, or whatever else, will assuredly at some time or other require to be and will tend to be shaken off by those to whom it is injurious. The present generation has had sufficient confirming experience that to this rule treaties are no exception. Lord Shaftesbury warns England if the Russian doctrine be admitted to take good care never to contract another treaty. The warning I would give is, if we wish to be able successfully to combat the Russian doctrine, to make no more treaties except for terms of years. I am, &c.,

J. S. MILL.

Extra-Parliamentary Expression.

The European files to hand by the City of Washington contain opinions from various other public leaders in England on the Anglo-Russian situation for war.

The Duke of Cleveland in a letter to the London *Times* deprecates a war with Russia "on account of the tone of a despatch." The Duke says he is far from wishing to defend the tone or even the substance of the Russian note, but he believes that a treaty restrictive of her natural rights such as that Russia was compelled to sign in her distress will never be held by a great Power to bind her when a conjuncture of circumstances enables her to free herself from the obligation. His grace says:—"I thought at the time that the Crimean war might have been avoided, and was therefore a mistake. Mr. Bright made against it one of the ablest and most convincing speeches I ever heard him deliver without reference to his peculiar tenets on war. As I share the opinions he then expressed, I now warn and earnestly adjure my countrymen not to commit a similar mistake." "We are," the Duke adds, "quite strong enough to defend ourselves if our honor is assailed or our material interests attacked. We are only one of the co-signataries of the Treaty of 1856, and our immediate interests are not engaged. I have not such a poor opinion of the wisdom of my countrymen as to believe that a war with Russia would be popular. I deprecate, however, the possibility of her Majesty's government acting on such a belief."

Lord Russell writes to say that there was a misprint in his letter in Tuesday's London *Times*. What is printed Cologne he wrote "Odessa." He had, he says, good authority for saying that at Odessa it has been affirmed that the peace establishment of the Russian army consists of 900,000 men.

A "Cynic" points out in the London *Times* that Earl Russell, in advocating the immediate embodiment of the militia, appears to have overlooked the not unimportant fact that, at the present moment, we have no militia to embody. It is true that by the Militia Amendment act of this year the crown is empowered to call out the militia in case "of great emergency" without having to wait, as formerly, for a formal declaration of war. But the provisions of this act would not be binding on men enrolled previous to its date (the 9th of August), indeed it is expressly stated that it "shall not apply" to them, so the few lads since enlisted are under present circumstances the only militiamen liable to continuous service. The others may be called on to complete fifty six days' annual training, of which they have already done twenty seven; but at their conclusion they would demand their release, though a proportion might be induced, by the offer of a second bounty, to re-engage under the new terms. A very similar "muddle" temporarily disorganized the militia in 1855 but we are slow to profit by experience. It is suggested that we might extemporize our selves by immediately declaring war against the Emperor of China or Theodore's successor or some other inoffensive and very distant potentate.

At the weekly meeting of the National Reform Union at Manchester the chairman, Mr. George Wilson, spoke strongly against the idea of war with Russia. England, he said, had no more to do with the Treaty of Paris than any of the other Powers, and why should she alone undertake her championship for the sake of supporting the independence of the Turkish empire. He announced that the subject would be specially considered at the [illegible] meeting of the Union and that Mr. Rylands, M. P., and Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., would address the meeting in favor of the maintenance of peace. Mr. Wilson said he disapproved exceedingly the action which was threatened by the London [illegible] to hold a public meeting for the purpose of urging on Her Majesty's Ministers the maintenance of the Treaty of Paris, and he condemned the press for fostering a war spirit. Mr. Henry Richard, M. P., spoke on the lessons to be learned from the present war. One obvious lesson, he said, was that the nations of Europe should have some means of protecting their own interests and deciding their own destinies. Another was that enormous military preparations did not conduce to the preservation of peace, and third that [illegible] for arbitration to settle the differences of nations.

Mr. Grant Duff, addressing his constituents at Paisley, [illegible] the charge of not having used sufficient energy in endeavoring to bring about peace, and expressed the opinion that it [illegible] to see Germany come out of the war [illegible] nation, but at the same time he would [illegible] consider it most calamitous for Europe if France should be unnecessarily enfeebled or humiliated. Speaking on the Russian question he said he was sure that the government would do anything compatible with the maintenance of the honor of this country to avert the horrors of war.

M. [illegible] Cave, M. P. for Barnstaple, in a speech at that town, said:—"If Russia were so unwise as to place England under the necessity of going to war for the maintenance of the national honor he felt sure the English people would support the government."

What Thiers Thinks—English Interview with the French Statesman.

[Tours (Nov. 2[illegible]) correspondence of London Telegraph.]

Yesterday afternoon I had the honor of being admitted to an interview with M. Thiers. Having received a letter of introduction to the veteran statesman I forwarded it to him with a note intimating what was the nature of my mission at Tours, and asking on what day and at what hour I might wait upon him. In due course I had a reply from his secretary naming eleven o'clock the following morning as the time his chief would receive me. At the hour appointed I went to the Hotel de Bourbon, where M. Thiers is residing, but found he was closeted with Lord Lyons and that their interview was likely to be protracted. M. Thiers' secretary asked me to return at five o'clock, which I did. I was at once admitted to the spacious but somewhat scantily furnished room which, judging from the camp bed in one corner, the dressing table in another and the writing table covered with books and papers in the centre, serves the ex-Minister as bedroom, dressing-room and *cabinet de travail*. It was many years since I had seen M. Thiers, for when at Paris I am not a frequenter of the Corps Législatif. But I can safely say that I never beheld a man upon whom time seems to have laid a lighter hand, or who bore his years better, than the man who has worked so hard to stop this fearful war and who has got so little thanks for the incredible labors through which he has gone.

Nothing could have been kinder than the manner in which he received me, and when I mentioned the names of mutual friends in London, and gave him a verbal message from an English lady who is an intimate friend of his, to the effect that all Europe ought to be thankful to him for his labors in the cause of peace, he became quite genial, and began to speak as if I had known him and he had known me for years.

I had been told that, since the failure of his endeavors to bring about an armistice M. Thiers had grown very sad, and was therefore agreeably surprised to find him, on the contrary, almost cheerful, though naturally by no means disposed to take a sanguine view of passing events.

OPINION ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

As regards the Russian question, M. Thiers seemed curious to know what were the feelings of the English people—what was the public opinion of the country—as to whether the government ought or ought not, if the worst came to the worst, make war for the sake of sustaining Turkey. When I said that as yet neither the press nor the public in England could be said to have fairly faced this question, but that so far as they had spoken out they were decidedly in favor of England's maintaining at any cost the treaty of 1856, he said he was glad to hear it, for that unless she did so England must fall in the scale of nations and become a mere third class Power. "England," continued M. Thiers, "*always takes time before she speaks out, but when she does so it is to some purpose, and she invariably makes herself heard.*" A diplomatist like M. Thiers is naturally reserved in giving an opinion upon a political difficulty which has, so to speak, only just cropped up, but, from what I could gather of the few words he let fall on the subject he seemed to think that Europe was very nearly upon the verge of a general war, and that this state of things had been brought about by the unhappy conflict with Prussia. Knowing that there were other people waiting to see him, I did not remain long with M. Thiers, and, when taking leave of him he expressed his willingness to give me any information in his power whenever I liked to ask him. As I left the ex-Minister I recalled to mind the words of a wounded French officer, in whose company I had travelled from Amiens to Rouen about a week before. "France," said this officer, "in her mad rage for republicanism—a form of government which will ever be impossible with us—turned away from her councils in 1848 the few real and thoughtful statesmen that she had. And what has been the result? Twenty years of a personal reign which has ended by the nation being almost crushed out. Our folly and our crime were great, but our punishment has been greater and will be greater still if when peace is made we blindly follow the counsels of those so called patriots who, by establishing constitutional government in France, paved the way for her degradation."

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.... 7 11 | Moon sets .morn —
Sun sets..... 4 32 | High water.morn 7 39

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Steamers	Sails	Destination	Office
Wyoming	Dec 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Manhattan	Dec 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Pereire	Dec 10	Havre	58 Broadway
City of Washington	Dec 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway
India	Dec 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
France	Dec 10	Liverpool	19 Broadway
America	Dec 10	Bremen	68 Broad street
City of [illegible]	Dec 1[illegible]	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Minnesota	Dec 14	Liverpool	49 Broadway

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 6, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—M[illegible] Ferris & Co.
Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H B Cromwell & Co.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Wm P Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Glaucus, Wallen, Boston—H Dimmock.
Ship Hengist (Br), Brown, Liverpool—Busk & Jevons.
Ship Volunteer, Hutchinson, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.
Ship Tame Lane, Suguen[?], Philadelphia—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark America (NG), Koper, Glasgow—E Unkart.
Bark John Boulton (Br), Lindsay, Rio Janeiro—John Norton.
Bark Edward (Br), Putnam, Aspinwall—J F Whitney & Co.
Bark Thos Dallet (Br), Wick, Laguayra—Dallett Bliss & Co.
Brig Nellie Owens, St Croix—Roche Bros & Co.
Brig Flor de Maria (Span), De Cuna[?], Cienfuegos—L De Bebian & Co.
Brig Dominion (Br), White, Halifax—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Pedro, Bahrs[?], Jacksonville—Warren Ray & Co.
Schr Lavinia Bell, Bevis, Mayaguez, PR.
Schr Azelda & Laura, McIndoe, Baracoa—B J Wenberg.
Schr Leading Star (Br), York, St John, NB—Heeney & Parker.
Schr Darien, Rogers, Charleston—E D Hurlbut & Son.
Schr Willie Dill, Howland, Georgetown and Bull Creek, SC—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Lottie, Johnson, Baltimore—A Abbott & Co.
Schr Caroline Kienzle, Studams, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Thomas E Williams, Jones, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Baltimore—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Crusade, Jarvis, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.
Steamer F W Prune, Foster, Baltimore.
Steamer W C Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia—J & N Briggs.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia—Wm [illegible].
Steamer [illegible] Eliza [illegible], [illegible].
Steamer S C Walker, [illegible], Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

US steamship Tallapoosa, McRitchie, Washington DC.

Steamship Italy (Br), Grogan, Liverpool Nov [illegible] and Queenstown 25, with mdse and [illegible] passengers, to F W J Hurst. Dec 4, lat 41 10, lon 64 30, W, passed ship Llewellyn, bound east; same day at 10 30 PM exchanged night signals with a National line steamer [illegible]. Was detained outside Sandy Hook 6½ hours by dense fog.

Steamship Minnesota, Freeman, Liverpool Nov 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse and [illegible] passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov 25 [illegible] miles west of [illegible], passed the steamship Nevada, bound E; Dec 3 [illegible] passed steamship City of Limerick, do; same day [illegible] passed an Inman Line steamship [illegible] a National steamship [illegible]. Was detained 4½ hours outside the [illegible] with fog.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Jones, Liverpool Nov 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse and passengers to John G Dale. Nov [illegible] 60 miles W of [illegible] passed steamship [illegible] bound E; Dec 1, lat 41 19, lon [illegible] [illegible] 5th, lat 40 57, lon 6[illegible] a National Line steamer bound E.

Steamship India (Br), Munro, Glasgow Nov 2[illegible] and Moville [illegible], with mdse and passengers to Henderson Bros. [illegible] Dec 4, lat 41[illegible], lon 59 40, passed a steamship [illegible], with passengers.

Steamship Dorian (Br), Young, Palermo Nov 8 and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse and [illegible] to Henderson Bros. Experienced very strong SSW and NW winds with heavy westerly seas all the passage.

Steamship Ashland, Ingram, Charleston Dec 4, with cotton and mdse to Henry R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse and passengers to [illegible].

Steamship Charleston, Lockwood, Charleston 56 hours, with mdse and passengers to H R Morgan & Co. [illegible]

Steamship Louisa Moore, [illegible], Newbern [illegible], with mdse and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. [illegible]

Steamship [illegible], City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship [illegible], Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship [illegible], Fernandina [illegible], with mdse, to [illegible].

[illegible] (of Bath), Minot, [illegible] Aug 6 [illegible]. Crossed the [illegible]. The [illegible] Charleston [illegible].

[illegible]

Schr Carrie Prescott[?], [illegible], with [illegible] to order.

Schr [illegible], Helton[?], [illegible] for New York.

Schr [illegible] Adams, Dickerson, Indianola, 13 days, with hides, &c, to master.

Schr Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.

Schr [illegible], Alexandria.

Schr Curtis, Rogers, Georgetown DC.

Schr [illegible] Williams, Newburg, Georgetown DC.

Schr Harriet Thomas, Vancleaf, Georgetown DC.

Schr Stephen Morgan, Vancleaf, Georgetown DC.

Schr M L [illegible], Rockhill, Georgetown, DC, for Fall River.

Schr C A Johnson, Harris, Washington NC 3 days, with naval stores and cotton to W K Hinman & Co.

The ships Iris (Br) from [illegible] NS and Peerless (Br) from St John NB, which arrived at this port, have been ordered to Savannah.

RETURNED—Steamship Isaac Bell, Bleakman, hence 5th inst 8 PM, for Norfolk, reports:—Passed Sandy Hook 9 19 PM and when off the Woodlands encountered a dense fog, shortly after heard the whistle of a steamer which we answered by the usual signal to go to starboard and stopped the engine; when we saw the steamer's lights about a point and a half on the starboard bow made every effort to prevent a collision but without success; she struck forward of the paddle box on the starboard side, staving in the plank, wheel house and wheel, and breaking the shaft; a fireman named John [illegible] was killed by the concussion. The I B being rendered helpless, the other steamer, which proved to be the Champion, from Charleston for this city, took her in tow and brought her into port. The woodwork forward of the Champion received some slight damage.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Geo F Dale, Pierce, Bangor for New York 10 days, with lumber to Watrous, Walker & Co.
Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, Bangor for New York 12 days, with lumber to Watson & P[illegible].
Brig Caroline E Kelly, Robinson, Boston for New York, in ballast to master.
Schr Mahaska, Bolger, Millbridge for New York, 7 days, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr G A Hayden, Harrison, Portland Ct, for New York.
Schr C W Balcock[?], Hull, Westerly for New York.
Schr Geo Washington, Teek, Stamford for New York.
Schr G Stanhope[?], Tryon, Portland, Conn, for New York.
Schr Mary E Hoxie, Berry, Nantucket Shoals for New York, with fish, to H C Rogers & Co.
Schr Geo E Storer[?], Barber, Nantucket Shoals for New York with fish to Crocker & Haley.
Schr Antecedent, Pendleton, Stonington for New York.
Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York.
Schr John Lozier, Trezillion, Taunton for New York.
Schr Lila Kendall, Bangor for Newark, 7 days, with lumber, to — Cowell.
Schr Matti[?] Holmes, Stubbs, Bangor for Newark, 7 days, with lumber to — Laudon.
Schr Herald, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime, to J R Brown.
Schr [illegible] Comegys, Stewart, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr J R Manning, Candy, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Fairy Not[?], Knowles, Bangor for New York, with lumber to J G Moore.
Schr Sylvie, Reynolds, Calais for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Statesman, Lunt, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr W D Cargill, Baker, Providence for Rondout.
Schr J B Austin, Ryder, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Dictator, Whiley, Boston for Tangier.
Schr S J Davis, Hatch, Providence for Tangier.
Schr Abbie [illegible] Brown, Brown, Boston for Tangier.
Schr B C Hart, Heath, Warren for New York.
Schr Sarah Bernice, Procter, Musquash, NB, for New York, 14 days, with spiles to James Murray.
Schr Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr John W Bell, Hawkins, Taunton for New York.
Schr M J Webb, Pendleton, Hartford for Elizabethport.
Schr [illegible] A Glover, Hinckley, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Lottie David, Blair, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr [illegible], Smith, Dighton for New York.
Schr Hazelton, Willard, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr R H Daly, Lamphear, New London for New York.
Schr J [illegible] Stevens, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Kate Kallahan, Avery, New London for Hoboken.
Schr Mount Hope, Allen, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr J H Borden, Baldwin, Fall River for New York.
Schr Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr M M Brainard, Brooks, Portland Ct, for New York.
Schr M A Grier, Grier, Providence for New York.
Schr Annie V Bergen, Johnson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Ida May, Driscoll, Machias for New York, 7 days, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr J G Curtis, Paine, Boston for Tangier.
Schr N W Magee, Magee, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr B L Sherman, Crocker, Rockport for New York.
Schr Geo W Parker, Holbrook, Boston for Virginia.
Schr Blackstone, Bevis, Providence for New York.
Schr Chas [illegible], Hall, Portland Ct, for New York.
Schr Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland for New York with lime, to Candee & Pressey.
Schr Charm, Studley, Portland for New York, with molasses to order.
Schr Freddie Walter, Edward, Portland for Virginia.
Schr Jessie A Roberts, Greenlaw, Bangor for New York, lumber to W P Richards.
Schr J S Glover, Holmes, Brooklyn, Me, for New York, with shooks to R A Robinson.
Schr [illegible], [illegible], Norwich for New York.
Schr R J Mercer, [illegible], Mystic for New York.
Schr Mary Lee Newton, Murphy, Calais for New York, 8 days, with lumber to J B Ogden Sons & Co.
Schr [illegible], Smith, New Bedford for Albany.
Schr [illegible] Rice, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Geo Newman, Bent, Providence for New York.
Schr [illegible], Fuller, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr [illegible], Adams, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr [illegible], Kelly, Norwich for New York.
Schr [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr L R [illegible], Bangor for New York, with lumber to C & A J [illegible].
Schr [illegible] (new), Allen, Jonesport for New York, 4 days, with [illegible] to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr [illegible] & Anna, Green, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr [illegible], Philadelphia.
Schr L R C[illegible], Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr [illegible], Rockland for New York, lime, to Candee & Pressey.
Schr Allen [illegible], Lewis, Rockland for New York, with lime, to J R Brown.
Schr Paola[?] Seaman, Seaman, Bristol for Philadelphia.
Schr [illegible] Warren, Providence for New York.
Schr S H Cady, [illegible], Portsmouth for New York.
Schr [illegible], Taunton for Elizabethport.
Schr Pacific, [illegible], Rockland for New York with lime, to Candee & Pressey.
Schr Escort, Rafford, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr L S [illegible], Wheeler, [illegible] for Philadelphia.
Schr [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr [illegible], Merrill, Providence for New York.
Schr Wm [illegible], Baker, Taunton for New York.
Schr E A Foote, Day, Norwalk for Elizabethport.
Schr [illegible] Anderson, Portland Ct, for New York.
Schr Cornelia, Carroll, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr [illegible], Savannah.
Schr [illegible], Boston for New York.
Schr Ellen F Crowell, Howes, Dennis for New York.
Schr Mary Chapin, Gifford, Westport for New York.
Schr Emily Bell, Falmouth for New York.
Schr [illegible] Dickens, Babcock, Westerly for New York.
Schr Tangent, Terrill, Providence for New York.
Schr [illegible], Brightman, Fall River for Elizabethport.
Schr [illegible], Falkenham, Norwich for New York.
Schr Cloud, Seaman, Providence for Trenton.
Schr Native, Berlin[?], New London for Elizabethport.
Schr C Goodwin, Nickerson, Hartford for New York.
Schr Commerce, Forrey[?], Newport for New York.
Schr Leon, McKenzie, Merchant, Gloucester for Baltimore.
Schr [illegible], Providence for Trenton.
Schr Ann Eliza, [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr Sunbeam, Carroll, New Haven for New York.
Schr Ida L Bearse, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Garland, of Machias, Huntley, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co (8 days).
Schr R W [illegible], Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr [illegible], Franklin for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr [illegible], Taunton for New York.
Schr [illegible] Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr [illegible], Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Henry, Dunlap, Machias for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr [illegible], Portland for Baltimore.
Schr Hero, [illegible], Salem for New York, with mdse, to B W Roper & Co.
Schr [illegible], Brockway, Portland C, for New York.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Somerset for Philadelphia.
Schr J H Burnet, Sawyer, Jonesport for New York, 60 days, with [illegible] to Snow & [illegible].
Schr Daniel Webster, Conant, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr C [illegible] Smith, [illegible], Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Zampa, Crowell, Machias for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Albert L Willard, Ireland, Machias for New York, 3 days, with lumber, to C & A J [illegible].
Schr Ada S Allen, Owens, Whiting for New York, with lumber, to [illegible].
Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, Bangor for Philadelphia.
Schr Morning Light, Bradford, Calais for New York, 10 days, with lumber to John B Ogden Sons & Co.
Schr Nicola, Clark, Machias for New York, 10 days, with lumber, to [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Crocker, [illegible] for New York, 6 days, with shooks to [illegible].
Schr [illegible] Avery, Fall River for New York.
Schr [illegible], Bangor for New York, with lumber to John Boynton Sons & Co.
Schr Joseph Hall, Miller, Portland Ct, for New York.
Schr [illegible] Kenyon, [illegible], Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr [illegible], Stafford, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr [illegible], Fall River for New York.
Schr E G Sawyer, [illegible], Calais for New York, 8 days with lumber to C [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Davenport for Philadelphia.
Schr [illegible], Franklin for New York, 12 days with railroad ties to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr [illegible], Calais for New York, 10 days with lumber to [illegible] Austin & Co.
Schr [illegible], Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr [illegible], Fall River for [illegible].
Schr [illegible].
Schr Samuel [illegible], Norwood, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr [illegible], Hartford for New York.
Schr [illegible], Franklin, Boston for New York with mdse, to S W Lewis & Co.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Aurora (Pr), Graham, New York for Montevideo.
Brig [illegible], New York for Halifax.
[illegible]
Schr M J [illegible], New York for [illegible].
Schr [illegible] Steel, [illegible], for Providence.
[illegible]
Schr J C [illegible], Merryman, Miller, Elizabethport for Middletown.
Schr Village Queen, Conklin, Baltimore for Wareham.
[illegible]
Schr [illegible], Elizabethport for Wareham.
[illegible]
Schr [illegible], New Haven.
[illegible]
Schr [illegible], Fowler, Rowland, [illegible] New Haven.
Schr S M [illegible], Elizabethport for Providence.
[illegible]
Schr [illegible], Baltimore for Providence.
Schr [illegible], Georgetown, DC, for Providence.
Schr [illegible], Baltimore for Boston.
[illegible]
Schr [illegible], Baltimore for Providence.
Schr [illegible], Baltimore for Wareham.
Schr [illegible], Baltimore for Providence.
Schr Wm [illegible], Philadelphia for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships Virgo, Savannah; James Adger, Charleston; Regulator, Wilmington; [illegible]; ships [illegible] Savannah; bark [illegible].

Also sailed, steamship [illegible], Liverpool; ships Iris, Antonia [illegible], [illegible]; barks J B [illegible], Antwerp; [illegible]; brigs [illegible], Bristol; Princess Alexandra, St Croix via Norfolk; brigs Veteran, [illegible], Havana; schrs Margaretta, Cardenas and [illegible].

Wind at sunset NW, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

Advices from the Falkland Islands to Oct, state that four ships had gone into Port Stanley in distress.

SHIP OTHON, from Callao for New York, was boarded by a sea, off [illegible] October 15, off Cape Horn, which washed overboard [illegible] at the wheel, demolished the cabin in the wreck of which Capt Hall was killed, sweeping forward [illegible] overboard the chief officer, who was drowned. It carried away [illegible] upper works, as also stove in part of the deck aft [illegible]. She was navigated to Montevideo Nov [illegible] by Wm Tilee[?], a seaman.

SHIP MARTHA BOWKER, from Philadelphia for Bremen, with a full cargo of petroleum, is high and dry aground at the mouth of the Schuylkill, and must discharge to get off.

SHIP BOLIVIA of Liverpool which arrived at Dublin 20th Nov from New York (wheat), reports having encountered a succession of hurricanes in the Western Ocean, during which cargo shifted and vessel continually submerged.

BARK J W CANOON (Br), at Halifax 5th inst from St Ubes, reports sustained much damage in a hurricane Nov 8. Nov 14 fell in with schr [illegible] (of Grand Bassa), from New York for Liberia, dismasted and abandoned (as before reported).

BARK FURDIGALA (Fr), Fousseau, from Marseilles July 28 for San Francisco, put into Montevideo October —, in distress. Had been off Cape Horn.

BRIG NELLIE WARE, Ware, from Marseilles for New York, put into Holmes' Hole 4th inst short of provisions. She reports:—Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage, split sails, stove skylight and filled the cabin with water. Nov 17, Andrew Anderson, of Finland, a seaman, fell from the foretopsail yard, striking the rail and was killed. She proceeded to New Bedford, where she arrived 5th inst.

BRIG A F LARRABEE, Wardwell, from Bangor for New York, at 5 30 AM, 6th inst, between Hart Island and Throgg's Point, was run into by the steamer Old Colony, of the United States Steamship Co's line, which was running at the rate of 14 miles an hour. The steamer struck the brig on the stern, carrying it completely away, knocking overboard the captain and one man. In passing the steamer caught the captain by the leg, and before he could release himself was towed about fifty yards injuring him badly. He was afterwards taken on the steamer and brought to this city. The seaman was either drowned or crushed by the deck load of lumber. The brig was towed to Throgg's Point.

FALMOUTH, Nov 22—The Cordova steamer, in proceeding to sea last night, fouled the Blair Athol, from Shields for Singapore, and caused slight damage to her boats.

HAVRE, Nov 2—Advices from Leghorn of Nov 17 report that the Vincenzo, Onorato, from New York for Marseilles, had put into Leghorn with damage.

MANILA, Sept 2—The Corea, American bark from Hong Kong, grounded Sept 12 in entering Zebu harbor, losing some sheets of copper and a portion of her false keel, to replace which she would require to be hove down or beached.

ST THOMAS, Dec 1—The bark Woodland from Montevideo for New York, has put in here leaking and is discharging.

The brig Surprise from Cadiz for New York, put in here, also leaking, and is discharging.

The ship Armanella from Bombay for Liverpool, put in here and is discharging.

The bark Hand [illegible] Frank has been condemned and sold.

The brig Munroe completed her repairs and sailed to day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6—The whale ship Ohio, disabled off the coast of Oregon, was towed into this port this morning by the United States steamer Wyanda.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LLOYDS' UNIVERSAL STANDARD RECORD OF SHIPPING—Supplement No 10 has been received from the office, 55 Wall street, Thos D Taylor director. This supplement contains a number of vessels specially classed in the various ports of the world. The American Lloyds' register of shipping has the approval of underwriters at home and abroad, as well as of that of the Peruvian government for the chartering of shipping for guano cargoes. This standard work of reference was established in 1857, and has been regularly issued from the above office since its foundation.

Spoken.

Ship Sarah Hignett, Doane, from Calcutta for New York, Oct 17, lat 30 S, lon 15 E.

Ship Carolus Magnus from Liverpool for New York, Nov 20, 100 miles WSW of Cape Clear.

Ship Moses Day, Woodworth, from New York for Panama, Oct 28, no lat, &c.

Ship Charles (NG), Lechera, from Antwerp for New York, Nov 13, lat 47, lon 33 W.

Bark Lyra, Clark, from Cardiff for Portland, Nov 2, lat 17 N, lon 127 21 W.

Bark David Chapin, from Newport for Havana, Nov 7, lat 23 38, lon 59 11.

Bark Adelaide from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, Nov 8, off Currituck inlet.

Brig Oleander, from Miragoane for Boston, Oct 30, lat 26, lon 75.

Brig Emily, from Belfast for Wilmington, NC, Dec 4, lat 40 40, lon 69 (by pilot boat W H Aspinwall, No 21).

The J C Perry, from Boston for Algoa Bay, Oct 24, lat 5 N, lon 23 W.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—COAST OF CALIFORNIA—LIGHTHOUSE AT CAPE BLANCO, OREGON.

Notice is hereby given that a fixed white light of the first order of the system of Fresnel will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of December 20, 1870, and on every evening thereafter from sunset to sunrise, from the tower recently erected on Cape Blanco, Oregon.

The tower is 50 feet in height from base to focal plane, built of brick, painted white and is situated about 200 yards from the western extremity of the Cape. The dome of the lantern is painted white, the other parts of it white.

The light is elevated 256 feet above the main level of the sea, illuminating an arc of 2[illegible]0 degrees of the horizon, and should be seen in ordinary states of the atmosphere [illegible] the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water at the distance of 2[illegible] nautical miles.

The keeper's dwelling is a two story brick building, painted white, with green blinds, and placed about 100 feet to the south of the tower.

The geographical position of the lighthouse, as shown by the United States Coast Survey chart, is lat 42 50 [illegible] N, lon 124 [illegible] 6 W.

The magnetic variation in November, 1870, was 18 54 east, increasing 1 minute yearly.

From the lighthouse a tangent to the seaward shore of Port Orford Head is in the direction of S 4[illegible] E, magnetic, and this line limits the visibility in that direction. The angle of visibility over the water is 2[illegible] deg.

The following are the magnetic bearings from the tower to prominent points—viz: Cape Mendocino lighthouse, S 21 E, or S by E ⅞ E, distant 14[illegible] miles; Klooqeh Rock off Point Orford Head, S 38 E, or SE [illegible], distant 8 miles; Cape Arago (Gregory) lighthouse, N 7 E, or N ⅝ E, distant 31 miles; Cape Disappointment (Hancock) lighthouse, N 10 W, or N by W ⅛ W, distant 207 miles.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, DC, Nov 30, 1870.

Whalemen.

A letter from Capt Babcock, of brig Myra, of Sag Harbor, reports her at St Helena, Oct 11, having taken 500 bbls wh and 160 do sp oil since leaving that port in June—560 sp and 750 wh all told.

A letter from Capt Kelley, of bark Seneca, of NB, reports her at Honolulu Nov 1 from the Arctic, where took 1[illegible] bbls oil and 18,000 lbs bone. Was shipping oil by bark Norman. Went ashore on the east shore of the Arctic Sept 22, and remained there 17 hours, causing the vessel to leak a little. Was bound to cruise on the Off Shore ground.

A letter from Capt Hamlin of bark Vidas[?] of NB, reports her at Honolulu Nov 9, with 1264 bbls wh oil and 23,000 lbs bone.

A letter from Capt Packard of bark Henry Taber, of NB, reports her at Honolulu Nov 2, with 1000 bbls wh oil and 10,000 lbs bone.

A letter from Capt Pulver, of ship Onward, of NB, reports her at Honolulu Nov 5, with 1[illegible]0 bbls wh oil and 2[illegible],0[illegible]0 lbs bone.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Nov 22—Arrived, Jane Cargill, Hil, Buenos Ayres.

ARECIBO, PR, Nov 19—In port, bark Pembroke (Br), Shalin, disc; Maunton, North, for Baltimore ldg; brigs Chattanooga, Gray and Harriet Miller, for do do.

BRISTOL (Pil), Nov 19—Arrived, Island Queen, Brooks, Wilmington NC. 25th Kenilworth, Butler, St Johns, NB.

BREMERHAVEN, Nov 21—Arrived, Kate, Murphy, New York.

Sailed 17th Helene, Raschen, New Orleans; 18th Carl, Otter, New York; 20th, Laura, Willmsen, and Hattie M, Parker, New York.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct 22—Arrived, barks Josephine Haven, Portland; Helen Marion (Br), Fulmer, Bangor; 25th Nashwauk (Br), Leblanc, Montreal; 2[illegible] Freyr (Nor), Johnston, do; 26th Harriet (Br), Tyrell, do; Fearless (Br), Patrick, New York; 29th Othera (Br), McGregor, Montreal; Nov 1, Jas Kitchen (Br), Kitchen, do; Cato (Br), Johnston, Quebec; 2d, Albatross (Br), Adams, Pensacola.

COWES, Nov 24—Sailed, Ontario (s), Townsend, Antwerp.

CARDIFF, Nov 22—Cleared, Palmyra, New Orleans.

Put out 21st Eleanor, Lorenson, for Galveston; Saga, Hansen, New Orleans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov 9—Cleared, M Galatola, Carameo, New York.

CEBU, Sept 12—Arrived, Corea, Bangs, Hong Kong.

CARDENAS, Nov 26—Sailed, brig Navarino, Blood, sport north of Hatteras.

DEAL, Nov 23—Arrived, Carisbrook Castle, Pole, New York for London (and proceeded).

Off do 27th, Fearless, Davison, from Wilmington, NC, for London.

Put back 22d Menelaus[?], Perry, from Cronstadt for Liverpool.

Off the North Foreland 22d, Jas E Brett, Nickerson, from Cronstadt for Liverpool.

DUBLIN, Nov 22—Arrived, Queen Victoria, Philadelphia.

Cleared 21st, Abram Young, Troop, New York; Lord Stanley, Lawson, and Gipsy Queen, Rossiter, Savannah.

DUNGENESS, Nov 2—Passed out, Michele, Murtil, from New York.

DANZIG, Nov 18—Arrived, Golden West, Kenealy, Stettin.

ELSINORE, Nov —, In the Sound 25th, Brunswick, Flts[?], Hull for New York.

FALMOUTH, Nov 22—Arrived, Leucothea, Bennett, Rangoon.

GLASGOW, Nov 21—Sailed, Transmontain[?], Williams, New York.

GIRGENTI, Nov 21—Sailed, Holsatia (s), Cuxhaven; 22d Chatsworth, McPherson, Pensacola; 23d, Lyn[?] H Fish, Havana.

GIRGENTI, Nov 15—Arrived, Wehn, Blanchard, Port Said.

GIBRALTAR, Nov 12—Arrived, Carolie[?], Cuomo, Baltimore (and cleared 14th for [illegible]).

[illegible], Nov 12—Arrived, Virginia Packer, New Orleans.

Sailed 18th Pennsylvania, Pantremoli[?], Philadelphia.

HAVRE, Nov 18—Sailed, Halcyon, Wors, Cardiff and United States.

HAMBURG, Nov 19—Arrived, Gutenburg, Braven, New York.

Sailed 20th H S Sandford, Humphrey, Callao.

Arrived at Cuxhaven 21st Frank Lovitt, Smith, Philadelphia for Hamburg ([illegible]); [illegible] Moulton; Sara Ann, [illegible] Lodge, Allan, New York for Hamburg (and [illegible]).

Sailed from Cuxhaven 19th, Vesta, Dirks, San Francisco; 2[illegible] [illegible], Rollo, Philadelphia, Dr Barth, Brock, Wilmington.

HELVOET, Nov 22—Cleared, Chas Gumm, Trefry, England.

HAVANA, Nov 26—Arrived, ship Trinidad (Pr), White, Key West; [illegible] Cardiff; [illegible] Boston.

[illegible] 6th, brig [illegible] Buenham[?] [illegible] a port north of Hatteras.

HALIFAX, Dec 5—Arrived, bark J W Canoon (Br), from St Ubes [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Nov 2[illegible]—Arrived, Allen Buea, Pendleton, St John NB; [illegible] (s), New York.

Sailed [illegible] Leopoldine, Hilscow[?], Richmond, Va; Fred [illegible], Portland; Philadelphia [illegible] M [illegible] Hilton, [illegible] Albert Maxwell, New York; [illegible] Bird, Dexter, and John [illegible]; [illegible] Smith, New Orleans; 23d, Crescent City (s), [illegible].

[illegible] 19th, Castlehead, Armstrong, for San Francisco; [illegible] Boston; [illegible] and New York; City of Paris (s) [illegible] and Idaho (s) [illegible] New York; 2[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Orleans; Argonaut, Flood, New York; Carolina [illegible] Philadelphia; Screamer, Young, Savannah; [illegible] San Francisco.

LONDON, Nov 2[illegible]—Cleared, American Union, Roberts, New York; (and sailed 23d) [illegible] Sarah L [illegible]; [illegible] Wilhelm Reed, Pensacola; [illegible], Boston; Stirling Castle, Hamilton, New York; [illegible] New Orleans.

[illegible] City of Buenos Ayres (s), Jarman, New York.

Arrived [illegible] 20th Maid of Orleans, Philadelphia.

Sailed [illegible] John Campbell, New York.

LEGHORN, Nov [illegible]—Arrived, [illegible], Francesco, Paul de[illegible], Vincenzo Pietro, New York.

Sailed [illegible] J H Lane, [illegible], Naples; La Cigneno[?], [illegible], New York.

LISBON, Nov 15—Arrived, Letitia, Castillane, New York.

LOWESTOFT, [illegible]—Arrived, steamer Cresto[illegible] (Br), Oven, from New York (as [illegible] proceeded).

MESSINA, Nov 16—Arrived, Almirict[?], Smith, Palma.

Sailed [illegible] Lisbon; [illegible] Williams, Rickett, [illegible].

MARSEILLES, Nov 16—Arrived, C C Van Horn, Codill, [illegible].

Sailed 18th, Sidonian (Br), McKay, New York; Abraham Greyerson[?].

MALAGA, Nov 18—Arrived, Bounding Billow, Reynolds, Adra; Hazard, Lewis, Cadiz; John Gutteson[?], Fleckett, Gibraltar.

NEWPORT, Nov 2[illegible]—Cleared, Brookville, Thompson, New Orleans; [illegible] Baker, New York.

[illegible] May Lamberson[?], Baltimore; [illegible] Havana; [illegible] San Francisco.

OPORTO, Nov 1[illegible]—Neponset, Bunker, Palermo.

PLYMOUTH, Nov 22—Arrived, Avon (s), Young, New York.

PILLAU, Nov 15—Sailed, Brunswick, Fitts, New York.

PALERMO, Nov 11—Arrived, L [illegible], Cassander; Genoa 11th, Caro [illegible], Leghorn; 15th [illegible], Gibraltar; via Gibraltar 10th Corinna (s), Dryden, Messina (and left for New York).

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 5—Arrived, steamship The Queen (Br), Thompson, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Arrived at do Nov 23, [illegible] Baltimore; Albert Edward, McKenney, Rangoon; Janet Forbes, Walker, New York; 24th, Glory of the Seas, McKay, San Francisco.

SHIELDS, Nov 19—Arrived, Florence Treat, Short, Antwerp; 21st, F H Duval, Cook, do; [illegible], Herman, Hichborn, Amsterdam.

In port 22d, preparing for sea, Caroline Juhland, for Philadelphia.

STETTIN, Nov 19—Arrived, Fred, Axelsen, New York.

SWINEMUNDE, Nov 1—Arrived, Demetra, Rose, New York. 21st, Syrian Star, Corning, and Para, Hutchinson, Philadelphia.

SAVONA, Nov 4—Arrived, Matilda, Capero, New York.

SINGAPORE, Oct 6—Arrived, W A Farnsworth, Howes, Batavia; 11th, Argonaut, Baker, Batavia; Lizzie Williams, Henry, Bombay.

Sailed 11th, Janet Ferguson, Ritchie, Boston; 13th, Bengal, Burgess, Batavia.

ST THOMAS, Dec 1—Arrived previous, ship Armanella, from Bombay for Liverpool, leaking and disg; bark Woodland (Br, Hunt), Montevideo for New York, do do; brig Surprise (Br), Coalfleet, Cadiz for do, do do.

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 5—Arrived, brig Maria Wheeler, from Boston.

Cleared 3d, schr Annie Martha, McLaughlin, New York; 5th bark Antioch, Crane, Valparaiso.

TROON, Nov 22—Cleared, Yarmouth, Baymond, New York.

TRAPANI[?], Nov 26—Arrived, Vikingen, Tonnesen, New York. Sailed 18th, Isand Home, McLellan, Savannah; 20th, La[illegible], [illegible], China.

TARRAGONA, Nov 17—Arrived, Pacifico, Savasese, Philadelphia; 18th, Tubilla, Guardiola, New York (and sailed for Mahon Lazaretto).

TENERIFFE, Nov 10—Arrived, Western Empire, Grozier, Chiuchas.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 5—Arrived, U S steamer Verbena, Gibbs, Buzzard's Bay; schrs H N Squire, Fisk, Wilmington, NC; Emma L Rich, Jenkins, Tangier, Va; Emma A Higgins, Ryder, do; Bartle Pierce, Howes, do; Freddie W Alton, Diane[?], Rappahannock River; Bertha Souder, Crosby, Philadelphia; Samuel Hartley, Drinkwater, and R & S Corson, Corson, do; North Light, Watts, Elizabethport; Union, Sawyer, Hoboken; Alida, Lambert, Albany.

Below—Brig Martha, from Savannah via New York.

Cleared—Ship Sonntag (new, of Stockton, Me, 1004 63-100 tons), Herriman, San Francisco; schrs R P Reynard, Hunt, for New Orleans; F Whitney, Marsters, New York; also cleared, bark Geo H Jenkins, Corning, Philadelphia; brigs Heman Firth, Senter, Whiting; L H Rich, Hopkins, Savannah; Astle Burkeo (Br), Murphy, New York.

Dec 6, arrived, steamships Oriental, Savannah, and William Lawrence, Baltimore; bark Restless, Smyrna; brigs Emma, Fort, Elizabeth Gill, Trapani, Cape de Verde; Isadora, Wilson, Port au Prince; Martha, Cassidy, Savannah; Potomac, Newbury, Robin, Elizabethport.

BALTIMORE, Dec 4—Arrived, brigs Jennie Morton, Gammage, Mayaguez; Edith Hall, Oliver, Richmond, Va; schrs Mary (Br), Linscott[?], Laurel for Boston; Henry Parker, Parker, New Haven; Laura Bullet, New York. At quarantine bark Gaustay[?], Steenfeldt, Bremen; brig Harry, Seibley, Arecibo, PR; schr Dewar[?], Roland, St Pierre Mart.

[illegible]—Arrived barks J Steen, Overton, St Vincent, Cape de Verds; Atlantic (Br), Brown, Cardiff; brig Virginia Dare, Bell, Rio Janeiro; schrs Abbott Devereux, Rich, Liverpool; Ann Eliza, Sawyer, Frankfort, Me; Ocean Traveller, Adams, Beverly, Mass; Prince Leboo, Rich, South Chatham; Emma F Chase (new), McLaughlin, Harwich; Rebecca Florence, Rich; Governor J Y Smith, Crowell; and Addie Blaisdell, Small, Boston; Maracaibo, Henley, Portland; Nettie M Howes, Howes; George Sales, Hall; and Sea Nymph, Conley, Providence; S B Wheeler, Lloyd, Newport; Mary G Farr, Connell, Bridgeport; Ella H Barns, Avery, and A F Kindbery, Thomas, New Haven; Sarah E Thomas, Richard Vaux Whitteker, Neyas, do; Davis, Daniel Williams, Mills, and Emma Prindle, Newport; York; Marie Steelman, Steelman, Jersey City; Frank M Freeman, Paine, Provincetown. Below, off Swan Point, ship Rockley, Crowell, from Callao.

Cleared—Bark Gentio (NG), Kruse, Rio Janeiro; schr Eunice Rich, Pierce, Fall River.

6th—Arrived, steamer Geo Appold, Howes, Boston; bark Juventa, Anty, Liverpool; brig Ida Demara.

BANGOR, Dec 5—Arrived, schrs Olive Hayward, Arey, New York.

Cleared—Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, New York; schrs George & Albert, McDonald, do.

BRIDGEPORT, Dec 6—Arrived, schrs Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Baltimore; Morning Star, Howell, Alexandria; R Rose (br), Dexter, Cheverie, NS; Sarah Watson, Smith, Bangor; Mary Alice, Dunn, Croton; sloop Clermont, Van Housen, Malden.

Sailed—Schrs Millie Frank, Edwards; Eugene Carson and Escort, Rafford, New York; Sarah Jane, Fordham, Elizabethport; Geo Twibell, Harrington; and S C Evans, Hammond, Philadelphia.

ELLSWORTH, Dec 3—Sailed, schr James Tilden, Jordan, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 6—Arrived, schr Nancy Smith, Boyd, Rio Janeiro for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore 6th, ship Eliza A Kenney, from Callao; barks May Queen, from Rio Janeiro; Manitou, from Arecibo; brigs Chattanooga, from Porto Rico; Peric and John Wesley, from Demerara; Harriet, from Mayaguez; schr Palas, from a port in Spain.

Passed out, schr Sophie, for San Andreas.

FALL RIVER, Dec 3—Arrived, schrs Mary Mershon, Brightman, Elizabethport; Silas Wright, Brown, do.

Sailed—Schrs W H Allen, Tatem, Philadelphia; Ephraim & Anna, do.

4th—Arrived, schrs J M Kissam, Mallory; Mary Natt, Barker, South Amboy; Ney[?], Chase, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Philadelphia; I H Borden, Baldwin, New York.

GALVESTON, Nov 28—Arrived, ship Norwester, Small, Portland; brig C [illegible], Williams, West Coast of Africa via Kingston, Ja.

Cleared 28th, schr Mary E Rankin, Fuller, Boston.

Dec 4—Sailed, steamship City of Galveston, Eldredge, New York.

GLOUCESTER, Dec 5—Cleared, schr Barracouta, Cook, Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 3, PM—Arrived, brigs Lona (Br), Lonley[?], New York for St John NB; Alice (Br), Tibbetts, Elizabethport for do; A F Larrabee, Wardwell, Bangor for New York; Chas Miller, Glover, Boston for Philadelphia; schrs S C Noyes, Brown, Newcastle, Del, for Salem; Black Diamond, Merrill, Elizabethport for Weymouth; Com Kearney, Thibrow[?], Weehawken for Boston; R E Pecker, Amesbury; Racer, Island for Boston; Hannibal, Cox, Elizabethport for Portsmouth; Alice Oakes, Marson, Gardiner for New York; Island Belle, Pierce, Vinalhaven for do; Chas S Rogers, [illegible], Rockport, Mass, for do; Cherub, Fletcher, Gardiner for do; Sea Dog, Allen, [illegible] for do; Geo O Parker, Holbrook, Boston for Tangier; Jos P Cake, Endicott, for Philadelphia; Maryland, Corey[?], Bangor for do; Anna Lizzie, [illegible], [illegible] for New York.

Sailed—Brig [illegible]; schrs Windermere[?], Chas A Higgins, Hiawatha, Saxon, (Hatch) Northern Light, Lucy, Saxon, [illegible], Frank & Emily, Freddie Walters, Oliver, Ada F Allen, F R Baird, Hiawatha, R W Tull, A M Aldridge, W W Tuaro[?], Anna B, Ever Lucy, J Cogswell, R Leach.

Dec 4—Arrived, brigs Nellie Ware, Ware, Marseilles for New York; Potomac, Carver, Newburg for Boston; F Crocker, Harding, Provincetown for Baltimore; schrs Flying Cloud, Gammon, Elizabethport for Gloucester; Harmona, Burgess, do for Boston; Maggie Mavey[?], Allen, Boston for Savannah; Fred F Frye, Frye, Vinalhaven for Cardenas; Jesse Hart, 2d, Hart, Boston for Alexandria; G S Wood, Gandy, R F Hart, Hart, Estella Day, Leary, Boston for Philadelphia; Mary Standish, Rich, do for Baltimore; Ed Rich, Barker; Kit Carson, Pitch, and Dictator, Wiley, do for Tangier; Manantico, Claypole, do for Lawrence; N T F V Glover[?], Ingersol, do for New York; Congress, York Port and for do; Kate McLean, Hallock, Lincolnville for do; Malabar, McCarty, Belfast for do; Zampa, Lowell, Machias for do; Hero, Kelley, Salem for do; Susy Augusta, Lord, Calais for do; Old Chad[?], McClintock, and Susan Burt, Rockland for do; Campbell, Smith; L S Knight, Shearman, for do; Chloe, Lee, do for Washington DC; Franconia, Leavitt, Saco for Baltimore; Yacht Sharp, Sharp, Pittston for New York; Chas Connery, Linkham, Boston for do; Justina, Pendleton, Rockland for do; Geo Savage, Nye, Bangor for do; H W Godfrey, Sears, Portland for do; G W Glover, Holbrook, Rockland for do; Sardinian, Llewellyn, for Richmond; Fred Walton, Rich, Bucks Harbor for New Orleans; Harvest Home, Crabtree, Boston for Baltimore; J H Lurber[?], Cobb, do for do; Sarah Mitchell, Eastport for New York; H V Crandall, Brit Petts, Windsor for do; Ossen (Br), Lewis, St John for do; Georgie Staples, Lord, Calais for do; James Ponder, Bryson[?], Portland for do; J B Austin, Davis, do for do; Wm B Thomas, Winsmore, Portsmouth for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Brigs Leona, Alice, Chas Miller, A F Larrabee; Schrs S C Noyes, Black Diamond, Sea Dog, Hannibal, Alice Oakes, C H Rogers, Cherub, Geo O Parker, S P Rankin, J P Cake, Anna Elizabeth, Maryland, Geo Meade, Light of the East, Kate Grant, Statesman, Iota, Ida S Burgess, Seafoam, More Light, Fred Frye, Penobscot, F O Sawyer, Ozone[?], Geo Nevinger, J Wood, Alice Oakes, Sarah Wood, [illegible], Flash, Gov Coffin, S P Adams, J K Manning, Geo B Somes, Mabiska[?], Sea Queen, Frank Herbert, Lucy Jones, Ellen Jas S Hewitt, H L Wellman, C W Dexter.

Dec 5, AM—Schrs R C Thomas, Wooster, Baltimore for Boston; Remington, Gregory, do for Portsmouth; Everglade, Leland, Weehawken for Boston; Elvira[?], Gapill, Elizabethport for do; Tornado, Magee, Hoboken for Kittery; Volunteer (Br), Burgess, Windsor for New York; Eagle, Lowry, Bangor for Baltimore.

Sailed brig Annie Vane, schr Redington, and all Western bound vessels.

MOBILE, Dec 1—Arrived, schr Menava, Dissosway, New York.

Cleared—Brig Tempest, Pool, Boston.

Dec 5—Arrived, steamship Gulf Stream, McCreery, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 30—Arrived, ships Delft Haven, Fiere[?], Port Deliance[?]; [illegible] Castle, Guthrie, Guadaloupe; schr G Lunata[?], Rosasco, Mal[illegible].

Cleared—Ship Rosetta (Br), Auld, Liverpool; brigs Oriental (Ital), Montana[?], Genoa; Turline, Partridge, Pordon[?]; schrs Island [illegible], [illegible], Vera Cruz.

Dec 1—Arrived [illegible], ships Miss [illegible] Lang, from London; [illegible] Moore, Hibbert, from Greenock; bark Nova Scotia, [illegible], from Cardiff; Wonsril[?], Simmons, from Boston; brigs Trinidad[?], Del Ra[?], from Trinidad; J Trinidad[?], Adoro, from Havana; Acele[?], McLeod, Monroe, from Koel[?]; and schrs Nellie Bowers, [illegible], from Cardenas; Mattie W Atwood, Newcomb, from New York; [illegible] West, from Liverpool; A G [illegible] Godfrey, from Boston; Mattie Aurora, [illegible], from Ruatan[?].

Cleared—Bark Brazillera (Br), [illegible], Liverpool.

21—Cleared steamships [illegible] Havey, New York; Juniata, Hoxie, Philadelphia (and sailed for Havana [illegible]); bark Teruan[?] (Sp), Lumbert, Barcelona; brig Montrose, Peterson, New York.

Ith—Arrived steamship Cortes, Nelson, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 1—Arrived, bark Masonic, Morse, from Antwerp.

Sailed—Bark Oriental.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 3—Arrived, brig Yankee Bride, [illegible], Weehawken; schr Emma D Finney, McQuilton, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 4—Arrived, schrs Sarah Mills, Baker, Elizabethport; [illegible], Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schr R B Smith, Nickerson, New York.

5th—Arrived, brig Nellie Ware, Ware, Marseilles for New York.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 5—Arrived, brig Eliza Thompson, Bates, Demerara; [illegible], Virginia; [illegible], Georgetown; [illegible] Elizabethport; Casper Lawson, Hull, do; James Bramley[?], [illegible]; [illegible], Harry; [illegible] M Richess[?], Pullen; Citizen, Ford, [illegible], Elizabethport; [illegible], Elizabethport; [illegible], New York.

Cleared—Schrs [illegible], [illegible] and John Brook, New York; [illegible] Payne, Baltimore.

PENSACOLA, Nov 2[illegible]—Arrived, [illegible] from Havana; [illegible] Lady [illegible], [illegible] St Thomas; [illegible] Cobb, Hardy; [illegible], [illegible]; New York; [illegible]; [illegible], Havana.

Cleared 25th, [illegible] Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 5—Arrived, bark Jenny (Br), [illegible], Montevideo; [illegible], Charleston; schrs W H W[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], Boston; [illegible] Warner; Dickerson, Middleton; Alice B Alley[?], [illegible]; Atwood, Lancaster, [illegible]; [illegible] Corson; [illegible]; [illegible], Boston; [illegible], [illegible] Banner; [illegible], New York; [illegible] Wilson; [illegible], Boston; [illegible] Baker, Wellfleet; [illegible], Gloucester; J H Moore, McKenzie, Boston; [illegible]; Ocean Wave, [illegible], Newport; [illegible]; Clark, Griffith, Boston; Stephen Morris, Simmons, [illegible]; N H Skinner, Hoadley[?], [illegible]. Below, [illegible] bark Howard (Br), Shaw, from Bordeaux[?]; Restless, from do; [illegible], [illegible] ship City of King[illegible], [illegible] (Br), Dunn, from Liverpool; [illegible], Hatch; bark Wabash[?] (Br), Dalrymple, from Liverpool.

Cleared—Bark Catharina (Nor), [illegible], Belfast; schrs A [illegible], [illegible] Providence; F W Godfrey, Lopez, Port Elizabeth; [illegible] Howes, New Bedford.

PORTLAND, Dec 3—Arrived, schr Margie McFadden, South Amboy; steamer Chesapeake, Johnson, New York.

4th—Arrived, steam yacht Fire Fly, New York for Rockland.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec 1—Arrived, schr Hero, Foster, New York.

PAWTUCKET, Dec 3—Arrived, schrs Success, Richards, Fly Heath and Chowan, Goldthwaite, Elizabethport.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 5—Arrived, schrs Frank B Colton, Somers, [illegible]; [illegible] Tatters, Rappahannock; [illegible] Irons, Irons, and L B Wing, [illegible], Georgetown, DC; Essex, Hardy, Newburg; Pearl, Cooking, Elizabethport; [illegible] Tyrrel, New Brunswick, NJ; J Burley, Saunders, Hoboken; Senator, Tobias, for Pawtucket; John and Wells, Perth Amboy; Pigaway, Kelly, Weehawken; [illegible] and Pontl[?], New York.

Sailed—Schrs Temp[illegible], Shropshire, Trenton; D G Floyd, Clifford; R H Wilson, Harris; Nathl Holmes, Northrup; and Albert Pharo, Bingham, Elizabethport; Blackstone, Mix, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 5—Arrived, ships St Joseph, Liverpool; 6th Babington[?].

SAVANNAH, Dec 5—Sailed, barks Iolanthe[?] (Br), McIsaac, Belfast, Ireland; Clara Eaton, Merryman, Liverpool; [illegible] Mary L Fennell[?], Eaton, St Marys to load for Matanzas; Ada Curtis, Merriman, New York; schrs Sparkling Sea, Fakenham[?] [illegible]; Maggie D Marston, Marston, Baltimore; St Croix, Eaton, St Marys to load for Matanzas.

5th—Arrived, ship Puritan, Henry, Baker's Island.

SALEM—Arrived 3d, schrs Sarah Maria Ham, Baltimore; Pavilion, Parker, Port Johnson; Sarah B Sauborn, Elizabethport; Charlie & Willie, Knowlton, New York.

SOMERSET, Dec 5—Arrived, schr Wild Pigeon, Phillips, Georgetown, DC.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 3—Cleared, schr F St Clair, Edwards, Ireland, New York.

WARREN, Dec 3—Arrived, schr Ellen Barnes, Ferris, Elizabethport.

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The cheapest and best parlor spittoon ever invented.
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Cooks, &c.

5 MINETTA ST., IN THE REAR.—A MOTHER AND daughter; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; country or city.

12 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK and to assist at washing and ironing, in city or country. Call at present employer's.

25 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook and to assist in washing. Can be seen at present employer's.

29 PEARL ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook or to do general housework.

39 WEST 14TH ST.—AS COOK; FULLY UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; can be seen in her present employment. Good city references

41 SPRING ST., BETWEEN MOTT AND MULBERRY, rear building.—A respectable woman as good, thorough cook; has lived in Spanish and French families. Has reference from last place.

62 MARKET ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman, in a small family, as plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Inquire for two days.

74 3D AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—TWO respectable women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork; willing to make herself generally useful; thoroughly understand their business; best city reference.

107 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

108 8TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A respectable American woman as good plain cook; will assist at washing and ironing; no objection to the country.

109 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with the washing; is a good baker; city or country, or to go out by the day.

111 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—As first class cook; best city reference given.

115 WEST 15TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do plain cooking and washing and ironing; best city reference. Call or address.

123 WEST 24TH ST.—A PROFESSED COOK TO GO out by the day, week or month; can get up dinner parties; can give first class city references. Call or address.

130 CLINTON PLACE, IN THE REAR, ROOM 19.—A Protestant woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has best city reference. No objection to assist in washing.

132 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing.

143 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook in a private family; best city reference given if required. Address or call for two days.

144 WEST 30TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; also French and American cooking; best city references.

146 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., IN the grocery store.—Two sisters, in a private family; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

147 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—Two young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference given.

150 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a private boarding house; understands all kinds of family cooking; best city reference. Call for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable Scotch woman as good cook, washer and ironer; good baker and first rate washer and ironer; best city reference.

175 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country; wishes the privilege of a girl 10 years old; good reference.

194 7TH AV.—A GOOD FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT woman as thorough cook and excellent baker; will assist in the washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; three years' city reference.

205 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A MOST EXCELLENT cook and baker; understands meats, soups, poultry, game and desserts; best city reference.

207 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; is a good bread and cake maker; understands her business well; can make all kinds of soups; has good reference. Can be seen for two days.

210 SULLIVAN ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO do cooking and assist in washing; best city reference given.

210 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small private family; best city and country reference. Call for two days.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; is a good baker; no objection to the country; good city reference.

220 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., rear.—A young girl as cook; will assist in the washing in a private family.

228 EAST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—Two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; have no objection to the country; best city reference.

238 WEST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, IN A private family; best references.

244 EAST 66TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Two respectable girls, sisters, to do the work of a private family. one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

252 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., first floor, front room.—A Protestant woman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; salary not so much an object as a good home; good city reference.

281 ELIZABETH ST., FEW DOORS FROM Bleecker, grocery store.—As first class restaurant cook; understands orders and oysters in every style; best reference from last employer.

291 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS WOMAN AS COOK; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

296 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron; is willing to do the work of a small family; best city reference. Call for two days.

301 9TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—AS cook in a private family or will assist with the washing; no objection to a boarding house; best city references.

309 EAST 54TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference from last place.

334 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; is a good baker and understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the coarse washing; good references.

339 EAST 59TH ST. A PROTESTANT COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist with the washing; excellent references.

340 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best city reference.

347 7TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., SECOND floor, front. A respectable Protestant woman as cook in a private family or respectable boarding house; understands soups, poultry, game and desserts; city reference given.

355 WEST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—As good cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family; excellent city reference.

359 WEST 12TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

389 9TH AV., CORNER OF 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, with three years' city reference, to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Call for two days.

390 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST class cook and to assist at washing; good bread and cake baker; city or country.

397 3D AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A COMPETENT girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

408 7TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

426 4TH AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; would assist in washing and ironing. City reference given.

439 1ST AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—TWO respectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, and the other as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; either city or country; good reference.

446 3D AV., CORNER 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A competent woman as first class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; can do all kinds of bread and cake baking; marketing if required; good city reference.

461 3D AV.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS COOK in a boarding house or restaurant; can give good city references.

518 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A Scotch Protestant girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer.

610 2D AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—AS cook, washer and ironer by a respectable girl in a private family or boarding house; best reference. Call for two days.

611 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; COMPETENT to take charge of kitchen; best reference.

752 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; three years with her last employer.

825 2D AV., CORNER OF 44TH ST., ENTRANCE IN 44th st.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; good reference.

880 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook in a private family.

A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH AND GERMAN COOK; understands French and English cooking; understands her business thoroughly; is a good pastry cook; in first class house only; good reference. Address COOK, box 212 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

3 VANDAM ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid, or would be willing to do general housework in a small, respectable family; reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

Chambermaids, &c.

20 EAST 12TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house or housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

22 BEACH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Best city reference from present employer.

23 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS chambermaid; good references from present employer.

25 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; good reference.

28 WASHINGTON ST.—NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, in a private family or boarding house; will do chamberwork and waiting, or will take a laundress' place; can give the best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

32 MADISON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or would be willing to do general housework. Call for two days.

64 WEST 28TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 6TH AV.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; excellent city reference.

67 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; good reference. Can be seen for one day.

90 8TH ST., 1ST AV., OVER THE DRUG STORE.—A young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would take care of children; best city reference.

117 CHRISTOPHER ST.—A HOME WANTED, FOR an American girl, for light chamberwork or waiting. Call or address for two days.

137 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist in cooking; is willing and obliging. Best reference.

147 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AV. AND Broadway, first floor.—A young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply for two days.

147 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting; good reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can work on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; best reference.

200 WEST 21ST ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV., TOP floor.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to do chamberwork and to mind children; is a good plain sewer; city or country; good city reference from last place.

201 VARICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do light housework in a small private family; good city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman, as first class chambermaid and seamstress; will care grown children or an invalid lady; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and to assist in the washing; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

210 WEST 43D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress, and will do sewing and make herself useful.

236 WEST 35TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—A respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress. Call for two days.

240 EAST 54TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer.

242 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

254 WEST 37TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress by a respectable young woman; no objection to a boarding house.

255 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house.

263 WEST 52D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; no objection to a boarding house; best reference from last employer.

311 EAST 12TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable little girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; no objection to take care of children. Call for two days.

313 EAST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A Protestant German girl to do up stairs work and sewing in an American private family; city reference.

337 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

340 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; would do housework for a small family; has city reference.

342 EAST 11TH ST., ROOM 11.—A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do light chamberwork or mind children.

350 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or waiting; good city reference. Call or address till suited.

351 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference from last place.

390 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or nurse and seamstress; city reference from her last place.

419 EAST 14TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress.

428 WEST 42D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference. Call for two days.

443 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

454 9TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or chambermaid and to assist in waiting in a boarding house. Best city reference from last employer.

465 3D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

511 2D AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—AS chambermaid and laundress or cook, washer and ironer; is not afraid of work; best city reference.

514 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, lately landed, as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress; understands embroidery. Call for two days.

804 2D AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to take care of children or would assist in washing and ironing; city reference.

997 3D AV., FRONT ROOM, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable girl to do up stairs work and light waiting or to mind children. Call for two days.

1,055 2D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS., FIRST floor.—A competent American girl to do chamberwork and light housework; would do plain sewing; good reference.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or would take care of children; is neat, willing and obliging. Address for two days M. D., box 221 Herald office.

CORNER 58TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEAR CENTRAL Park.—A respectable young girl of good, plain education, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or wait on table or attend children; no objection to the country; can get recommendations.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

8 MORTON ST.—A COLORED DRESSMAKER WISHES to take work home, or will go out by the day; can give first class reference. Address or call on Miss JACKSON.

8 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family; good city reference if required. Call for two days.

14 THOMPSON ST., NEAR CANAL.—A LADY DESIRES to procure a situation for a young lady lately landed; she is a good seamstress and operator; would assist in the care of children; a good home more of an object than wages; good reference. Call for two days.

47 LUDLOW ST., BETWEEN GRAND AND HESTER sts.—A respectable young lady as seamstress and to do up stairs work. Call for two days only.

48 BLEECKER ST.—A FIRST CLASS CUTTER AND fitter to go out by the day dressmaking; can operate on machine. Address DRESSMAKER.

60 WEST 19TH ST.—MILLINERY.—A FRENCH LADY, who has worked in the first millinery houses in Paris, invites the patronage of the ladies of New York and vicinity for the making of bonnets and hats in the latest styles, and at modern prices, at her residence.

64 WEST 10TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTED, by a dressmaker of experience; particular attention to evening and party dresses; also dresses repaired equal to new; $3 per day to go out and fit. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

119 EAST 32D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV., FOURTH floor, front room.—A first class seamstress to work by the week, month or at her own home; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address.

209 EAST 28TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and understands children's clothes.

210 DIVISION ST., IN STORE.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker; can cut and fit.

224 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do plain sewing and attend to growing children; has no objection to do light chamberwork in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best references if required.

230 EAST 46TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, as seamstress; is competent to cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; is willing to assist in light chamberwork. Call for two days.

232 WEST 18TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes the work of private families by the day or week, or would take work home, to be done on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

232 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class operator, by the day or week; ladies' and infants' outfits made up in the neatest manner on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

239 WEST 19TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS and cloak maker desires the work of a few more families; walking and evening dresses, $5 and upwards; cloaks of the latest Parisian patterns, $2 50 and upwards; would go out by the day if required.

243 EAST 110TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTED by a dressmaker; evening dresses and walking suits a specialty; $5 per day to go out and fit. Address DRESSMAKER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

271 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young lady, having her own machine, wants sewing of any description to do at home; is a neat hand sewer; would go out by the week to private families or dressmakers or work in a store; can make and trim cloaks in the most fashionable manner; references given and security if required. Call or address CLOAKMAKER.

305 EAST 34TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO make a few more engagements to go out to sew by the day or week.

305 EAST 37TH ST.—A GIRL WILL GO OUT TO sew in families as seamstress; understands cutting and making all kinds of ladies' and children's clothes.

306 WEST 28TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; NO OBJECTION to chamberwork; can do any kind of needlework.

321 WEST 37TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS seamstress; can cut and fit, also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; no objection to see to children.

322 EAST 31ST ST., FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT.—A first class German dressmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out sewing by the day in private families. Evening dresses and walking suits made in the most fashionable styles.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Fall and Winter Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

347 EAST 11TH ST., CORNER OF 1ST AV.—DRESSMAKER wishes work by the day or at home; can cut and fit well; work machine. Apply all the week.

426 WEST 36TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like the sewing of two more families; can cut and fit perfectly dresses, cloaks and skirts; children's and infants' clothes in particular; samples or references. An extra operator on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machine. Mrs. ODELL.

436 WEST 18TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more customers to go out by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call or address for two days.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., second floor.—As first class dressmaker, to go out by the day in private families; can operate on different machines. Address.

517 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED WOMAN as plain seamstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork or any light work; wages not so much an object as a good home; best references.

General Housework, &c.

12 LEONARD ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 17 YEARS OF age, in a private family, to do general housework.

43 PERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—A PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting.

61 BANK ST.—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; reference from last employer. Call for two days.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework or chamberwork and waiting.

127 NORFOLK ST.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework; is good washer and ironer; willing and obliging.

201 EAST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, to do general housework or kitchen work.

206 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework; private family; best city reference.

207 WEST 61ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework, plain cooking, washing and ironing; city reference.

221 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework.

230 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do housework of a small family, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing.

244 WEST 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

251 CORNER OF 18TH ST. AND 6TH AV., IN THE tea store.—A girl to do general housework in a small family where there are no children; is a good laundress; tolerably good cook; neat and tidy; good reference.

255 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a private family.

287 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED woman to do general housework; a good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; strictly honest; excellent references.

303 8TH AV.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; good reference from last place.

314 6TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., ROOM No. 8.—A woman to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and baker and a first class washer and ironer; no objection to the country or city. Can be seen for two days.

328 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Best city reference. Lady can be seen for two days.

338 1ST AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—TO do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

343 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework in a small family; understands washing and ironing; good city reference.

344 EAST 21ST ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do the work of a small family; will be found willing and obliging; is a good cook; the best city reference.

345 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a private family; city reference.

347 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; good reference from last place.

353 3D AV., NEAR 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman in a small private family to do general housework; has the best city references.

358 HUDSON ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework in a small family; is a good sewer and obliging.

384 BLEECKER ST., CORNER OF PERRY.—A young girl for general housework; can be seen for two days at her last place.

402 WEST 39TH ST.—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, or to do chamberwork or assist in washing. Can be seen between 9 and 10.

444 WEST 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework. Good city reference.

528 WEST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

549 6TH AV., BASEMENT.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

684 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family; best city reference. Call for two days.

706 3D AV., NEAR 44TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable girl to do general housework.

920 2D AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

1,075 2D AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call or address for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

9 BATTERY PLACE, NEAR WEST ST.—A RESPECTABLE lady, lately from Europe, as housekeeper; understands cooking in all its branches; can speak a little English.

88 MADISON AV.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady as housekeeper or seamstress; can operate on machine. Best reference from present employer's, where she can be seen all this week.

91 AMITY ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young lady as housekeeper or travelling companion. Call on or address Miss S. M.

122 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN as housekeeper in a first class hotel or boarding house or private family.

131 WEST 29TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS housekeeper; in a hotel preferred; has a thorough knowledge of the same. Address Mrs. CHASE.

146 LIBERTY ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE English person as housekeeper. Call or address.

256 EWEN ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—A YOUNG American lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Call for two days.

735 BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR.—AS HOUSEKEEPER; none but a respectable woman need apply. Apply personally.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER for a gentleman. Address NELVINA, Herald office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE CHARGE OF A house for a family. References exchanged. Address Mrs. CLARA BUTTS, Yonkers.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT wishes a situation as housekeeper. Address MARION, station G.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO TAKE CHARGE OF the household of a widower or single gentleman. Address E. S., box 111 Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel or club house, or as matron in an institution; no objection to the country; first class city references as to capabilities. Address E. B., Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel or gentleman's family; has American and English experience. Address box 3,327 Post office, Boston, Mass.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN WIDOW AS housekeeper in a first class family; understands superintending and cooking in every branch. A home the object. Address HOPE, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as working housekeeper or nurse, in a small family; is competent to fill a position of trust. Address for two days, Mrs. ABBOT, station C.

Laundresses, &c.

17 CORNELIA ST., BETWEEN BLEECKER AND 4th.—A respectable young girl as good washer and ironer.

60 PRINCE ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family or hotel; private family preferred; best city reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

103 3D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting and polishing; city reference.

115 WEST 46TH ST.—WASHING, IRONING AND fluting of all kinds.

115 WEST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, RIGHT HAND side.—A respectable woman wishes to take in some lady's or gentleman's washing at her own residence or to go out to day work.

122 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day; understands washing, ironing and fluting, or would do the same in her own house.

126 WEST 20TH ST., BACK BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE English woman, who is a first class laundress, wants washing at her own house, or would take ladies' and gentlemen's.

132 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress or would cook and assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; good reference can be given. Call or address.

148 7TH AV.—AS VERY EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS in a private family, or would go out by the day; undoubted city reference from her last place.

152 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow, left with two children, to go out washing by the day, or take in washing and ironing.

156 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do families' and gentlemen's washing; understands fluting by hand or machine; would go out by the day; good reference.

158 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out to do washing and ironing; understands fluting and polishing perfectly; good city references.

163 WEST 24TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the most unexceptionable city references.

163 WEST 24TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day; understands fluting and getting up linens and laces in superior style; excellent references.

184 LUDLOW ST., SECOND FLOOR, IN REAR.—Wanted, by a first class laundress, the washing and ironing of gentlemen and families, to do in the house; best city reference given.

207 EAST 21ST ST., BACK ROOM.—A WOMAN TO do a couple of gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own house; will give satisfaction. Address for one week.

219 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as first class laundress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A WOMAN wishes a family's or gentleman's washing or to go out to day's work.

220 WEST 46TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes to do washing and ironing at her own home; understands all kinds of fluting.

228 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOMS.—Washing and ironing done by two respectable young women; understand all kinds of fluting.

231 WEST 26TH ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable woman wishes washing at her house, or would go out by the day; excellent references; reliable and trustworthy.

236 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY wishes to take in washing and ironing and to do French fluting.

252 EAST 109TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A COMPETENT young woman to work out by the day at washing or house cleaning.

261 8TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS., second floor, in rear.—A good laundress to do some washing at her own house, or will go out by the day; city reference.

309 EAST 34TH ST.—AS LAUNDRESS; IS A GOOD washer and ironer; can do French fluting by machine; will assist with chamberwork if required; willing and obliging; good city reference from last place.

313 5TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., ROOM NO. 6.—A WOMAN with best city references wishes to take in washing for a few gentlemen and ladies. Mrs. C. C.

317 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes gentlemen's or families' washing; understands French fluting and shirt polishing.

326 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DESIRES to take in some ladies' or gentlemen's washing. Best city reference.

425 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., basement.—A woman wishes to wash for families at her own house, at $1 per dozen. Good references.

469 6TH AV.—A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; understands French fluting; has five years' city reference from her last place.

521 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND B, second floor, back room.—A respectable woman to do gentlemen's linen and families' washing at her own house; reference if required.

776 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few families' or gentlemen's washing at her own house; can do fluting.

874 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A GOOD WASHER and ironer wishes to get some days' work.

947 3D AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as first class laundress; understands her business perfectly. Call or address.

1,066 3D AV., CORNER 63D ST., SECOND FLOOR, back room.—A thorough laundress wishes a few families' or gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day or week; understands French fluting.

A WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO do washing and ironing or cleaning. Address Mrs. DAVIES, 93d st. and 8th av.

Nurses, &c.

11 DOMINICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as nurse or lady's maid; best references; would prefer going to California.

14 THOMPSON ST., NEAR CANAL.—A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first class nurse and a good seamstress; can operate on the sewing machine; would make herself generally useful; good reference. Call for two days.

26 WEST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A competent nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes; has a Wheeler & Wilson's machine of her own if required; or would do light chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Call for two days.

32 GREENWICH AV., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would act as lady's maid or waitress; good city reference.

56 MACDOUGAL ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress or to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

62 CANAL ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a child to nurse at her own residence; good reference. Call for two days.

70 WEST 43D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; well recommended.

72 9TH AV.—A GIRL OF 13 TO MIND CHILDREN IN a respectable family.

90 6TH AV., CORNER 8TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; city references.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A young girl as nurse for a baby and to do sewing; first class city reference.

152 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., in the rear.—A respectable married woman, with excellent references, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own home.

216 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, to attend children and do chamberwork in a quiet family; willing and obliging.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; is an excellent operator on three machines; would assist with light chamberwork; good city reference.

222 EAST 42D ST., THIRD FLOOR BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; has city reference. Call for two days.

226 7TH AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS., ROOM No. 6.—A respectable Protestant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; good references.

227 EAST 41ST ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—An American girl to take care of children and assist in housework.

254 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG English girl to take care of young children or any light position in a gentleman's family.

255 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady as nurse and seamstress; can get good city reference. Call for two days.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children; is willing and obliging; would assist with chamberwork or sewing; good reference.

306 2D AV., CORNER OF 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman as nurse to an invalid lady or housekeeper in a widower's family with children; best reference.

333 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can do needlework and braiding; best city reference from last place.

339 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable woman who has buried her baby would like a babe to dry nurse at her own home.

340 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as nurse; is well experienced in the care of children; is willing to take entire charge of an infant; is trusty and faithful; no objection to the country; can give unexceptionable references; wages $16.

343 EAST 19TH ST.—A MARRIED WOMAN AS WET nurse; has a healthy breast of milk. Call at her present employer's.

343 EAST 12TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS child's nurse; six years' reference.

347 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young German widow woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; city reference.

359 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would do light chamberwork; best city reference.

415 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Good reference given from a physician.

425 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young woman without children wishes to mind a baby and bring it up on the bottle; will give it a mother's care.

442 WEST 32D ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE married woman, having lost her baby, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence.

443 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a breast of milk two weeks old and excellent references, wants a child to wet nurse at her own house.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

664 6TH AV., NEAR 39TH ST., THIRD BELL.—AS thorough nurse and seamstress; competent to take entire charge of an infant or growing children; unexceptionable references from best families in the city.

729 6TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS., IN millinery store.—A person, with the best reference, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from birth or older children; will be found most reliable in every way; seven years' reference. Call for two days.

A LADIES' MONTHLY NURSE IS DESIROUS OF several engagements; references first class. Address Mrs. M., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, FULLY COMPETENT to take care of an infant from its birth; best city reference. Call for two days at East 25th st., two doors from 2d av.

Waitresses, &c.

86 10TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A respectable young girl as first class waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to a boarding house.

145 WEST 39TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS in a private family. Best city reference.

216 WEST 18TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO waiting or chamberwork, or both; good reference.

224 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress or to take care of children.

397 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—AS waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

7 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress, or to travel with a lady; no objection to do other light work; good city reference.

57 HENRY ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND A bakery or confectionery; has best city references. Address.

65 IRVING PLACE.—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, speaking very well the Italian language, either as governess or companion in a good family; best references. Address L. M.

100 WEST 20TH ST., CORNER OF 6TH AV.—AN English lady as resident or daily governess in a respectable family, in or near New York. Acquirements, English, French and music. Address TEACHER.

114 PROSPECT ST., BROOKLYN.—A LADY OF ability will write letters, business or otherwise, on reasonable terms. The strictest confidence observed. Call on or address Miss AUSTEN.

192 BROOME ST.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO learn composition; has worked five years at the type business.

221 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY AS governess to young children or companion to a lady; teaches English in all its branches and French; understands millinery; is a good seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful. Call or address for four days.

224 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to learn hairdressing.

259 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MAKE herself generally useful in a boarding house or hotel.

345 EAST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, IN A PRIVATE family, by the day, week or month. Call on or address for two days.

1,337 3D AV., BETWEEN 76TH AND 77TH STS., top floor, back room.—A young girl, 15 years of age, in a respectable family; is willing to make herself generally useful; either as waitress or to take care of children. Call for two days.

A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES LEGIBLY AND rapidly desires copying. Address M., box 124 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO LEARN THE MILLINERY or attend store; good reference given. Address L. A., box 4,723 Post office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION WHERE she can keep her little sister with her. Address Miss WARD, station D, Post office, New York.

A LADY WHO WRITES A NEAT AND RAPID HAND, and has had experience as a copyist desires copying to do at home. Address L. B., Herald office.

A LADY OF GOOD STANDING AND AMIABLE QUALITIES would like to obtain a position of trust. Address, appointing interview, M. ORLEANS, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION in a good family as governess to children or companion to a lady; good references; no objection to travelling. Address Miss E. S. Y., Philadelphia, Pa.

A LADY AS DAILY OR VISITING GOVERNESS; teaches the solid branches, also drawing, painting, German and French; terms moderate; references given. Address C. C., box 126 Herald office.

A LADY (WITH A FIRST CLASS EDUCATION), WHO writes a clear, round and rapid hand, would like to get copying or other writing to do at home. Address E., box 122 Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY, AGED 25, EDUCATED AND REFINED, desires any respectable employment, from 9 to 4 daily, that will give her $7 weekly. Address ELYERSES, Herald office.

A WIDOW WISHES TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN OFFICE, or building occupied by offices, where she can reside on the premises and her services be required morning and evening only. Address Mrs. M., Herald office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO HAS SPENT SOME time in Europe, wishes a position in a family to take charge of household affairs and give lessons in French and English to children; a good home preferable to salary. Address BOYNTON, box 138 Herald office.

BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN lady, a position as housekeeper or nurse in a small, genteel family; would like to have entire charge; city or country; best references as to ability and trustworthiness. Address for one week STANLEY, box 283 Herald office.

TWO SISTERS (ORPHANS), EDUCATED AMONG French people, are anxious to obtain situations as resident governesses, to teach the rudiments of the English and French branches, or anything not menial. Address E. & L., Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, highly qualified; has the morning hours; English thoroughly, French, drawing, music and singing on the Italian system; satisfactory references. Address TEACHER, box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO WRITES A legible hand, copying to do at home. Address S. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY, A position in a first class millinery store and maison de nouveauté. Address H. D. P., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW LADY, IN city or vicinity, a situation to superintend a widower's household and instruct his children in English if required; references exchanged. Address HUDSON, Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 503 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FEW FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED—None but good trimmers need apply. 887 6th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WANTED—AT MRS. CURRY'S, No. 682 6th av. One who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. None other need apply.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner Twenty-fifth street—A large, strong, healthy American or English girl as laundress; must not be more than twenty; references required.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED—COME PREPARED to work. 37 East Bleecker st.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY FOR first class Sewing Machines by instalments. Instructions free. N. Y. Machine Stitch. Co., 45 Bleecker street.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE in the country; a young lady to take charge of and instruct two children, 7 and 5 years old; a good and permanent home. Address BOULTON, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in a private family. Apply at 131 East 13th st.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS, AT 18 EAST 15TH ST. None but competent hands need apply.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT DRESSMAKERS. Apply at 284 Spring st. Come prepared to work.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND maid; none but French Protestants need apply at 235 West 55th st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR SCOTCH nurse for an invalid lady; city reference required. Apply at 11 West 52d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS AND PLAIN cook in a small private family; must understand fluting machine; reference required. Call at 29 East 30th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PASSE PARTOUT maker. To a suitable person a permanent situation will be given. Apply to SARONY & CO., 680 Broadway.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO VEND ARTICLES EXCLUSIVELY for ladies' use; from $5 to $20 a day can be easily made. Apply at 131 Water st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE charge of a baby and do plain sewing; none need apply except with best city reference, at 161 East 38th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN A private family; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at the basement door 55 West 55th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WHO THOROUGHLY understands filling and labelling bottles; wages $3 a week. Call at 94½ Elm st. from 10 to 12 to-day.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TEND IN A bakery; one who has had some experience preferred. Call at 295 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON in a private family; a Protestant preferred. Apply at 29 East 15th st., near 5th av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID; MUST DO FINE washing and wait at table. Apply, with reference, 327 2d av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS TO go in the country; wages $10. Call from 10 to 12 Wednesday morning, at 262 West 26th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS in a small family. Apply, with reference, at 539 5th av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS, TO ASSIST in washing and ironing. References required. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock at No. 5 West 34th st.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR THE MOST popular and useful invention of the day. Inquire at the office of Needham's Patent Sewing Machine Starter, 765 Broadway.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, WELL EDUCATED lady, who has a religious connection or has been Sabbath school teacher; salary fair; references required. 117 Nassau st., office 21.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, WHO UNDERSTANDS sewing, to take care of two small children and do a little housework; best city reference required. Apply at 142 East 18th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR FRENCH GIRL AS LADY'S maid; must have good city references and be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply after 11 o'clock, at 135 East 36th st., corner Lexington avenue.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO MAKE gentlemen's dressing robes and smoking jackets; also an experienced quilter on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal st.

39 HENRY ST., FRONT DOOR.—A TIDY YOUNG girl in a small family. Call after 10 o'clock.

246 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—Wanted, a woman to cook, wash and iron; come well recommended. Apply at 10 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

4 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A COMPETENT waiter, single, in a private family; best city reference. Address for two days.

245 6TH AV.—AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS WIFE; the man as first class waiter; his wife as first class cook; can produce excellent city reference; no objection to city or country. Address S. W., care Valentine Kurtz.

264 SPRING ST.—A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS French, English and Italian perfectly as waiter, cook or footman in a private family, or as courier; best reference. Address A. PANEZZI.

A LITTLE BOY WISHES A SITUATION IN AN OFFICE or store to make himself useful. Address Miss WARD, station D, Post office.

A LITTLE BOY WISHES A SITUATION IN A doctor's office to make himself generally useful; one where he could board preferred. Address Miss SMITH, station E, Post office.

A GERMAN, WHO HAS LIVED IN PARIS AS maitre d'hotel for a number of years, wishes a situation as waiter or head waiter, or in a private family. Address GEO. PISTER, 198 3d av.

AS PORTER, WAREHOUSEMAN OR TIMEKEEPER, or anything in which he can make himself useful; a middle aged man; good scholar; speaks French fluently; has eight years' good character. Address J. T. H., Herald office.

A FOREIGNER, WHO HAS BEEN A SEA CAPTAIN and merchant, wishes a situation as an overseer in any establishment either in the city or elsewhere; he can speak English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and keep books. Address E. A., Herald office.

SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A YOUNG AND LIGHT-complexioned colored man from the South; understands his business perfectly; best city reference. Can be seen at his last employer's, 111 Clinton place.

WANTED—FOR THE SALE OF A WELL KNOWN line of cloth covered and paper collars, a salesman for Western trade and also one for New York city trade. Address, with references, &c., box 5,368 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a private family as waiter or coachman; can give good city reference. Call at 241 4th av. for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AND wife, without children, desire to take charge of a gentleman's country residence during the winter or longer; are willing to work generally about the place to suit employer. Address W. DUTCH, Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN THIRTY YEARS of age, single, lately from Europe, a position under a French or German cook to learn the business; willing to make himself generally useful and bind himself for two or three years either in a hotel, or club house preferred; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address C. J. G., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ACCOUNTANT, of extensive practice and experience, could give three or four hours daily to a set of accounts or books, or to any employment connected with mercantile, insurance or other office business. Apply to H. G. STEBBINS & SON, 59 Exchange place.

FURS.—AN ENERGETIC MAN, THOROUGHLY POSTED in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail fur trade, good buyer and salesman, desires a permanent position; 17 years' experience and best references; will be at liberty January 1, or sooner if desired. Address JOHN C. BOAK, No. 8 4th av.

LINEN AND WHITE GOODS SALESMAN DESIRES an engagement from January 1, 1871. Several years with one of the large importing and jobbing dry goods houses of this city. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

SALESMEN WANTED SEVERAL WHO HAVE A trade in the toilet soap line; also two smart canvassers. Address, with references, box 1,764 Post office.

SALESMEN, WHO CAN INFLUENCE A LARGE trade in notions, hosiery, white goods, &c., can make liberal engagements with J. S. HYDE & CO., 452 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROCERY house, for the State of New Jersey; none but those acquainted with the business need apply. Address, with references, box 785 Post office, New York.

ST. LOUIS.—A BUSINESS MAN, FULLY ENDORSED, removing to St. Louis, desires to represent a New York manufacturing or mercantile house. Address A. Y. MASON, Herald office.

TRAVELLING SALESMAN WANTED—FOR THE SHIRT and gents' furnishing trade by a manufacturing house; liberal terms will be offered to man having a good trade. Address SHIRTS, Herald office.

TO GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—A HOUSE IN the upper part of the city, east side, in the midst of a large German population, wishes to take a partner competent to conduct and drive trade. Only those with the highest reference need reply to this advertisement, and the right man with a little capital will find this a very desirable opportunity. Address M., Herald office.

WANTED—A FEW SMART SALESMEN, AT 86 NASSAU st., room No. 1.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, WITH references. Address M. K., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART GROCERY CLERK AT 279 1ST av., corner 16th st. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock A.M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT TO the general grocery and flour trade. Apply to McDONALD & CO., 163 and 165 Newark av., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY ONE OF THE BEST FIRE INSURANCE Companies of this city, a first class canvasser, for the West side. Address CHELSEA, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION as lawyer's clerk; best reference given. Address or call for three days at 541 Broome st.

WANTED—BY A JOBBING MILLINERY GOODS house, a salesman who can command a first class, reliable, short time trade, large or small. None others need address JOBBER, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD AND ACTIVE AUCTIONEER TO go out of the city. Apply, with references, stating where an interview may be had, D. J., room 87 Astor House.

WANTED—TWO TRAVELLING SALESMEN BY A tailors' trimming house; only those having an established trade. Address TRIMMING, Herald office. All communications held in confidence.

WANTED—BY A COMMISSION HOUSE, A SALESMAN who understands selling hosiery and is well acquainted with the city and out of town trade; references required. Address G. X 4,587 Post office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS been established as a merchant in this city for more than twenty years and possesses a general knowledge of business, a situation in an importing or shipping house; he is able to take charge of the books and the French correspondence; has a knowledge of the Spanish language; unexceptionable references given. Address J. L., box 3,874 New York Post office, stating place of interview.

THE TRADES.

A SOAP MAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business, wants a situation. Address No. 331 East 18th st., New York.

A LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVER CAN SEND SAMPLES of work and terms per week to MURRAY & GOODWIN, Albany, N. Y.

A STOUT YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS A KNOWLEDGE of the baking business, to roll out lozenges and cut them. Apply at 109 Bleecker street, first floor, back room.

A PARTY OF 30 DANES, SWEDES AND NORWEGIANS, consisting of families, mechanics and farmers, want situations as miners, on railroads or plantations, South or West. Address box 1,774 Post office.

A GOOD PRINTER AND TONER WANTED—AT WALLER'S Photograph Gallery, 20 Montgomery st., Jersey City; good wages and steady situation. Apply immediately.

JEWELLERS.—GOOD DIAMOND MOUNTERS AND polishers wanted, by ANDREWS & RENSHAW, Tiffany & Co.'s building, Union square and 15th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COPPERPLATE PRINTER. A steady man can hear of a good situation by addressing C. S. K., box 365 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE CAKE BAKER, ALSO A good confectioner. Apply to JOHN CRAWFORD, 395 6th av.

WANTED—TO GO TO NEW ORLEANS, A MAN COMPETENT to erect cotton seed oil machinery and a thorough pressman. Address box 2,472 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD TO MAKE PROOFS; ONE who understands the business preferred. Apply at JORDAN'S Photographic Gallery, 229 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER OF FINE WHITE shirts; one who understands how to cut with knife and shears. Address, with references, CUTTER, Herald office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands getting out zinc cornices, brackets, pinnacles and all kinds of ornaments made of sheet zinc suitable for buildings; a steady man, capable of taking charge of this branch of business, can have a permanent situation. Address box 1,636 Post office, Philadelphia.

WANTED—BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, A FIRST class American or French cutter, for an A No. 1 merchant tailoring establishment; the best recommendations as regards ability and integrity expected; no others need apply; wages no object to one who can give entire satisfaction. Call at 17 Crosby st., second floor, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 1 and 2 P. M.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER POUR BONNE d'enfants; bonnes recommandations. S'adresser A. P., No. 7 East 33d st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee, $1.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, DOCTRESS AND MEDICAL Spiritualist.—Speedy Marriages. 230 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS GROOM or coachman; no objections to the country; best reference. Address J. J., box 200 Herald office.

A SWEDISH COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION; best references from former employers. Apply at 218 East 22d st., in the rear building.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER MAN TO care and drive horses; will furnish five years' reference. Address T. L., 423 West 16th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, a first class man; 4½ years' reference. Call on or address JOHN, 107 West 52d st., private stable.

A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO PROCURE A SITUATION for his coachman; American; four years' reference. Call at or address 57 West 43d st., private stable.

A MARRIED MAN WITH NO ENCUMBRANCE WISHES a situation as first class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; best city references. Call on or address T. B., 713 6th av., Madden's harness store.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; best reference from last employer. Call on or address M. H., Tattersalls stable, corner of 42d st. and 7th av.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; can milk; willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; best reference from last place. Address A. R., box 214 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man, who has long experience in the care and treatment of horses; best city reference from his last employer. Address J. B., box 265 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to be generally useful; unexceptionable city reference. Address L., box 212 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED colored man, whose references bear strictest investigation; reliable and trustworthy. Call on or address EVERETT, 152 West 33th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS groom or second coachman; has gained experience in the best stables in the country; unexceptionable reference given. Call on or address R. S., at 57 West 33d st., for two days.

BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, AS GROOM AND coachman; single, reliable and trustworthy; thoroughly understands his duties; good city reference. Address or call on COACHMAN, 45 West 28th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best city reference. Address J. H., box 110 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation wanted—By a respectable and trustworthy man; best references. Address H. H. M., box 123 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, who understands plain gardening and the care of a horse and cow, or to make himself useful on a small place. Address S. B., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, as groom and coachman; thoroughly capable; will be found willing and obliging; good city references. Call on or address WILLIAM, 1,231 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman; best city reference. Call or address for two days, 49 West 44th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man; best city reference. Call on or address J. H., at the carriage factory, corner 10th st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant young man well acquainted with the city. Address T. S., box 108 Herald office.

WANTED—AS GARDENER AND TO TAKE CARE OF horses; can milk; has long experience; will be found useful; middle aged; best reference. Address M. H., box 204 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN, by a single man; understands his business; best reference from his employers. Address M. D. C., box 110 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man; understands his business thoroughly; is a good driver; best city reference. Call on or address J. K., 18 East 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; can take care of furnace, milk, and make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener, who understands both perfectly; can milk and take care of a furnace; is willing and obliging; has the best reference. Address G. B., box 119 Herald office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, PROTESTANT or colored, married, without encumbrance; the man must understand the care of horses; the woman general housework; family small; wages $25 during winter. Apply from 10 to 3 at 193 South st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation; understands the care of horses, cows and gardening; prefers a place in the country; can be recommended by his present employer, with whom he has lived 18 months. Apply at 27 West 35th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—GOOD CANVASSERS CAN MAKE from $5 to $10 per day by calling at once upon CATTEL & CO., 35 New Church st.

A YOUNG MAN WITH FROM $500 TO $600 CAN FIND a good situation, with money thoroughly secured, by addressing JAMES E. BALLARD, Brooklyn, L. I.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING canvassers will be offered; medium entirely new and very popular. Apply to Agent, 10 to 12 A. M., 7 to 9 P. M., at reading room, Grand Central Hotel.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY. ADdress box 5,556 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS UNDER WAITER and footman. Apply at 27 West 26th st.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO OFFICE WORK. ADDRESS in writing of applicant box 5,565 Post office. Reference required.

WANTED—A SMART BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS tending bar; must come well recommended. Apply at 500 3d av.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY; MUST BE HONEST, of respectable parents, a good penman. Address ERRAND BOY, Herald office.

WANTED—IN WINE STORE, 99 FULTON ST., A smart boy, about 15 years, with good reference. Call from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMship Guerriere, three officers' servants; service in Europe. Apply on board.

WANTED—A BOY, WHO CAN WRITE A NEAT hand and work in a wholesale store. Address box 3,848 Post office, stating age and terms in own hand writing.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST CLASS TRAVELling salesmen. Call at 693 Broadway.
J. M. HICKOX.

WANTED—AT THE NAVY SHIPPING OFFICE, 190 South street, up stairs, seamen, ordinary seamen and a few landsmen. J. MORISON, Shipping Agent.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A WELL PAYING article. Apply to J. F. HOLLE & CO., 126 Allen st., basement, from 8 till 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN LOAN $800 FOR SIX months; $12 per week for services; hours 9 to 4; interest for money. Address immediately D. C. W., Harlem Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING AGENT for an old, well established commercial weekly; only a gentleman wanted able to give security. Address R. A. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A WHITE SERVANT FOR GENERAL housework; good washer and ironer, with city recommendation for honesty; also a young girl handy with children. 52 Amity st., 12 to 3.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF PLEASING ADDRESS with $500 in cash, to whom a lucrative situation will be given; money secured; the best reference given and required. Address D. C., box 202 Herald office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE MAN, TO ASsume the general agency and effect sales by subscription of a beautiful work of art; must have experience and first class references. Address G. CARLETON, 188 Broome st.

WANTED—A MAN, WHO CAN LOAN $500 TO $1,000 for four months; security given and 50 per cent return; permanent employment offered at 2600 a year and upwards, according to ability. Address immediately LABOR, Herald office.

WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND county of the United States for a new patented article used in every office and counting room; special inducements offered to good men; good workers can make from $2 50 to $5 per day. Samples and particulars sent free on receipt of 25c. Address A. NEUVILLE, box 4,253 New York Post office.

$10 A DAY MADE.—GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED, for the Needham Patent Sewing Machine Starter; liberal arrangements. Call at General Agency, 735 Broadway.

$10 A DAY.—AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL THE Magic Glass Cutter. Australian pebble, for cutting glass. Samples mailed for 15 cents.
GEO. L. FELTON, 119 Nassau st.

CLOTHING.

AT S. MISH'S, 127 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Castoff Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT 496 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SEVENTH street—C. MORRIS will pay the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast off Clothing; Pants, $3 to $8; coats, $5 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $30; Carpets, Furniture, Bedding. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Morris.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid for Cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT D. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 253 Bowery), ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVEnue, near Forty-sixth street, ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., having a large order for Gonzales, Texas. We shall pay for Dresses from $15 to $50; Overcoats, $5 to $20; Pants, $4 to $8. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. FLATTO.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WAVERley place.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for their Cast off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry, as we have to fill an order. We will pay as follows:—For dresses, from $5 to $30; for coats, from $5 to $20; for pants, from $2 to $6. Call on or address F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT J. ANHALT'S LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN receive from $10 to $70 for Silk Dresses, from $5 to $25 for Coats, from $3 to $6 for Pants, by calling or a note by post, at 178 Seventh avenue; ladies attended by Mrs. Anhalt.

AT 444 SEVENTH AVENUE, SECOND DOOR ABOVE Thirty-fourth street.—Will pay for Pants from $3 to $7, Coats from $2 to $15, Dresses from $3 to $30; also Carpets, Furniture, &c. Orders addressed to Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

AT 432 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-ninth and Thirtieth streets—Ladies and gentlemen will find the fair and honest dealer, B. MINTZ, to whom they can dispose of their cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry at the following prices:—From $10 to $30 for silk dresses, $3 to $15 for coats, $2 to $6 for pants. Please call or address B. MINTZ, 432 Fourth avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY D. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.

Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.

ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

ON THE EVENINGS—DECEMBER—1870, at 7½ o'clock, at the Leeds Art Gallery, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth street, SUPERB COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS, by order of Mr. A. D'HEUYVETTER, being HIS ENTIRE FALL IMPORTATIONS, comprising the latest works of EMINENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS, all just received and never before exhibited. Days of sale will be given hereafter.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
FINE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS,
selected stock from the late firm of A. BININGER & CO., consisting of rare old Madeiras, Sherries, Brandies, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Casks 1862 Marietté Brandy, Barrels Kentucky Bourbon Whiskeys, Champagnes, sparkling and still Hocks, &c.

All fully warranted, and positively to be sold without reserve.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, at 11 o'clock,
at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS, BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, comprising about 150 specimens of favorite European and American artists, as follows, viz:—

W. M. Gilele,	Melby,
Hanson,	N. Eugh,
Thillot,	L. A. Crox,
Kummer,	Merry,
W. Ranney,	R. L. Pyne,
Chalon,	and others.

Also an invoice of old Pictures, by well known artists, now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, at 11 o'clock,
at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF SUPERB DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES, BY ORDER OF B. F. TORRILHON, ASSIGNEE, COMPRISING THE STOCK OF A WELL KNOWN DEALER FROM AN ADJACENT CITY, SENT TO NEW YORK FOR SALE WITHOUT RESERVE,

Consisting of Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls and other precious stones, mounted in Bracelets, Necklaces, Brooches, Pins, Earrings, Scarf Pins, Studs and Buttons, Rings, &c., in the finest gold mountings and artistic designs, of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also several sets of Diamond Parures, lately received from Europe; also Lockets, of artistic and antique patterns, and Gold Goods in all variety. Will be on exhibition the day before sale, and will be sold positively without reserve, by order of assignee. A deposit will be required from all purchasers.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT OUR SALESROOMS, NOS. 95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., removed from private city residence for convenience of sale.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION.
By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office 58 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, will sell by auction all the Stock, Fixtures, Mills, Machinery, Steam Engine, Buildings, Sheds, Trucks, Apparatus, &c., &c., on the premises of the Paint Factory, corner Richard and Delavan streets, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M., and also at the store, 27 Murray street, on the 8th December, at 10½ o'clock, including the entire effects of the firm of T. D. Houghton & Co. By order of Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY (TUESDAY),
at 10 o'clock,
LARGE REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
including
Full lines of
GERMANTOWN GOODS, WHITE STAY BINDINGS,
LINEN THREADS, ELASTIC SUSPENDERS, &C.
Attention of buyers is invited. Catalogues and goods now ready.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.
No. 152 Church street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EDWIN NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER.
Large and positive sale of
Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets.
This day (WEDNESDAY), Dec. 7, commencing at 10½ o'clock, Property of family leaving the city,
at their elegant residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; magnificent Parlor Suits, made to order, covered with the richest description satin brocatel and reps; elegant rosewood 7¾ octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; Cabinets, bois de rose; Jardinieres, Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Statuary, Mirrors, Curtains, Etageres, Bookcases, Corner and Side Etageres, Turkish and Oriental Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Sofas, Rockers, Chairs, Tables, Sideboards, Extension Table, Servants' and Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.

ALBERT H. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 109 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
Household and Cabinet Furniture,
Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, &c.,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.

WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above second hand and new Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, and embracing a general assortment of Parlor Suits, in walnut and mahogany, fancy and plain reps;
Superb Secretary and Library Bookcases,
rosewood, walnut, oak, chestnut, mahogany and enamelled Chamber Furniture, in suits and separate pieces;
Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rockers, oak and walnut Buffets.
Wardrobes, oak, walnut and mahogany Extension Tables,
McPherson's Kitchen Range, in perfect order;
Spring, Hair and other Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows;
Blankets, Comforters, Oil and Crumb Cloths;
Paine's Sofa Bedsteads and Lounges,
Oil Paintings and Engravings. Crockery, Glass, Desks, Stoves, Dining Room Chairs, Safes, Clothing, Books, Whatnots, Oilcloths, Mirrors, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, salesroom 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
JAPANESE GOODS,
Just landed from Yokohama, Japan.
By order of
MESSRS. HEWLETT & TORRANCE,
I WILL OFFER AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
DEC. 14, 15, 16 and 17,
at 11 o'clock, morning, and 7½ o'clock, evening, each day,
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY,
THE LARGEST CONSIGNMENT OF RARE, UNIQUE AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLES EVER IMPORTED FROM JAPAN, comprising the following assortment, viz:—
Superb Cabinets, inlaid with silver.
Superb Jewel Caskets, inlaid with silver.
Ladies' Secretaries, inlaid with silver.
Ladies' Work Tables, inlaid with silver.
Extraordinary Ivory Curiosities, Dressing Cases, elegant Robes, embroidered in gold and silver; Suits of Chain Armor, worn by Japanese princes; Jewelry, Glove, Handkerchief and Work Boxes, Desks, Canes, Riding Whips, &c., &c.; very rare and curious Jewelry.

I am authorized by MESSRS. HEWLETT & TORRANCE to respectfully invite the citizens of New York and ADJACENT CITIES to this special offering, as every lot will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, AT 11 o'clock, at the corner of Hudson and Spring streets, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, top and open Wagons, Express and Jagger Wagons, Gigs, Doctor's Chaise, &c.; 50 Sleighs, Robes, Bells, Blankets, &c.; single and double Harness, Whips, Halters, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.
JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock precisely,
all the elegant Household Furniture at the first class private boarding house No. 2 West Tenth street, near Fifth avenue, 25 Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, elegant Parlor Suits, covered with brocatel, reps and haircloth; Curtains, Mirrors, Clocks, Paintings, rosewood Pianoforte, Tables, Etageres, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Dining Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. CHARLES YOUNG, Salesman.

AUCTION SALE—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture, valued $20,000.
Rare chance for housekeepers.
AUGUSTUS A. SCHULTZ, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Wednesday), at the elegant mansion 57 West 12th st., between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing 10½ o'clock,
Drawing Room—Pompadour Suits, covered French satin brocatel of the richest description; Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinet, Tables, Jardinieres, Canterbury, Encoignures; velvet, medallion Carpets; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Stool, Cover; Paintings by eminent artists; Statuary Bronzes, Clock, Vases, Mirrors, brocatel, lace Curtains; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Counterpanes, Blankets, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Linen, Glassware, Chinaware, Cutlery; Basement, Kitchen Furniture.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER.—WATCHES, DIAmonds, Jewelry, &c., stock of a storekeeper giving up business.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on Friday, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at 568 Broadway, near Houston street, a large and valuable stock of Diamonds and quarter second gold and silver Watches, 50 karats loose Diamonds, in lots to suit; Diamond and Gold Jewelry, sterling Silver and Plated Ware, silver plated Showcases; also a variety of Goods to pay advances and charges, &c., &c. Trade and public invited.

A GRAND COLLECTION OF
AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS
and Crystal Medallions will be sold at auction by DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, on the evenings of
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 8 and 9,
At MATHEWS' ART GALLERY,
521 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

Catalogues ready and Paintings on exhibition.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.
J. P. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell
This day (WEDNESDAY), December 7,
commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, viz:—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker; four rich Parlor Suits, Curtains, Bronzes, Paintings, Etageres, Bookcase, Centre Tables, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Turkish Chairs, &c.; Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Spring, Hair and Feather Beds; Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Lounges, Clocks, &c.; also Dining Room Furniture—Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Plate, Urns, Tureens, Casters, Cutlery, Dinner and Tea Seats, &c.; also Kitchen and Basement Furniture; in all 300 Lots of useful Household Furniture.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture.
Parlor Suits—Six fine Parlor Suits, in brocatel and reps.
Carpets—English, Brussels, Ingrain and Three-ply.
Mirrors—Pier and Mantel, in gilt and walnut frames,
Library—Wing and dwarf Bookcases.
Assortment of Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Rockers, Lounges, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c.
Pianos—Three fine rosewood Pianos.
Office Furniture—Standing and sitting Desks, Safes, &c.
Also.
Ladies' Seal Skin Sacques, very rich.
Six Diamond and Opal Rings.
Five Gold Watches.
Dry Goods, Shawls, Delaines, Merinos, Empress Cloths, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post Office,
FINE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Friday, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a fine assortment of Illustrated and Miscellaneous Books, Standard Works, superbly bound.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DAMAGED CARPETS.—8,000 yards of new and elegant designs of the manufacture of John Crossby & Sons, damaged on voyage of importation, by order of underwriters ex steamship Pennsylvania, at 452 Canal street.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—SELLS this day, 11 o'clock, at 508 Eleventh avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, in lots, Stock and Fixtures family retail Grocery and Liquor Store, barrels Bourbon and other Liquors, Groceries, &c.; Beer Pump, Counters, Glass Cases, &c.

BY L. J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS, AT 10 o'clock, at 164 Mott street, entire Furniture of large house; 50 Beds, Bedding, Crockeryware, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, One Saloon Fixtures, Bagatelle Table, &c.; positively in lots. Dealers invited.
L. J. SWARZKOPH, 278 Bowery.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE of Household Furniture, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, two Pianos, Counters, Glass Cases, Carpets, Oilcloths, Soda Counters and Fountains, Druggists' Fixtures, &c.—F. COLTON will sell to-morrow (Thursday), December 8, at the auction rooms No. 58 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, a large and general assortment of really good solid rosewood and black walnut Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Buffets, Parlor Suits, 8 or 10 French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Glass Cases, Counters, rich Bronzes, Parians, Mantel Clocks, Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Bed Linen, &c., &c.; also a large lot of Druggists' Goods, Marble Counters, Soda do. and Soda Fountains, Bottles, &c.; also Millinery Goods, Linen do., Sheets, &c. By order of N. D. Wells, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, at 11 o'clock, at 292 Ninth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, &c. Dealers invited.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 284 Bowery.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, at 2 o'clock, at 242 Second avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, handsomely fitted up Confectionery and Toy Store, well stocked.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 284 Bowery.

CONTENTS OF AN OYSTER SALOON—FITTED UP IN first class style—to be sold this day at auction, at 12 o'clock, 95½ Essex street.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER.
Handsome Household Furniture at auction Friday, December 9, at 10½ o'clock, at 174 West Eleventh street, comprising solid mahogany Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Suits, in reps; Mirrors, Bronzes, Silver-plated Ware, Brussels Carpets, Curtains, Hair Mattresses, Table and Bed Linen, French and India china Dinner and Tea Sets, Glassware, &c. Catalogues at the office, 14 Pine street.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Superb Paris Goods.
Marble Clocks, Bronzes, superb Vases, Bohemian Ware, Crystal Glass, Bisque Statuettes.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, this day, at 60 Liberty street, at 11 o'clock, a large variety of the most superb Paris Goods.
Also elegant Silverplated Ware.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Great Combination Sale of Unredeemed Pledges,
from the loan offices of
Joseph A. Jackson, No. 5 Amity street;
James P. Matthews, 697 Broadway, and
S. & M. Migel, No. 9 Union square.
On Thursday, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock,
at the salesrooms No. 80 Church and 78 Reade streets,
By HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer,
comprising a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, new and second hand fine Diamond and Gold Jewelry, solid Silverware, Guns, Pistols, Opera Glasses, Musical and other Instruments. Catalogues morning of sale.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS.—This day, at 10½ o'clock, at 19 Bowery, Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, 20 Ranges, Parlor and Office Stoves, Oilcloths, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Mattresses, Office Railing, Desks, Engravings, Awnings, Sofas, Lounges, &c.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell on Friday, 9th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at 292 Broome street, corner of Eldridge, Stock and Fixtures of first class family grocery store, Counters, Shelving, large Ice Chest, Sugar Bins, Platform and Counter Scales, Tea and Oil Cans, Barrels, Boxes, Iron Safe, Desk, general assortment of choice family Groceries, Pickles, Jellies, Horse, grocery Wagon, Harness, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage Sale, Dry Goods,
THIS DAY, December 7,
at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 1 North William st.,
Large Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
consisting of a large quantity of Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Buttons, Calicoes, Delaines, Gimps, Fringes, Linens, Sheeting, Muslins, Silesias Paper Muslin, Gents' Collars and Cuffs, Balmoral Skirts, Laces, Canton Flannel, Braids, Ginghams, Flannels, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, Napkins, Toweling, Ladies' Cuffs and Collars, Neckties, Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Goods, lot Clothing, Ladies' Aprons, Scarfs and Wadding and the entire stock of a large retail Dry Goods Store.
CHARLES F. WATTS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal's Sale, THIS DAY,
at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 1 North William street, nine Barrels Flour. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal's Sale this day,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 1 North William street, a lot of new Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THURSDAY, December 8,
at 12 o'clock, at corner Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue,
Horses, Coaches, Wagons, Harness, Sleighs,
Blanket, Robes; also to pay storage and expenses, Wagon, Sleigh, Phaeton, &c.; also Marshal's sale, bay Horse, Grocer's Wagon and Harness. Parties wishing to dispose of their property can enter it for this sale at the stables, or at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, the entire Furniture of a large house, removed for convenience of sale, viz:—Rosewood, Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Library Suits, in various coverings; Library and Secretary Bookcases, Centre, Pier and Fancy Tables; Hair Mattresses, Bedding, China, Crockery and Glass Ware; Office Furniture, Mattings, Brussels Carpets, together with all the necessary articles appertaining to a private residence; all to be peremptorily sold.

MARSHAL'S SALE—AT 231 WEST THIRTY-SECOND street.—By virtue of an execution against S. Gardiner, in favor of John McHugh, I will sell at above number, at 12 o'clock, this day, one rosewood Hat Rack and two Hall Chairs, one Sofa, one Arm Chair and two Library Chairs, green and gold cover. JAS. C. QUINN, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE, 12 BOWERY.—J. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, 160 cases of imported Rhine Wines, Claret, Brandy, &c., and 20,000 Cigarettes, by order of S. Schleef, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 153 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, 500 lots of men's and women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order J. A. Jerman, Varick st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JNO. MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 400 lots Men's and Women's choice Clothing, Bedding and other fine goods. Order D. De Long, East Broadway.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, at 12 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets, Quilts. By order John J. Kelly, First avenue.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S sale Drug Store.—Will sell on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at 171 First avenue, the Contents of a Drug Store—viz., Drugs, Medicines, Glass Cases, Store Fixtures, &c.
P. NOCARE, Marshal.

S. DINGEE, AUCTIONEER.

Great Auction Sale

of 214 valuable Lots at Flatbush, L. I.,

on Bedford and Vernon avenues,
near Prospect Park, 40 minutes from ferry,

on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.,
on the grounds.

Land high and dry; reached by Flatbush street cars; just out of city limits. Escape city taxes. Near business centre. Must be a speculation. 102 lots sold singly; 112 lots in blocks of from 15 to 20 lots each. Terms—60 per cent cash, balance in three equal annual payments.
At your own prices.
Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder.
All who desire to examine the property before sale will take Flatbush cars at Fulton ferry, to Vernon avenue, and inquire at Ryan's Hotel, adjoining the premises.
For maps and further information apply to
DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO.,
52 Cedar street.

SHERIFF'S SALE—TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Dolls, Workboxes, Musical Instruments,
Toy Furniture, Tea Sets, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a wholesale stock of Toys, Toy Furniture, Transparent Slates, Pails, Whisk Brooms, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
B. REILLY, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE—THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, OF Dry and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Ribbons, 3 Showcases, &c.; also, at 11 o'clock, Sheriff's sale of one rosewood Pianoforte, one upright Student do., Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 278 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Cancelling Stamps.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 East Broadway, for account of former purchaser, 1,640 Wheeler's Cancelling Stamps. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
P. J. HANBURY, Deputy.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at 451 Canal street, seven or eight Parlor Suits, French plate Pier and other Mirrors, Hall and Dining Room Oilcloths, 75 or more Carpets, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables, Rocking, Easy and other Chairs; black walnut, mahogany and enamelled Chamber Suits; Beds and Bedding; China, Glass, Silverware, Stoves, Lounges, Wardrobes, Bookcase and everything for housekeeping; 10 Sewing Machines; also a quantity of Groceries and Store Fixtures, &c.; also one Wagon.

THE BALL SEASON.

CHARITY BALL,
JANUARY 10, 1871,
AT THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN AID OF THE
STATE HOMOEOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.
Under the auspices of 400 ladies and gentlemen of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels.

Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT, President.

Mrs. RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, Mrs. R. B. PHELPS, Mrs. PARKE GODWIN, Mrs. JAMES BROOKS, Mrs. E. A. RAYMOND, Mrs. S. H. WALES, Mrs. D. S. BLODGETT,	Vice Presidents.

Mrs. RALPH MEAD, Jr., Secretary.
Mr. HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.
Mrs. E. A. RAYMOND, Assistant Treasurer.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 665 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Bureau, Table, Plumbers' Slabs, largest varieties, cheapest in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE, GLOBE, GLOBE, GLOBE,
GLOBE, GLOBE, GLOBE, GLOBE,
728 Broadway, formerly New York theatre.
S. K. & A. R. SPENCER..........Managers
FIRST GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY
FIRST GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY
of all the new sensations.
Ashcroft and Morton, Jennie Benson.
Charles and Carry Austin, Wilson Brothers,
John Hart, Add Ryman, Master Barney, Harrigan and Rickey, James Gaynor, Costa's Grand Ballet, Mlle. Devere, Mlle. Bertha, Miss Sallie Maddox, Miss Julia Sanford and fifty others.
THE GREAT HIT. THE GREAT HIT.
THE GREAT HIT. THE GREAT HIT.
THE GREAT HIT. THE GREAT HIT.
JOSH HART..........as..........WM. F. HOWE
JOSH HART..........as..........WM. F. HOWE
JOSH HART..........as..........WM. F. HOWE
COME AND SEE New York's favorite Magistrate.
COME AND SEE New York's favorite Magistrate.
JUDGE DOWLING, JUDGE DOWLING,
JUDGE DOWLING, JUDGE DOWLING,
JUDGE DOWLING, JUDGE DOWLING,
as performed by Mr. GEO. L. STOUTE.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
COME AND SEE JOHN HART in the Prisoner's Box.
COME AND SEE JOHN HART in the Prisoner's Box.
COME AND SEE ADD RYMAN as Old Snarle.
COME AND SEE MASTER BARNEY as Mrs. O'Harris.
COME AND SEE HARRIGAN as the Dutchman.
COME AND SEE RICKEY as the Supervisor.
COME AND SEE the best Local Sketch ever produced in New York city, entitled,
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
Judge Dowling, whom all bad men fear..........G. L. Stoute
Lawyer Wm. F. Howe, the pride of the courts.....Josh Hart
MATINEE AT 2:30. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2:30. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2:30. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2:30. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2:30. EVENING AT 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE MINIATURE NINTH REGIMENT.

RECEPTION OF

THE RANDALL ISLAND LIGHT GUARD,

AT THE MATINEE

THIS AFTERNOON.

WEE

WILLIE

WINKIE,

GEORGE L. FOX'S GREATEST

PANTOMIME.

ORCHESTRA CHAIRS (SECURED) ONE DOLLAR.

COME EARLY
THIS AFTERNOON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1870,
THE GRAND COMBINATION
of
EMINENT HISTRIONIC ARTISTS,
in
Bulwer's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
with this brilliant cast:—
CLAUDE MELNOTTE..........WALTER MONTGOMERY
PAULINE..........Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS
COLONEL DUMAS..........MARK SMITH
GLAVIS..........VINING BOWERS
BEAUSEANT..........MILNES LEVICK
To-morrow (THURSDAY), benefit of
MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo..........Walter Montgomery
Juliet..........Mrs. Scott-Siddons
with a combination cast.
ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS
the theatre will be closed to the public in order to have proper and elaborate rehearsals of the famous
BLACK CROOK,
which will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 12,
in a style of
UNRIVALLED AND UNAPPROACHABLE SPLENDOR,
at an additional cost of
FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Box sheet for BLACK CROOK now open.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Monday, December 12,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
AS SAM.
SATURDAY—CHANFRAU MATINEE, AT 2 P. M.

STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Reserved seats at the Box office.

THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
Every evening at 8 and Saturday Matinee at 2.
IN PARIS AT WOOD'S.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR—OPEN DAILY, FROM 2 to 11 P. M.; Saturdays, 6 to 11; Fridays, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

OLIVE LOGAN AT STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.—
Good seats at the box office.

"YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF."—THE GREAT popular song of the day. "Shoo Fly" and "Let Me Be" eclipsed! Sung by Lydia Thompson with immense success. Price 35 cents. Sold everywhere. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

JOHN H. SURRATT WILL LECTURE AT THE COOPer Institute, Friday evening, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Introduction to J. Wilkes Booth; plot to abduct President Lincoln; Surratt's Escape from the United States, adventures, &c. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA.
The new Irish Entertainment,
IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
IRISH SCENERY, SONGS, DANCES, SKETCHES.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR WELL DESERVES A visit.—Admission 25c. Open 2 to 11 P. M.

MISS GLYN,
THE EMINENT ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE,
Will appear shortly in
ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA.

OLIVE LOGAN AT STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.—
Good seats at Brentano's, 33 Union square.

WALLACK'S.—THOMAS BAKER'S NEW MUSIC FOR piano, from "Les Brigands," performed by the orchestra of Wallack's theatre, with nightly encores. Waltz, 60c.; Polka, 50c.; Galop, 50c. Also from "Le Petit Faust," Valse 75c.; Galop, 40c. W. A. POND & CO., 547 and 898 Broadway.

MAGIC IN THE PARLOR.—GREATEST NOVELTIES in the world for presents. Conjuring Tricks from 50c. to $50. Splendid Boxes of Tricks from $10 to $125.
HARTZ'S Conjuring Repository, 743 Broadway.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.
PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING
BY EBEN'S UNRIVALLED BAND.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.—METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A rare and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE PAPER OF THE PERIOD,
THE REFLECTOR OF ALL
THE CITY NEWS.
SEE ALL THE LATEST
CABLE DESPATCHES
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
EXPENSE, ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE
HAVE GIVEN
THE TELEGRAM
THE LEAD AND
LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ALL THE EVENING PAPERS.
NOTHING WILL BE SPARED
IN THE FUTURE TO IMPROVE
ON WHAT IS AT PRESENT
THE BEST
EVENING PAPER IN THE CITY,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.
THE FALL STYLES.
FEMININE MORSELS.
ALL
THE BALLS,
ALL
THE PARTIES,
ALL
THE NEWS OF THE DAY
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
FOR TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER MONTH.
SUBSCRIPTION $6 PER YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE FINEST AND LARGEST assortment of Paris and Vienna Fancy Goods, Musical Albums, Chairs, Swiss Houses, Inkstands and Novelties at remarkably low prices. H. PATTBERG, Importer, 841 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

TOYS AT RETAIL.—MANY NOVELTIES; LARGE WAX Dolls; French Dolls, with hair, at less than Broadway prices. At PARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, 26 John street.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS.
113th to 119th TIME
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama
of that name.
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.
In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of
"RICHELIEU."

514—THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE..........Managers.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME AND
APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE.
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE UNEXCELLED.
SIDNEY FRANKS, SIDNEY FRANKS,
SIDNEY FRANKS, SIDNEY FRANKS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THEATRE COMIQUE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
THEATRE COMIQUE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
THEATRE COMIQUE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
THEATRE COMIQUE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
ALL THE GREAT STARS APPEAR.
Doors open at 1; curtain rises at 2½; evening at 7¾.
Seats secured in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 7,
will be presented, for the first time in America, with new Scenery and new Appointments,
a Comedy, in four acts, by J. Albery, Esq., entitled,
COQUETTES;
or, the
TWO JONESES.
Mr. Minton..........Mr. John Brougham
Adolphus Norman Bowles..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Jones..........Mr. Owen Marlowe
Mr. Bates Curling..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Frank Parkhouse..........Mr. Charles Rockwell
Lord Leyton de Lay..........Mr. M. Lanagan
Sir Kidd Parkhouse, Bart..........Mr. E. Coleman
Rogers (Steward to Mr. Minton)..........Mr. W. J. Leonard
James..........Mr. J. Peck
Gardener..........Mr. W. Quigley
Mrs. Minton (Mr. Minton's second wife)..Miss M. Henriques
Fanny Parkhouse..........Miss Effie Germon
Idden..........Miss Helen Tracy
Mrs. Crome..........Miss Fowler
Charmian..........Miss Hayden
Act First—Boathouse and Garden of Mr. Minton's Villa (on the Thames).
Act Second—Drawing Room in Mr. Minton's Villa.
Act Third—Another View of the Same Apartment.
Act Fourth—Garden and Lawn of Bowles' Cottage (with distant view of the Surrey Hills).
SATURDAY MATINEE, DEC. 10, AT 1½ P. M.,
Mr. T. W. Robertson's
CASTE.
In active preparation, a new Play, by T. W. Robertson, Esq.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GREATEST SENSATION OF THE TIMES.
Second week of Mr. Charles Foster's drama of
NECK
AND
NECK;
OR, THE HANGMAN'S NOOSE.
The press and public
declare it a
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The startling sensation of an
EXECUTION ON THE GALLOWS
and the
GREAT RAILROAD SCENE,
surpassing in dramatic effect anything ever before produced on the stage.
DOUBLE SONG AND DANCE by TURNER & LESTER.
YANKEE JACK;
Or, THE BUCCANEER OF THE GULF.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET.
23d street, between 6th and 7th avenues, 23d street,
nearly opposite Booth's theatre.
GENUINE HIT. BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
THE NEW PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
First appearance of the great Ethiopian Comedian,
MR. J. W. McANDREWS,
THOS. SULLY, the Champion Song and Dance Artist,

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	DAN BRYANT,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	NELSE SEYMOUR,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	DAVE REED.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	W. H. BROCKWAY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	LITTLE MAC,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	GEORGE WARREN.

Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8 o'clock.

HOOLEY'S, BROOKLYN.
THE FAVORITE RESORT FOR YOUNG AND OLD.
All the members of this GREAT TROUPE will appear in Comical Acts, Ludicrous Scenes, Choice Ballads, &c., embracing everything connected with the modern style of Minstrelsy.
NOTICE.—A new Sensation Piece will shortly be produced.

ELEGANT ART GALLERY, SPLENDID FLORAL TEMple, cosy Refreshment Tables, at the HEBREW FAIR.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.
D. L. MORRIS, GEORGE AND WILLIE GUY, EPH HORN and THE STAR TROUPE.
Dutch Justice. Seance to a Western Court. The Stranger. Review of the Army. Keep Your Eye Open, Dick! &c.

OLIVE LOGAN AT STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.—
Good seats at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

MISS KATE FIELD
Will deliver her new lecture on
CHARLES DICKENS,
at Association Hall, Fourth avenue and Twenty third street,
on
TUESDAY EVENING DECEMBER 6.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORGAN BUILT by Jardine & Son for the Presbyterian church, Montclair, N. J., will be exhibited on Friday evening in the church. Messrs. William Mason and Edward Jardine will perform.

MUSIC EVERY EVENING, UNDER EBEN'S DIRECtion, at the HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

OLIVE LOGAN AT STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.—
Good seats at Kullman's, 112 Broadway.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building

PIANOFORTES.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AT COST OF manufacturing; this month only; sale and rent.
DECKER & BROTHER,
55 Bleecker street, one block east of Broadway.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF FIRST CLASS PIANOfortes, the finest instruments offered the public, and the most reasonable in price, are those of the manufacture of JENNYS & SON, 255 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
JOHN C. BARNES, 167 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—HANDSOME 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, with carved legs; $200; four round corners, overstrung bass, &c., at a sacrifice; box for shipping.
PEEK & SON, 747 Bleecker street.

A STODART PIANO, ONLY $80; ELEGANT 7 OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, overstrung bass, carved legs; every improvement; great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

AT COST—UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS TO RENT and for sale till January 1: Pianos, $200, $225, $250, $275. Save time and money by buying or renting of reliable manufacturers. CHAMBERS & SON, 93 Fourth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corners rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $850; only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell a magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $795, for $250; Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel; Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture. Call before purchasing elsewhere at 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL TONED 7¼ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker, in use seven months; cost $575, for $250; Stool and Cover; also Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Basement Furniture, at less than half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (125 Fourth avenue).

BARGAIN.—HAVING NO FURTHER USE FOR A Pianoforte, will sell for $150; rosewood, seven octave, modern style and improvements; good as new; splendid tone. 28 Third street.

MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE, CARVED LEGS PIANO, $165; has latest improvements; fully guaranteed; greatest bargain to be found in New York.
JAMES GORDON, 199 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS.—SELLING OFF.—REMOVAL.
A Steinway Piano, rosewood, fine tone..........$230
A rosewood 7 octave, carved case, fine tone..........225
Prince & Co. Organs, new styles, $100 and $125..........150
Melodeons, $25 and $45. New Pianos for rent low.
Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Concertinas with 20 keys for $1.
Seven octave Piano for $6; Melodeons for $2 per month.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

PIANO WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A SECOND hand Piano to dispose of may hear of a cash customer by addressing CUSTOMER, Herald office.

$100.—ROSEWOOD, UPRIGHT PIANO AND STOOL, splendid little instrument, in perfect order; sweet, powerful tone and handsome case, really worth double this amount. 221 West Thirteenth street.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF PIANO, WILL GIVE lessons at her own or at pupil's residence; terms $8 per quarter; excellent references. Send address to Miss A., box 201 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MUSIC TEACHER WILL GIVE LESsons for $10 per quarter; use of piano for practice; best reference given. Apply at 244 East Twenty-first street.

A BASSO (VOICE DEEP AND RICH IN QUALITY) wishes to engage with a first class concert troupe, or would join three others in starting a troupe (travelling preferred). Address box 140 Herald office.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANOforte and Singing, at pupils' residence for $10 per quarter. Best of reference given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 124 Herald office.

TO MUSICAL SOCIETIES.—SEPTETTES AND OVERtures by Beethoven, Mozart, &c., bound, for sale. Apply to Mr. THATCHER, 313 East Fourteenth street.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ALL FASHIONABLE DANCES IN ONE QUARTER
At SAUSE'S Academies.
Afternoon and evening classes at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 151 East Fifty-fourth st.
Private Lessons at any hour, day or evening.
Call for circular. Residence 257 East Tenth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING, SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE NEW SENSATION.
——"LITTLE"——
——"LITTLE"——
——"LITTLE"——
——"LITTLE"——
——"JACK"——
——"JACK"——
——"JACK"——
——"JACK"——
——"SHEPPARD!"——
——"SHEPPARD!"——
——"SHEPPARD!"——
——"SHEPPARD!"——
THE BEST BURLESQUE EVER PRODUCED.
COMMENCE WITH ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Twenty-fourth street, next to Broadway. Every Night at 8.
A WEEK OF THE OLD AND NEW.

FERNANDE.	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, and SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec. 10 (for the last times); characters by Miss Ethel, Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Polk, Mr. De Vere, Mathison, Burnett, Pierce.
THE HUNCHBACK.	THURSDAY, Dec. 8 (last time); characters by Miss Ethel, Miss Davenport, Mr. Harkins, De Vere, Davidge, Polk, Mathison, Bascomb, Pierce, Burnett, Browne, &c.
LONDON ASSURANCE.	FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, Dec. 9 and 10 (first times): Lady Gay, Miss Davenport; Grace, Ione Burke; Pert, Miss Norwood; Dazzle, Mr. Harkins; Sir Harcourt, Mr. Davidge; Meddle, Mr. Lewis; Max Harkaway, Mr. De Vere; Charles Courtley, Mr. Parkes; Dolly Spanker, Mr. Polk; Cool, Pierce; James, Burnett.

MONDAY, Dec. 12—TWELFTH NIGHT.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL for speedy and splendid production, with new and unique scenery, an original comedy of contemporaneous people and purposes, entitled,
SARATOGA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
Reappearance of the great Grotesque,
MONS. AJAX
AND MLLE. ROZE.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT HIT.
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and Saturday Matinees.....CELINE MONTALAND
FIORELLA—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings..........LEA SILLY
FRAGOLETTO—Every evening, except Wednesday..........ELISE PERSINI
FRAGOLETTO—Wednesday evening and Saturday Matinee..........SUZANNE THAL
In rehearsal—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
The celebrated Parisian actress and cantatrice,
MLLE. AIMEE,
is now en route to New York, and will shortly appear.
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ENTIRE CHANGE EVERY WEEK. "LET ME BE."
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WOOD'S MUSEUM.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
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In the Great Burlesque of
PARIS, PARIS,
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with its brilliant cast of characters.
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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
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A Musical Olio by the Comic Opera Troupe.
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GRAND	*	THE GREAT ANDY McKEE
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MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
will lecture before the above association
at
STEINWAY HALL
On MONDAY EVENING, December 12, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Subject—JOAN OF ARC.
Tickets of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra; for sale at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s book store, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.
EDWARD HASLER,
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GRAND CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT
of
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS,
at
LYRIC HALL,
Sixth avenue, below Forty-second street,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1870,
at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
A limited number of tickets have been issued and may be obtained at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Thomson's, 1,167 Broadway.

OLIVE LOGAN AT STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.—
Once only. In Albany to-morrow night.

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The finest in the world.
None to equal it.
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GRAND OPENING CONCERT.

This splendid new hall, in the depot buildings of the Third Avenue Railroad, corner of 130th street and Third avenue, will be opened on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1870, WITH A
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
First class artists engaged. See future advertisement.
Admission $1.
Doors open at 7. Concert at 8. Sale of Reserved Seats will begin Monday, December 5, at the box office at the hall, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A NEW HALL IN THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Third avenue.—This splendid Hall can be secured for Balls, Concerts, Lectures and Church Services on Sundays; also two nice Rooms for respectable Clubs or Lodges. All the above will be let on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises, No. 215 East Thirty-fourth street.

A.—RONCONI'S OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT WILL commence the 7th of December, 1870, in Union League Theatre. First night—Acts of Nabuco, Linda de Chamounix and Precauzioni. Tickets at the principal music stores and at the door.

PARIS.—SEE MISS THOMPSON (AS PARIS) AND HER Troupe. Harry Beckett's great song, SILLY BILLY, AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

PARIS.—THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
Every evening at 8, Saturday Matinee at 2,
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OLIVE LOGAN AT STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.—
The only time of the sparkling "Bright Side."

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'
second Concert for the "Orpheon Free Choir School Fund" will be a MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, ASSOCIATION HALL. The great Pianist will play from memory from a programme of
ONE HUNDRED NUMBERED PIECES
at the dictation of the audience.
Tickets $1. Sold at Ditson's, 711 Broadway.
JOHN CANTRELL, Agent.

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260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
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WOOD CUTS,
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METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—DESIRABLE front Rooms, single or connecting; superior Board; reasonable prices. References.

1 DOOR FROM LEROY STREET (425 HUDSON).—Furnished Rooms, with Board if desired. Terms reasonable.

1 ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished, to let, with Board, in a family occupying their own house; first class in all respects; also one Room, third floor. Apply at 364 West Twenty-third street.

1 BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE.—LARGE AND ELEgant Parlor; also two single Rooms; house and table first class; price moderate. No. 101 Waverley place.

2 NEILSON PLACE (BETWEEN CLINTON AND Waverley places), one block west of Broadway.—Desirable Rooms, with or without Board, for family or single persons having satisfactory references; prices moderate.

2D FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also Rooms for families or gentlemen, with superior Board; references. 53 West Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue.

2D FLOOR, ALSO BACK PARLOR, WITH FIRST class table, at 45 West Twenty-fourth street. References.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, or for light housekeeping; American family. 83 Hudson street, corner Harrison.

3 HALL ROOMS, $10 EACH; ALSO A ROOM FOR two, $16; first class Board; to gentlemen only; references exchanged. 56 West Twenty-fourth street.

5TH AVENUE, 373.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, on second and third floors, with Board. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 248, BETWEEN TWENTY SEVENTH and Twenty-eighth streets.—Whole or Part of Second Floor; private table.

5TH AVENUE, CORNER FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO rent to a family, with unexceptionable Board, an entire Third Floor of five rooms, furnished; undoubted references. Apply at No. 1 East Forty first street, corner Fifth avenue.

5TH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE Floor, together or separately, with Board (private table if desired), in the first class house, 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

6 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—An elegant Parlor Floor to let, with or without Board. Private table if desired.

7 VANDAM STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT and back Rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with or without Board; $15 and $18 for two; single Rooms $7 and $8.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—One large elegantly furnished Room on third floor, with first class Board; references exchanged.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, TWO DOORS FROM Fifth avenue.—Two handsome Suits of Rooms, on second and third floors, with or without private table; house and table first class.

7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, BETWEEN MACDOUgal street and Sixth avenue.—Elegant second story Front Room to let, with first class Board; also Rooms for gentlemen.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—AN ENTIRE Second Floor to let, en suite or separately; with or without private table; also two single Rooms.

11TH STREET, NO. 1??, WEST.—SECOND STORY front Room and Bedroom, attached or separate; table first class; terms reasonable to a permanent party. Call for one week; references exchanged.

14TH STREET.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, with Board: house elegant and location strictly first class. 217, near Seventh avenue.

14 EAST NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board; house has changed hands and has been newly furnished; first class accommodations; references exchanged.

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER EAST SEVENteenth street (Stuyvesant square).—One handsome Suit of Rooms, with private bath; other desirable Rooms, with first class Board; references required.

18 ABINGDON PLACE (307 WEST TWELFTH street).—Handsomely furnished front Rooms and Hall Room, with sunny exposure; good table and fine location, convenient to three car routes. Terms from $7 to $20.

21ST STREET, GRAMERCY PARK.—HANDSOMELY furnished Second Floor, suitable for a family; private bath and ample closet room; with private table if desired. Apply at 145 East Twenty-first street.

21 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A VERY DEsirable Suit of front Rooms on third floor; table superior; house and location first class; references.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board. Dinner at 6.

23D STREET.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Floors to let, with first class Board. 164 West Twenty-third street.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Very pleasant large Rooms, nicely furnished. Table first class. Dinner at 1 P. M. Terms reasonable.

25 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TO LET, NEAR St. James Hotel, a handsomely furnished Parlor Floor with every convenience; bath, hot and cold water; with or without private table. Best reference given and required.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished suit of front Rooms, on second floor, to let, with or without Board. Also single Room. References.

29 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A LARGE Room on second story and small Room adjoining to let, with Board. Apply immediately. References exchanged.

31 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Families and gentlemen can be accommodated with fine Suits of Rooms and Board, in a first class family.

33 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, furnished, with Board, one Suit of two or four Rooms; also Extension Room, on parlor floor, and single Rooms for gentlemen.

35 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, to let, with first class table and first class attendance; private table if desired, terms moderate; references.

35TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—ENTIRE Third Floor, en suite or single, with Board. Parties desiring superior accommodation apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—AN ELEGANT suit of Rooms, with private table.

38 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—A large Room on second floor, also a single Room to let to gentlemen. Breakfast if desired.

39 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished front Room, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; this house has lately changed hands.

40 PERRY STREET.—A LARGE FURNISHED front Room; gas and stove; two gentlemen, $14; breakfast, and Board on Sunday, if desired. Family small.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, a large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also Rooms for gentlemen; day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—LARGE Rooms, suitable for two, including fire and gas, with excellent Board, $25, $16 and $15 per week; also one, $9; Location desirable.

42 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—A few gentlemen can find new and handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without private breakfast.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A ROOM AND Bedroom on second floor, with first class Board, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; reference.

42 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board.

42 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board. References exchanged.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, several finely furnished Rooms, private table if desired; references exchanged.

44 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Second Floor and other Rooms to let, with Board.

44 CLINTON PLACE.—TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, front and back, on second floor, singly or together, with or without Board; terms reasonable; few other boarders.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—LARGE AND small Rooms to let, with first class Board; references.

45 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN AMITY place and Fifth avenue.—Pleasant Rooms and excellent table on moderate terms.

47 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsome suits of Rooms on first and second floors; table unexceptionable. References required.

48 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE parties may be accommodated with excellent Rooms and Board; newly furnished Rooms on second, third and fourth floors. References.

48 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, singly or en suite; also several Rooms for gentlemen; private table if desired.

50 IRVING PLACE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Seventeenth street.—An elegant Parlor Suit, with one or two Bedrooms; private table if desired.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—HANDsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom on first floor to let, with Board, to a family or a party of gentlemen.

51 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Board and Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained in a small private family; very desirable; terms very reasonable.

51 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Suit of four or five Rooms on second floor, with Board, for a family or party of gentlemen.

52 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with Board; bathroom and ample closets, house private; no children; also one large Room, handsomely furnished.

67 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—NEATLY FURnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; entire satisfaction warranted; references exchanged.

69 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have a Suit of Rooms on second floor to let, with Board; references exchanged.

74TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—SECOND STORY front Room, with alcove, to let, with Board; ample closets, hot and cold water; terms, including fire, $14 per week for two; best reference. For particulars apply at 251 West Twenty-fourth street.

85 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED second floor Room, for two persons, $14; also Room for two gentlemen, separate beds, $14; single Room, $6 50; first class Board and desirable location.

108 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—First class Board and one or two small Rooms, for gentlemen; terms moderate.

BOARDERS WANTED.

109 BARROW STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board; terms reasonable.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square and Broadway.—Large, handsomely furnished Room and side Room, for family, with private table or first class Board; Rooms third story; references.

122 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, CORNER IRVING place, opposite Westminster Hotel.—Handsomely furnished second and third story front Rooms, with first class Board; small family; terms reasonable.

125 FIFTH AVENUE.—A PARLOR FLOOR, CONsisting of three rooms, with closet and other conveniences, to let, with private table; also other Rooms; references.

132 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, for families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

134 WEST FOURTH STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL. Nicely furnished front Room on second floor to let, with first class Board; also two single Rooms.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; $14; also single Rooms, $6 and $7 per week.

137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife with furnished Rooms and Board; references required.

141 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—SECOND FLOOR, four rooms, to let, together or separately; also Rooms on third floor, with good Board; terms moderate. References given and required.

146 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A PLEASANT FRONT Room, on second floor, with Board, neatly furnished, for $18 per week, including fire and gas; convenient to three car routes; also Room on third floor.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, in a private family, a third story front Room, with large pantries attached and all modern improvements.

163 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—A SMALL private family will let a few nicely furnished large or small Rooms, with or without Board, to single gentlemen; references.

164 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO large and elegant Rooms, with or without Board, at very low rates for the balance of the season.

165 MADISON AVENUE, NEXT THE CORNER OF Thirty-third street.—An elegant Suit of Rooms to rent, with private table; first class reference given and required.

167 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a small private family.

182 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTEENTH street.—A young widow lady has a furnished front Parlor to let, for a gentleman, where he could have a pleasant home, with or without Board. Please ring the first bell. Call for two days.

205 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A WIDOW lady can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with a nicely furnished Room, with Board for the lady.

211 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, second floor, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife; family private. References exchanged.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—A nicely furnished Room on third floor, with Board; fine location; all modern improvements; terms reasonable, and pleasant home.

224 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen.

224 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Third avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen; also a Suit for a quiet couple, with breakfast for gentleman if desired; house neatly furnished and convenient to cars.

227 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board, with very desirable Rooms, singly or en suite, for married couple or gentlemen; house has all recent improvements, with but few boarders and everything homelike; references exchanged.

237 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Second Floor and two front Rooms third floor, with all conveniences and first class Board, for respectable and permanent parties; terms reasonable.

238 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—PLEASANT Room to let, with Board, in a first class private house.

252 FOURTH AVENUE, CORNER OF TWENTIETH street.—A furnished Second Floor, large Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath, with private table. No other boarders.

260 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A FINE furnished Parlor to let, without Board, to one or two gentlemen.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board where the comforts of a home can be had.

279 HUDSON STREET.—NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board; also a Room for light housekeeping; terms moderate.

299 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER OF THIRTY-FIRST street.—Apartments and single Rooms, with first class Board; house handsomely furnished; private table if desired; references given and required.

308 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A HANDsome second story front Room to let, with Board; house first class; also Parlor to let, with Board.

312 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A pleasant Room to let, with or without Board, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Private family.

328 (LATE 160) EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—Excellent Board; stationary basins, hot and cold water, ample closets and bath; $6 to $8 per week.

329 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ONE OR two furnished Rooms to let, with or without board; private family.

330 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—First class Board and pleasant Rooms; fire, gas, bath, &c., en suite or singly; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET (LAMARTINE place).—A private family, with a few first class boarders, would accommodate a gentleman and wife with Board; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable. References exchanged.

417 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURnished, a large Room and Bedroom, $6 per week; also single Room, suitable for housekeeping, or would be taken to Board.

878 EIGHTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR.—A NICEly furnished Room to let, to a gentleman or lady, with or without Board.

A SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, and Board, with a private family, residing in Seventeenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, can be had by addressing HOME, box 105 Herald office.

A FAMILY IN SIXTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR CENtral Park, will let one Room on second floor, with Board, to adults; highest reference given and required; terms reasonable. Address UP TOWN, Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY, LIVING IN HER OWN HOUSE, has two or three handsomely furnished Rooms for gentleman and wife; Board for the lady only. Address A. B. C., Herald office.

A SECOND OR THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH Board, on very moderate terms. Apply at 222 West Twenty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT Room to let, with hall Room adjoining on second floor, with Board; family private; house first class. Apply at 108 West Forty-fifth street.

A PLEASANT HOME FOR THE WINTER, TWO minutes from Broadway; delightful location; Room, on second floor, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with Board, at reduced prices. 241 West Forty-third street.

A LADY WOULD TAKE YOUNG CHILDREN TO Board; also teach them if needed. Address P. H. E., Herald office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR FAMILIES or single gentlemen; private family; stone house; all improvements; six minutes from ferry; terms very moderate. References. 167 (new No.) Sands street, Brooklyn.

HOBOKEN.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and Bedroom to let, with Board, to one or two gentlemen; references required. 114 River terrace.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates; house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences; one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad, and six minutes' walk from Montrose station.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HANDSOMELY FURnished Room, with an agreeable French family, where he can find home comforts and be instructed in French. Address JAMES X. HAPGOOD, station F, New York.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A PLEASANT room, with Board (breakfast at seven), below Twentieth street and central. Address, stating terms, &c., S. P. R., station A, Spring street.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR HIMSELF and niece in a strictly private family; location between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets and Third and Sixth avenues; unexceptional references given and required. Address HOMER, box 4,849 Post office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OF EDUCATION AND EXperience, holding a responsible position down town, desires a Room, with Breakfast, in remuneration for which he would give his attention to house affairs or estate business. Address MANTON, box 146 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND INFANT WANT A FURnished Room and Bedroom, with Board, in a strictly private family, below Fourteenth street, west side. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, PERMANENT, 542 Washington street.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a Parlor and Bedroom, en suite, with gas, bath, &c., desired; terms not to exceed $20 per week for the two. Address box 243 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, IN A FRENCH family, in the vicinity of Twenty-ninth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues. Dinner at noon preferred. Address, stating terms, &c. (reasonable), FRANCO, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS; also two single gentlemen. Persons having Rooms, with or without Board, leave particulars at Agency, 60 West Thirty-first street, corner Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GENtleman and wife, within half a mile of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, WATTS, 51½ West Thirty second street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; large furnished room, with closet, on first or second floor, sunny side above Fourth street; price about $70 per month. Address BOARDER, station D, with full particulars.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN Brooklyn or Jersey City. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, ECONOMY, box 104 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues, a large front room and small connecting; middle of the day dinners preferred; references unexceptionable. Address, with terms, C. H. B., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE adults and child, two Rooms, with fire and gas, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, below Fortieth street; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address S., box 1,062 Post office.

PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A SOCIABLE family, for a gentleman; price about $20 per week; location, below Thirty-fourth street, between Second and Sixth avenues. Address, stating terms and particulars, COMFORT, Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS sister, from the 1st of January till the 1st of March; a Parlor and two Bedrooms in a private family preferred; terms, including fire and light, not to exceed $40 a week. Address A. R. M., Herald office.

WANTED.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WANT nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, in New York city or Hoboken. Address, stating terms, R. W., box 2,094 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMIly, without children, living in Dean street, near Bond, have two furnished Rooms to spare, which they would let to single gentlemen, with or without Board; no other boarders. Address FELIX, Herald office.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms, $1 and upwards.
C. N. STETSON'S SONS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL (AMERICAN AND EUROpean plan), Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets.—Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen; rates moderate; one handsome Suit on avenue front.
J. A. ROBINSON.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL—FIFTH AVENUE, TWENty-second street and Broadway—Madison Park Hotel.—Superior table and attendance at boarding house rates; references required. J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

DEY STREET HOUSE,
Nos. 54 and 56 Dey street.
This Property for sale or exchange, or it will be altered into stores or otherwise to suit applicants. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

MALTBY HOUSE, GREAT JONES STREET, OPPOsite Lafayette place.—This house having now changed proprietorship, full Board and Rooms can be obtained from $10 to $12 per week. Families will be taken at reduced prices. First class table.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night; $3 and $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL—CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street (new house), on European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all beds with spring mattresses.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Twentieth street.—An elegant Suit of Rooms; also a few single Rooms, with Board.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, 759 BROADWAY, SECOND door above Eighth street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, single or in suits, by the day or week, at less than boarding house rates; Board if desired.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FIRST FLOOR OF A HOTEL TO LET—FOR A restaurant; this is a rare opportunity for a hotel man; rent very low. Apply at 759 Broadway, Stuyvesant House, office.

A HOUSE ON WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, suitable for boarding house or other business purposes; $125 per month; or in part. Open 10 to 12. Apply at 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

A FULL SIZED STORE IN GREENE STREET, NEAR Canal, very desirable for fancy goods; rent reasonable. Lease may be bought.
EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar street.

A BROADWAY BASEMENT, ELEGANTLY FITTED UP and of good dimensions, at a low rent; under the Madison Park Hotel, corner of Twenty-second street. Inquire in hotel office.

BUILDING, 12-HORSE POWER ENGINE, MILLS, Shafting, &c., suitable for grinding paint, to let, corner Delancey and East streets.
WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street.

CARPENTER SHOP TO LEASE—ON SECOND AVEnue, near Sixty-third street.
NATHANIEL GILL, 17 Nassau street.

FOURTH AVENUE.—TO LET, ROOSEVELT HALL, No. 354, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; room 25x51 feet, also two finished Basements, high ceiling. Apply on the premises.

SIXTH AVENUE STORES TO RENT—IN THE NEW Parisian Building, corner Forty-eighth street and Sixth avenue. Three Stores, elegant plate glass fronts. These stores, and particularly the location, are well suited for either house furnishing or gentlemen's furnishing goods, china or upholstering business; a capital location for ice cream and confectionery or boot and shoe trade. Parties wanting stores for any business should see the above. Particulars on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOM, 75X100 FEET, and Rooms and Basement, 25x50 feet, well lighted; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 329 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH TWO BEAUTIFUL, light Rooms, 50x100 feet, at 320 East Forty-eighth street, between First and Second avenues; also at 179 Hester street, corner of Mott.

STEAM POWER AND SPLENDID FLOORS, 105X70, TO let; best rooms in the city for manufacturing purposes. 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

TO LET—STORE AND SUB-BASEMENTS, NO. 52 MURray street, for a term of years; rent low; references required. Also the fourth Loft. Apply I. J. GREENWOOD, 214 West Fourteenth street.

TO LET—OYSTER SALOON, WITH ALL THE FIXtures. 34 Second avenue.

TO LEASE—FRONT AND REAR HOUSE, 10 ROSE ST.
Store, 210 William street, 100 feet by 25.
Steam power, large and small Rooms, 113 Nassau street.

TO RENT—TO A PHYSICIAN, THE OFFICE UNDER the new savings bank, 275 West Twenty-third street.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

THIRD AVENUE CORNER STORE TO LET—FINE location for drug store; also other Stores on the avenue at a low rent. SAML. D. MACK, Third avenue, corner of Seventy-sixth street.

20 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Madison avenues.—Two Front Rooms on Second Floor, also reception Room, suitable for physician's office; terms reasonable.

56 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—FLOOR above store, widely open, with business entrance, junction Broadway; corner Sixth avenue, fronting square. Business requiring great show, sewing machines or other business.

237 GREENWICH STREET, NEXT BARCLAY—TWO Floors, six rooms; also 183 Greenwich street, near Dey, first Loft. Apply to JOHN J. HEALY.

512 BROADWAY.—STORE TO LET, ON FIRST floor. Apply to S. K. SPENCER.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A BARGAIN.—A FULLY FURNISHED THREE STORY high stoop brick House, only $150 per month. Thirty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, desiring to economize, can hire a good House in a central location, on very advantageous terms. The house is completely furnished, supplied with fuel, &c., and possession may be had immediately. The person taking it will be required to board the present occupants. For an interview with owner address AVENUE, Station D.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, IN locations to suit private families; rents very much reduced. A Large House, for boarding.
C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

TO LET—TILL APRIL 1, A FURNISHED COTTAGE, near Union square, at $250 per month. Address X. Y., station D.

TO LET—A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED House, near Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street, $500 per month; also West Twenty-first street, $100 and board three persons. Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

TO RENT—WITH HANDSOME MIRRORS AND GAS fixtures, the 25 foot basement House No. 25 East Twenty-second street. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, on Fifty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

A RARE CHANCE—IN FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue; to let, a 25-foot first class House; just frescoed; carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c., at a low rent.
R. E. BURNS, 529 Fifth avenue.

TO LET—IN WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—A PARlor Floor and Basement, 7 rooms; all improvements; good location; rent very cheap. Apply to SIDNEY HOLBOROW, 556 Ninth avenue.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, Fiftieth street; good order, all improvements; immediate possession. Brick House, Fortieth street, $850. Apply in real estate office 820 Third avenue.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE THREE STORY AND basement House, No. 227 East Forty-eighth street; rent $1,100; possession immediately. Inquire of CHAS. H. PARSONS, 65 Maiden lane. Commission allowed to agents.

TO LET—THE BROWN STONE HOUSE NO. 146 EAST Fourteenth street, four floors, comprising 18 rooms; rent only $1,600. HENRY A. SMITH, 1,256 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSE 140 WEST THIRTEENTH street; Furniture for sale. Apply to WILLIAM M. GILES, 122 Sixth avenue; or A. W. LOWERRE, 269 Greenwich street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARLOR, THREE ROOMS, WITH CARPETS AND Mirror, to let; also Room in third story, 128 East Twenty-second street, suitable for a physician or dressmaker; restaurants near.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN only; price $3 per week. No. 1,168 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM OR TWO TO LET—To one or two quiet, genteel persons; family small; terms reasonable; at 49 West Thirteenth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, on West Twelfth street; rent $42 per month. 11 and 17 Abingdon square, commencement Eighth avenue.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor to let to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without Board; also a hall Bedroom on second floor, front. 228 West Twenty-sixth street.

A HANDSOME PARLOR CHAMBER, WITH ONE OR two Bedrooms; also small single Room for gentleman, with or without board, in the new first class house, 630 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SECOND FLOOR, furnished for housekeeping; all improvements. 118 West Tenth street.

A YOUNG WIDOW HAS A FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a lady or gentleman. Inquire at 441 Sixth avenue, over store.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED THIRD STORY SUIT, or Floor through, to let; also a large pleasant single Room, at 17 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR PARTY OF SINGLE gentlemen, or single ladies, can be accommodated with neatly furnished rooms. Apply at 181 Macdougal street.

A FLOOR, FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR HOUSEkeeping; a Suit of three rooms; also Parlor and Room and a hall Room, with or without Board. 59 and 61 Bleecker street.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND A MEDIUM SIZED Room, both well furnished, to let, without board; location unsurpassed. 54 East Ninth street, between Broadway and University place.

FOUR FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND AND THIRD floors to let, together or separately; furnished or unfurnished; gas and fire; first class neighborhood, near Broadway. 15 Washington place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FROM $2 TO $5 A week. 769 Greenwich street, corner of Bank.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Cheerful, comfortable, independent.
157 East Thirty-fourth street.
Third and Fourth avenue cars pass.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 678 BROADWAY; Parlor and Bedroom, adjoining, with fire and gas; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD; also back Parlor, suitable for dentist or doctor. No. 28 West Twenty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

SOME HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, CHEERFUL Rooms, double and single, with hot and cold water, gas, grate, to rent by private family to gentlemen; references. 77 West Twelfth street.

THREE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET cheap—Best central location. 75 South Washington square, near Broadway, third floor.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN PRIVATE house 228 West Eleventh street, a handsomely furnished large sized front Room, with breakfast if desired, at moderate price.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO GENTLEMAN; $3 a week. 203 West Forty-sixth street.

TO LET—A SET OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms for housekeeping; gas, bath, &c.; handy to Broadway cars; rent moderate. No. 202 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—FOUR LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, FURNISHED for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife; terms $12 per week. Apply at 129 West Twenty-sixth street.

3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO SINGLE GENtlemen, without board, pantry attached; gas, grate fire; use of bathroom, parlor and piano, by a private family, without children; terms moderate. At the brown stone house, 144 East Fiftieth street, near Lexington avenue.

$3 50 WEEKLY.—TO A GENTLEMAN TO SHARE a fine large Room with another; bath and gas included; also a handsome Room for housekeeping. No. 415 West Thirty-third street.

$7 50 WEEKLY.—HANDSOME ROOM, FURnished for housekeeping; hot and cold water bath, stationary tubs and every comfort; fine location. 222 West Fifty-second street, three doors from Broadway.

11 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—A THIRD STORY front Room and Hall Room, handsomely furnished, to let to a gentleman and wife; house first class. Reference.

12 BREVOORT PLACE, TENTH STREET, FIFTH house west of Broadway.—Handsome large furnished Rooms to let, with closets, bath, gas, fire; location desirable; near stages and cars; terms moderate.

12 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, FEW DOORS above Delmonico's and Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor; location central and very desirable.

13 BOND STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL HOtel.—Two Parlors, well furnished, also Suit of Rooms, to let to gentlemen only; house heated throughout and always comfortable; no meals.

14TH STREET, NO. 7, WEST.—TO LET, A NEATLY furnished second floor Parlor and Bedroom; also a third floor Parlor, with single Bedrooms.

21 BLEECKER STREET, CONVENIENT TO BROADway.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, on first and second floors, without board, with private family, American; terms reasonable.

53 AND 55 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—HOUSE NEWLY furnished, choice of Rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

71 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, THREE DOORS west of Fifth avenue.—Neatly furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen, without board; bath, gas, &c.; small private family; references exchanged.

100 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to families and single gentlemen; also vacancy for two ladies; house is first class, and has all modern improvements. Terms moderate.

126 HUDSON STREET.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with Bedroom, water and gas, and everything suitable for housekeeping; also a small Room in a quiet house for a respectable family.

201 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, CORNER Third avenue, third floor, front.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a furnished Bedroom in a respectable family, without board.

447 SIXTH AVENUE.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHed Room to let, for gentleman and wife; also Rooms, without board.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—To let, two nicely furnished Rooms to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; rent $4 50 and $5 50 per week.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—RENT $35 A MONTH; gas, hot and cold water bath; more Rooms if wanted. 542 Bleecker street, near Tenth street.

A NEAT, COMFORTABLE FLOOR TO LET—IN A private house; gas and parlor heated from basement. 221 West Thirtieth street.

BASEMENT, PARLORS AND TWO ROOMS, THIRD floor, 801 Greenwich street, above Twelfth; hot and cold water; oilcloth on halls; very desirable; cheap rent; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, TO A SMALL FAMILY without children, Part of the House 45 Barrow street, near Bleecker; references exchanged.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS, OR COMplete suits of Rooms, in an elegant apartment building under permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East Tenth street, New York.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, FIVE ROOMS, WITH hot and cold water and bath. Apply at 253 West Fortieth street.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING ON top floor. Inquire on the floor at 225 Ninth avenue.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, A HOUSE, IN A DESIRABLE location in the Ninth ward—new idea; each floor contains all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water closet, &c. A Store and Part of a house 505 Canal street. Part of a house in Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Apply at 653 Hudson street.

THE OWNER AND OCCUPIER OF HOUSE 97 VARICK street, having fitted it up with modern improvements, would let Part to a small, quiet family having good reference.

WIDOW LADY HAS PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, for the winter; near first class restaurant; gentleman and wife or gentlemen would find this a pleasant home. 801 Thirtieth street.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—VERY DEsirable Rooms, pleasantly located, near Fifth Avenue Hotel; terms moderate and good references required.

109 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—To let, to a small family without children, three Rooms on the third floor of a private house; four persons only in the house.

162 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can have a Bedroom, use of Sitting Room, in a small private family; terms moderate.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A CHEAP HOUSE—ON PARK AVENUE, NEAR Thirty-ninth street, 20 and about 50 feet; also one on Madison avenue, near Church of Holy Trinity; bargains.
ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

A BROADWAY CORNER FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—For a long term of years; the property known as 817 and 819 Broadway, 48, 50, 52 and 54 East Twelfth street, having a frontage of 174 feet, over 8,000 square feet.
JOHN ● KELSO, No. 5½ Pine street, from 1 to 3 P. M.

A STABLE PROPERTY—FOUR LOTS ON FIFTY-second street, near Fifth avenue, suitable for a livery stable, riding school, &c.; terms very easy.
ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

AT A LOW PRICE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT—NO. 128 East 119th street, three story high stoop brown stone Dwelling, 18.9x40x100; also 314 East 122d street, three story high stoop brick Dwelling, same size; both rented till May.
EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine street.

A SPLENDID PLOT ON MADISON AVENUE, AT new junction with Broadway, and running through to Broadway. Price $250,000.
ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE DWELLINGS AND LOTS BElow Central Park for sale at lowest market rates by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—A.—TWO LOTS ON ELDRIDGE STREET, 51 FEET front, for sale, on easy terms; also Lots on Third avenue. T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

A FIRST CLASS FULL SIZED, HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, with dining room extension; elegant order; quite near 5th avenue, on Murray Hill; for sale cheap, with or without Furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A FINE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone House, No. 123 Lexington avenue, 20x85, for sale cheap; contains all modern improvements. Address A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street.

A PLOT OF 16 LOTS, WITH DWELLING HOUSE, in most desirable part North New York, for sale at a bargain. WM. SINCLAIR & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A HANDSOME THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, 239 Eighteenth street, west of Second avenue, for sale cheap; is in first rate order; contains all the modern improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed, only three short blocks from Union square; can be seen without permit during reasonable hours. Address A. TUSKA, 200 Canal st.

AN EXCELLENT STAND FOR A BAKERY OR ANY other kind of business, No. 45 Third avenue, corner Tenth street; a three story store and basement, 25x70, for sale; a good baker's oven is under the sidewalk; rented for $2,400; is a Stuyvesant leasehold. Address A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues, south of Thirty-fourth street, for sale, low; terms easy.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A PLOT ON 129TH STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH and Fifth avenues, and some cash will be traded for Dwelling Houses in a good neighborhood.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

BROADWAY PROPERTY AT NEW JUNCTION OF Madison avenue.—125 feet on Broadway and 150 feet deep; rental $50,000; built up with splendid marble stores.
ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

CHEAP.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE MOST DESIRAble Corners on First avenue; well rented and in fine condition. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

EAST BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND STREET—SUITAble for business, a four story brick House, 25x45x75; in good order. Can be bought cheap if applied for at once.
ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

FACTORY AND HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four lots of Ground, two two story frame buildings, brick factory, 70x100, a chimney 145 feet high, two 40 horse power Boilers. Inquire of C. SCHWARTZ, 323 East Third street, before 10 A. M. and between 4 and 7 P. M.

West Side.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A SIX STORY BRICK House, 145 West Thirty-sixth street, 25 by 100, paying 20 per cent; terms to suit. Apply to R. G. FARMER, St. John House, corner of Canal and Washington streets.

AT 111 BROADWAY—WEST SIDE PRIVATE DWELLings, Tenement, Business and Manufacturing Property. For location, description and price see printed list, mailed free by STANLEY DAY, the agent.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF LOTS—100X100, FOR CHURCH or institution, quite near Fifth avenue, Murray Hill; price reasonable. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A FIFTH AVENUE CORNER LOT, BELOW THE Park—Almost the only one left, for sale, near Fifty-ninth street. Price $65,000. Terms to suit.
ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

A DESIRABLE STORE ON CORTLANDT STREET for sale or will be traded for Dwelling Houses or Mortgages. WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A SIXTH AVENUE CORNER, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street.—75 feet on Sixth avenue and 175 feet deep; a great purchase, that cannot be duplicated for double the price asked. ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

A NEWLY BUILT, HANDSOMELY FINISHED MEdium sized four story brown stone, 127 West Forty-fifth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway; possession immediately. Apply to owner, on premises.

A SACRIFICE TO A PROMPT BUYER.—A FIRST class brown stone front, near the Park, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Jr., No. 3 Pine street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, on Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, will be sold low or traded for mortgages.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT House, West Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue.
STONE & LUSK, 946 Broadway.

FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, FIFTY-fourth street, near Seventh avenue, 20 feet x 55 feet, for sale or to let. Apply to YOUNGS & OUTCALT, Builders, 515 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BASEment and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick House, in complete order, all improvements, in West Fortieth street; price $15,000. Apply to JOHN DRUMMOND, 118 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—IN SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, a first class four story brown stone House, 21x65 feet; is well built; has been recently overhauled, and is now in perfect order; price $20,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, AN ELEGANT ENGlish basement House, in perfect order, finished in hard wood, with walls and ceilings frescoed and decorated, by Marcotte; the Furniture, made to order in Paris, will be sold with the house if wanted; price $37,500 without, and $47,500 with the furniture. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR CENTRALly located lots, a first class modern Store, 25x100, Worth street, west of Broadway, a fine investment. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—A FIRST RATE THREE STORY high stoop House, about two blocks from Twenty-third street, and west of Seventh avenue, in a good and respectable neighborhood, size, 22.6; lot, 98.9 in depth; gas, bath, hot and cold water; range; water closets, heater, &c.; it is in splendid condition throughout. Price, with elegant carpets, gas fixtures, shades, &c., $17,000, or without these things at a less price. JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A SMALL HOUSE ON FIFTH AVEnue, south of Thirty-fourth street, for sale on easy terms. A perfect gem.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

HOUSE IN THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, for sale; very desirable; terms easy. Address AUSTIN, Herald office.

57TH STREET, QUITE NEAR 5TH AVENUE.—A FINE Plot of lots for sale very cheap, terms easy; do. on 56th, 55th, 58d, 53d, 51st, 45th and 44th streets, between Madison and 5th avenues. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BROOME ST., NO. 285, CORNER MULBERRY, 25X100.
Canal st., No. 434, through to No. 6 Vestry, 22x90.
Pearl st., No. 495, nearly opposite William st., 26x121.
East 18th st., No. 234, between 2d and 3d avs., 22.6x100.
Lexington av., No. 185, between 31st and 32d sts., 20x85.
Henry st., No. 23, near Catharine, 20x80.
Third av., No. 45, southeast corner 10th st., 25x70.
Any or all of these properties will be sold at a sacrifice, are all well rented, or will exchange for a modern built Warehouse, or a location suitable for my business, between Bowery and West Broadway, Canal and Fourth streets. N. B.—Offers for exchange will be noticed only through mail. Address OWNER, 200 Canal street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, HOUSE AND LOT, with Grocery and Liquor Store; separately or together. Inquire at No. 5.3 Madison street, New York.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—1½ LOTS, 537 FEET, DEsirably situated, selected several years ago; never used, will be sold low, at the company's valuation.
IVES' PATENT LAMP CO., 37 Barclay street.

IN HART STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, IN BROOKlyn.—A very nice and cheap frame House.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

127 CLYMER STREET.—THREE STORY BRICK, A. M. I., 22x50x100, very cheap for cash; a number of first class Houses in Brooklyn and Williamsburg at very great bargains; three completely furnished; immediate possession of several.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 5½ Pine street, room 10.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished House (the whole or half), with gas, water, bath, &c.; pleasantly located. Apply to Mr. MARSH, 544 Broadway; 10 or 11 rooms; rent $105 per month.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE
AT HUDSON PARK,
BETWEEN SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND RIVERDALE.
THIS BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY IS NOW OFFERED for sale, and presents superior advantages to a party desiring a homestead of surpassing elegance, or to the capitalist as an investment. The dwelling has a frontage of 94 feet by about 40, contains every conceivable modern improvement and is built upon an eminence commanding a splendid view of the Hudson, both up and down; the outbuildings are thoroughly complete and in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely and artistically arranged, well planted with trees, shrubs and flowers, and are most attractive. The natural advantages of this property, being only twenty-five minutes by railroad and about one hour's drive from Wall street, and in view of the fact of the Hudson and Harlem railroads converging at this point, make this one of the most desirable and valuable estates in the vicinity of New York. For full particulars, maps, photographs, price, terms, &c., bona fide purchasers only may apply to
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO.,
No. 3 Pine street, New York.

A FIRST CLASS FARM, 85 ACRES, SEVEN MILES west of New Brunswick, N. J., one mile from depot; good building, rich soil, good fruit, well watered; stock crops and tools, $12,000.
VOORHEES & STRYKER, 39 Nassau street, room 21.

A SPLENDID FARM, 40 ACRES, FINE BUILDINGS, rich soil, five miles west of New Brunswick, N. J., half a mile from depot; a desirable property, very cheap.
VOORHEES & STRYKER, 39 Nassau street, room 22.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 190 acres, on Raritan river, near New Brunswick, or will be sold in plots to suit, a most desirable place on very reasonable terms. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, 58 Wall street.

A HANDSOME FARM OF 61 ACRES, NEAR WHITE Plains, under fine cultivation, with neat, cosey house, barn, &c., &c., at a bargain if sold immediately. Apply at the Westchester Land Office, No. 2 Chambers street.

A SPECIALTY.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY RESIdences, Farms, Lots, Building Sites. For description, location and price see Real Estate Circular, mailed free to any address. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A COTTAGE, ONLY SUITABLE for a very small family, beautifully located, at Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson; it is nicely furnished and has gas. Address JONES, Herald office.

FOR SALE—IN VIRGINIA, A GOOD FARM, NEAR the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, within 1½ miles of steamboat landing; good oyster front, fenced, houses, &c.; would exchange for city or suburban property. Address EXCHANGE, Herald office.

FOR SALE—WEST NEW BRIGHTON; NEAT TWO story House, ¼ acre land, beautifully laid out; ten minutes from ferry; sidewalks flagged; desirable residence for gentleman of moderate means; $3,200; terms easy.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHEAP HOUSE IN ELIZABETH, N. J., near the depot. NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE FARM OF 25 ACRES; good buildings, plenty fruit and water, near station, north side Long Island; also one of 100 acres, fine house, plenty fruit, &c.; both in good neighborhood. No. 10 Murray street, second floor, or 616½ Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

TO LET—HANDSOME LITTLE GOTHIC HOUSE AT East Newark, only three minutes from depot, on Bergen street, nine rooms, in good order; rent $25 per month.
ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

VIRGINIA PLANTATION FOR SALE CHEAP.—214 acres, 60 in oak, hickory and pine timber, balance in cultivation; well fenced and watered; beautiful house, fair outbuildings, fine shade, pure spring water; healthy location; first class neighborhood, near schools, church, stores, mills, &c.; price $2,000, half cash, balance in three years. For printed circulars, giving full description and directions how to reach it, address VIRGINIAN, Herald office.

VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE—1,505 ACRES, IN LOUISA county, on the North Anna river, five miles from station on Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; lands splendid and under good improvements; large brick mansion and outbuildings in good order; price $15 per acre. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 155 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A DAIRY FARM, 265 ACRES, ON THE HARLEM Railroad, a daily cash business in this city, to exchange for city property. Address box 3,651 Post office.

A HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS WILL BE EXchanged for a place in Connecticut, worth $10,000; Brooklyn house is in first class location. JACOB SHARPE, 30 Pine street.

EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE Houses, also Store and Tenements, for Farms or Lots, city or Brooklyn; two fine brown stone Houses in Fifty-eighth street, for Brooklyn Houses. M. H. KIMBALL,
251 East Fifty-seventh street.

EXCHANGE.—DESIRABLE NEWARK LOTS, FREE from encumbrance, with cash, will be given for a first class brown stone city House; principals only.
J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

EXCHANGE FOR LAND—TWO BILLIARD TABLES two Repeating Guns, firing 100 balls a minute; Patent Right of Apple Corer and Slicer; a Diorama of Australia.
M. JONS, 407 Grand street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE CONTROLLING INterest in a Horse Railroad, doing a good business, and increasing, for real estate, merchandise, bank or insurance stock. Address box 3,918 General Post office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A THREE STORY brick or stone House in New York city, a new House, of 12 rooms, every improvement; barn, abundance of fruit, &c.; in the best village, 45 minutes from New York; price $12,000; equity, $8,000. Address OWNER, box 102 Herald office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST CLASS CITY property, fine Residence, magnificently furnished or unfurnished, situated in Elizabeth, N. J. Address box 3,419 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VERY CHEAP, THE FURniture and Lease of a first class Boarding House in University place, now filled with boarders; rent low; a rare opportunity. Apply at the fancy store, 2½ Grand street.

RUTHERFURD PARK.—A BUILDER WHO WOULD build a Cottage there and take a Lot near the new Palace grounds in exchange may address T. WALL, 249 West Fifty-second street.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD STOCK FARM OF 350 ACRES, in this State, for a House, Country Seat or Merchandise. Address, with full particulars only, GOOD HOUSE, box 197 Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, with stable, upper part Brooklyn, for Merchandise or Western Lands. Inquire at 10 Murray street, second floor, before 12 o'clock; 616½ Gates avenue, Brooklyn, after 12. No letters. Equity $3,000 or less.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL THREE STORY PHILAdelphia brick Houses in Brooklyn and some Cash for Tenement Property in New York. AARON STONE & SON, corner of Fulton and Fleet streets, Brooklyn.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—COUNTRY SEATS AND Farms near the city, for New York improved Property; two Store Properties in Third avenue to exchange for a Country Seat on the Hudson; also two new five story Tenement Houses to exchange for a Farm or Summer Residence near New York. Apply to E. K. RAUBITSCHEK, 278 Bowery.

$1,000 CASH.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A three story high stoop brown stone House, desirably located up town; lots or merchandise might be taken in exchange.
SAML. D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth st.

$5,500.—FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR city property, a nice, snug Farm, 48 miles in New Jersey. Apply to R. SLATER, Erie Railway office, 25 South street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN THIRD and Sixth avenues, and Eighth and Thirtieth streets; price within $20,000. Address SACHSE & FAIST, Shirt Factory, 693 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE.—WANTED, THREE HOUSES ON Fifth avenue, south of Fifty-ninth street, at least 26 feet wide, for prompt customers.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

WANTED.—A GOOD GRASS FARM IN VIRGINIA; Shenandoah Valley preferred; at least 600 acres fenced. Apply to JOHN DRUMMOND, 118 West Seventeenth street.

WANTED.—A FARM, TO BE WORKED ON SHARES. Address F., box 109 Herald office.

WANTED—ON THE HUDSON, A GENTLEMAN'S REsidence, within 50 miles of New York; price not to exceed $50,000. Apply, with full particulars, to WM. SINCLAIR & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

WANTED TO BUY—ON THE HUDSON, WITH RIVER view, from 1 to 5 Acres, by the advertiser, with or without improvements. Address, with particulars, BURTIS & CO., 62 Varick street, New York.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE UP TOWN, WEST side, not above Fifty-ninth street; must be four stories high, in a good location. Any one who wants to sell a bargain will find a ready purchaser by addressing X. Y., Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH, A H. S. OR E. B. House, in a good location, not less than 20 feet in front, for about $12,000. None but owners need address CASH, box 201 Herald office.

MACHINERY.

A 25 HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER COMplete for sale cheap.—To be seen running in Self & Wygant's sash and blind factory, Greenpoint. F. N. GOVE.

A PORTABLE HEATER, USED ONLY THREE months, will heat basement and parlor floor; a bargain to a cash customer. Apply in store, No. 3 Park place.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT CYLINDER, NEARLY NEW, 40 inches by 8 feet, at 523 West street, opposite Christopher street ferry. H. B. CROSSETT.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Send for circulars.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

STEAM ENGINES—3, 5, 10, 15, 20 AND 40 HORSE power, with Boilers, Wood Working Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Blowers, Air Hammers, Shafting, &c.
F. McSWEGAN, 295 Water street.

BILLIARDS.

A GRAND EXHIBITION BY CHAMPION RUDOLPHE, with his diamond cue, at Washington Hall Billiard Room, Williamsburg, corner of Fourth and Broadway, on Wednesday evening, December 7.

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, Manufactured and for sale only by the patentees, PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD TABLE AND COMBINAtion Cushions can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, 40 Vesey street. They beat the world for elasticity and correctness of angles, at reasonable prices. Phelan's make for sale at 10 cents.

$300 WILL BUY A STANDARD SIZE BILLIARD Table, with fixtures complete; furnished with the celebrated Catgut cushion, slate bed, &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A CURE FOR ALL PRIVATE DISEASES IMMEdiately. Consultations, correspondence and office strictly private. Dr. SENECA, 10 Amity street.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood and youthful vigor restored in 24 hours; office very private.
Dr. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 153 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 31 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, 40 YEARS' PRACtice. Cure guaranteed. Consultation free.

DR. OLIN, 59 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Cures all private diseases; separate rooms provided during treatment; very private.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

35 YEARS' OFFICE PRACTICE ENABLES DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street, to cure all cutaneous and private diseases immediately. Office very private.

FRANCE.

Terrible Fighting Near Orleans on Saturday.

De Paladines' Army Badly Beaten.

Thirty Guns and One Thousand Prisoners Taken by the Germans.

Despatch from King William Announcing the Victory.

Report from Tours Admitting the Disaster.

Further Details of the Fighting Before Paris.

Great Heroism Displayed by the French.

Recapture of Champigny and Brie by the Germans.

THE BATTLE NEAR ORLEANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

King William's Report—Defeat of the French—Thirty Guns and One Thousand Prisoners Taken—German Losses Moderate—Captures Near Amiens.

BERLIN, Dec. 6, 1870.

Queen Augusta has received the following despatch from the King:—

VERSAILLES, Sunday—Midnight.

After two days' battle, in which the army of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was mainly engaged, Manstein's corps captured St. Jean, a railway station and suburb of Orleans. Thirty guns and 1,000 prisoners were taken. The Prussian loss was moderate; Wrangel's division suffered most.

The Prussians found nine cannon and much ammunition on the field before Amiens.

WILHELM.

Report from Tours—Terrible Fighting on Friday—The Army of the Loire Defeated—Heavy Losses in Killed, Wounded and Prisoners—Twenty-five Cannon Lost—Orleans to be Attacked.

TOURS, Dec. 5, 1870.

After terrible fighting during the whole of yesterday the Army of the Loire, covering Orleans, was overpowered by a concentrated attack of the German forces under the Duke of Mecklenburg, and forced to abandon their positions with a heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, and also twenty-five guns.

ORLEANS TO BE ATTACKED.

The Germans occupied the railway station north of Orleans, and it is expected they will attack the city to-day.

Intense Excitement in Tours—Narrow Escape of Gambetta—Threat to Court Martial Paladines.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1870.

A correspondent at Tours telegraphs on the 5th:—Intense excitement prevails here and a great crowd is gathered at the Prefecture reading the unfavorable news. Gambetta, in trying to reach Orleans, was prevented by the enemy, who took possession of the railway; the uhlans fired at him and his escape was a miracle. He returned at three o'clock this morning. Paladines evacuated Orleans to avoid bombardment, and they talk of trying him by court martial.

RIFLED CANNONS EXPECTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

It is reported that 300 rifled cannon are on the way from the United States to France; and at last accounts from Tours the government was anxiously awaiting their arrival to complete the equipment of the Army of the Loire.

THE FIGHTING BEFORE PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Official Report from Paris—A French Victory on Friday—The Marne Recrossed—A French General Killed—Extraordinary Losses of the Germans—Paris Enthusiastic.

TOURS, Dec. 5, 1870.

The government has received by balloon from Paris official reports to the 4th of the progress and results of the movement made by General Ducrot against the Prussian lines of investment.

FRENCH VICTORY ON FRIDAY.

They state that Thursday was passed in burying the dead and succoring the wounded. On Friday morning the Prussians attacked with great impetuosity the French at Champigny and in front of Villiers. After seven hours' fighting the enemy failed to carry the positions of the French and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Their losses were from 15,000 to 20,000.

THE MARNE RECROSSED—CASUALTIES AMONG FRENCH GENERALS.

On Saturday the French recrossed the Marne and took up positions. The enemy made no attempt to resist them. General Ducrot greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Friday. Among the killed is General Lachararue (Lacharière?) and General Renault was badly wounded.

EXTRAORDINARY LOSSES OF THE GERMANS.

General Sonnitz, in his report, says the troops who attacked the French were Saxons and Wurtembergers; their numbers exceeded 100,000. Their losses must have been extraordinary, for the next day they were so weakened that they suffered the French to cross the river unopposed.

PARIS ENTHUSIASTIC.

The successes of the French troops created the wildest enthusiasm in Paris.

Further Particulars of the Sorties—Splendid Fighting by the French—The Assault Upon Champigny and Villiers—Capture of Epernay—Its Recapture—Hopes of German Officers.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870.

A correspondent at Versailles writes on the 1st:—

LOSSES OF THE GERMANS.

The prisoners taken by the Wurtembergers and Saxons numbered 800. The Wurtembergers lost 800 in killed and wounded, including forty officers, and the Saxons lost 100 men, including ten officers.

THE ASSAULT UPON CHAMPIGNY AND VILLIERS.

The French crossed the Marne by a bridge near Brie, under cover of the guns of Fort Nogent. Having pontooned the river they deployed in three different directions, throwing out their right towards Champigny, the right centre pressing on for Villiers and the left developing in the direction of Noisy. All fought with great obstinacy. The German loss in the sortie at Stains was inconsiderable. Shells fell at a greater range than it was believed the forts could carry, reaching beyond Montmorency. The whole range was 6,300 metres.

SPLENDID CHARGE BY THE FRENCH AND CAPTURE OF EPERNAY.

At Epernay the French made a rush at three in the afternoon and surprised a battalion of the Seventy-first; under a heavy fire from Briche the French simultaneously burst out from Fort St. Denis; and a gunboat, coming down the stream, swept the banks clear of the German forces and landed a force at Epernay, occupying the houses near the river and west of the village, half surrounding one battalion of the Seventy-first regiment unawares. The French were in overwhelming numbers.

RECAPTURE OF THE VILLAGE.

The Germans fell back fighting and evacuated the village. Reinforcements arriving near St. Gratien the French barricaded Epernay. The Germans sent the whole of the Fifteenth brigade, the Seventy-first and Thirty-first regiments, six battalions in all, to retake the village. This force advancing rapidly, the French were driven out in two hours. The Germans lost 200 men and thirteen officers.

HOPES OF THE GERMAN OFFICERS.

Another despatch from the same correspondent, dated December 3, in the afternoon, says:—The German officers believe the siege may still extend beyond Christmas on military grounds, but they hope the French are discouraged by their failures in the recent sorties, especially by the final recapture of Champigny yesterday.

HAVRE ISOLATED.

A telegram from Havre, dated at six o'clock yesterday (Monday) evening, states that all communication between that city and the interior of France is severed.

RUSSIA.

National Unity and Determination from Moscow to St. Petersburg.

Bismarck Cautious of the British Diplomacy.

RUSSIAN UNITY.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Ancient Aristocracy Intensely Loyal—Will Shoulder the Musket for the Throne.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870.

The Moscow nobility have presented an address of thanks to the Emperor on Prince Gortchakoff's circular, and for the abolition of class distinction in the compulsory military service, declaring themselves "ready to serve in the ranks for the defence of the integrity of Russia."

The Executive Assumes the Sole Responsibility.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870.

A special correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg on Monday:—The Russian government forbids a national subscription for the Black Sea fleet, because such an object is illegal during peace and because the government is paying all land and naval expenses.

BISMARCK AND BRITAIN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Prussian Premier Very Cautious of St. James.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870.

Mr. Odo Russell's mission "hangs fire." Bismarck is willing to discuss in a friendly tone with England, but makes no pledges.

OBITUARY.

Hiram Walbridge.

After a brief illness of four days Mr. Walbridge died yesterday afternoon at the Astor House in this city. The announcement of his death will be received with deep regret, for there have been few New York merchants whose business integrity and the general excellence of whose private characters have made them more popular in mercantile and social circles than the deceased.

A descendant of General Walbridge, who fought at Bennington during the Revolution, Mr. Walbridge sprang from good New England stock, but was himself born at Ithaca, in this State, on the 2d of February, 1821. In early childhood he moved with his parents to Ohio, and in 1839 entered the University of that State. It was not long after, however, that he was expelled, and for a most unusual cause. Although then but nineteen years of age he was an ardent politician of democratic proclivities, but having become personally acquainted with General Harrison, at whose house he was a frequent guest, he formed a deep attachment for the victor of Tippecanoe, and when the whig leader was a candidate for the Presidency supported him. During the canvass he was invited to a political meeting, and on the University authorities refusing to grant him permission to attend went without leave. In the midst of a speech which he was delivering he was informed that he had been expelled for disobedience. He continued his remarks without betraying any annoyance, and after the meeting adjourned went back to the college, packed up his books and clothing and returned home. Subsequently he finished his education at another institution of learning.

On arriving at the age of manhood Mr. Walbridge went to Toledo, where he resided for some years, and where he served a term as Alderman of the city. In 1844 he was commissioned a brigadier general of Ohio militia, a fact which explains the title of "General" ever after prefixed to his name. During the Mexican war he was offered a colonelcy of a volunteer regiment, but he declined it, and soon after moved to New York, where he ever after resided. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits with great success. At the same time he continued to participate actively in the politics of the day. The efforts of the French to establish a republic in 1848 and the gallant struggle of the Hungarians for independence received his warm sympathy. On his return from a visit to Europe in 1851 he was elected a member of Congress, but before taking his seat spent some months in visiting California.

At this time Mr. Walbridge was a stanch democrat. In the House of Representatives he signalized his official career by the energy and persistence with which he advocated all measures tending to promote our commerce. He opposed the theory of protection with ability, and introduced resolutions in relation to our maritime rights, the adoption of which at the time would have placed us to-day in a more honorable position than we occupy. Towards the end of his term the democracy of his district offered to renominate General Walbridge. He declined, because of the serious injury which had been inflicted upon his business during his absence. Financially he was then nearly ruined, but he resumed business with determination to recover from his reverses, and in a few years was more prosperous than ever.

When the secession movement began he at once declared himself in favor of the adoption of coercive measures. Mr. Walbridge was a personal friend and warm supporter of the late Stephen A. Douglas, and held the ideas of that gentleman on the subject of State sovereignty. At the outbreak of hostilities he urged the government to call out 600,000 men, predicting that the war would be long and desperate if overwhelming force was not used at the start. He also suggested to Mr. Lincoln the military importance of effecting a lodgment at Port Royal and Beaufort, on the South Carolina coast. Both these facts were admitted in November, 1861, in a letter written to him by Mr. Lincoln.

During the rebellion he visited various parts of the country, delivering speeches in behalf of the Union. In 1862 he was a candidate for Congress, supported by the republicans, but was beaten by the Tammany nominee. Excepting one term as a Representative, he never held public office, although he was employed in a private capacity by the government, rendering important effective service to the country. Contrary to general expectation he did not return to the democracy after the suppression of the rebellion. He opposed the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and was a delegate to the Loyalists' Convention, which met in Philadelphia in 1866. Mr. Walbridge was President of the great International Commercial Convention, which met in Detroit in the summer of 1865, and subsequently presided over several commercial conventions which met at various points in the Union.

Personally, he was one of the most amiable and companionable of men. He possessed a genial temper and warm heart, and was ever ready to aid the unfortunate. His remains will be taken to Washington to-day (Wednesday) for interment at Ingleside, his country seat.

W. D. Washington.

W. D. Washington, Professor of Drawing and Painting at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, died on Friday last, December 2. He was a native of Westmoreland county and a grandnephew of General George Washington. A pupil and intimate friend of the late Emanuel Leutze, Mr. Washington studied for several years under his direction at Dusseldorf. He was well and favorably known as an artist in this city, where he had long been in the habit of residing for a portion of each year. Among his best paintings are "The Intercepted Marriage" (in Mr. Corcoran's collection at Washington), "A British Spy Brought In Before General Marion" (in the collection of the late Mr. Macdonald, of Baltimore), "The Attic Philosopher," "The Last Touch," "The Christening in Grace Church," "The Chief Cook" and an excellent portrait of the late General Robert E. Lee. A large circle of friends will mourn the premature death of a gentleman who was no less kind-hearted and witty than he was accomplished.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	40	53	3 P. M.	32	52
6 A. M.	37	53	6 P. M.	30	48
9 A. M.	33	53	9 P. M.	28	46
12 M.	32	52	12 P. M.	29	43

Average temperature yesterday........ 50⅞

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........ 32⅝

The subject of marine torpedoes, with the results of experiments, will be discussed to-night at the meeting of the New York Society of Practical Engineers at Cooper Union.

"The Stable Gang" gave Mr. Wm. Dewey a grand birthday "blow out" last evening at their headquarters. Fun, song, story and sociability generally were the order on the occasion. Commissioner Owen Brennan, ex-Supervisor Oliver, Police Commissioner Smith, Judge Shandley, Alderman Mitchell, "Oofty Gooft" and others were present, and everything passed off in most glorious style.

A well-known member of the *demi-monde* was drugged and robbed, according to her statement, by a hackman on Monday night. One of Captain Borden's detectives arrested the man she charged with committing the robbery. He was locked up and yesterday arraigned at Jefferson Market. A Bohemian got the news on Monday night; but Borden or his sergeants assured the regular reporters that there were no items at his place for them. Why?

Mons. Favarger gave the fifth and last of the course of French readings yesterday at the hall of the Union League Club. Mons. Favarger read selections from Linguet, Voltaire, Brueys, Lamartine, Victor Hugo and Pons de Verdun. A select and appreciative audience was in attendance, and the entertainment received from all most unqualified commendation.

Some energetic ladies, with the counsel and pecuniary aid of a few philanthropic gentlemen, have organized a Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Women's Institute, at 459 Sixth avenue, in order to give gratuitous medical treatment to invalid women in the middle rank of society, whose limited incomes prevent their paying for skilful medical treatment, and also to provide female physicians for those who prefer them.

Mlle. O. Bousson, of 860 Broadway, will send to France by the steamer Pereire, on Saturday next, a case containing linen and clothing for the sick and wounded in the French hospitals, and for the families rendered destitute by the war. Mlle. Bousson has already done some noble work in this regard, and she now asks all wishing to aid the object above mentioned to send their contributions to the above-mentioned place.

It is charged that John Thompson went into the house 133 Greene street the other night to steal the diamonds of the lady boss. He told his project to one of her gang, and it was told to Captain McNally. The latter detailed officer Finlay to go to the house and watch. Finlay did not like to go there. He went, however, and hid in a closet, and saw Johnny "go through" the mistress' wardrobe and bureau drawers. Finlay seized him when he had seized the articles. Thompson was before Justice Cox yesterday in consequence, and in due time will be before either Judge Dowling or Judge Bedford. Bad for Thompson.

The election for officers of Typographical Union, No. 6, for 1871, was held last night with the following result:—President, Charles B. Smith; Vice President, William H. Lanahan; Secretary, Robert O. Harmon; Treasurer, Robert F. Kerr; Fund Trustee, Charles M. Young; Trustees, Henry Diehr and John C. Robinson; Sergeant-at-Arms, John J. Browne; Executive Committee, E. B. Cogswell, New York *Times*; J. H. Goff, Francis Hart & Co.; John A. Kenney, *Democrat*; William Napper, Ray's; J. G. Lynas, *Herald*; G. W. Green, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*; Thomas F. McCarthy, *Mail*; Joseph Payes, Dunn & Co's.; Henry Barns, *Tribune*; Charles G. Palmer, *Shipping Gazette*; F. E. Macdonough, *World*; Henry Bucker, *Transcript*.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN CLEVELAND.

A Man Attempts to Settle a Little Private Quarrel by Shooting Down His Opponent.

[From the Cleveland Herald, Nov. 26.]

The neighborhood of Commercial and Fourth streets, between the Haymarket region and the canal, was put into a state of great excitement at about half-past five o'clock of Thanksgiving evening, by the reported attempt of John Schechtele to murder C. G. Remington. The circumstances, as related by parties witnessing the affair, are as follows:—Several men were in the saloon of Mrs. Schechtele drinking, and got into a dispute. John Schechtele was standing by, and, though being no party to the affair, put in a word or two, which was offensive, and was told by the one afterwards shot to "shut up." Schechtele rejoined roughly, and in a moment stepped into a bedroom adjoining the bar, got a loaded shot gun and, standing in the door, aimed it at the young man and fired at a distance of six or eight feet from him. The entire contents were lodged in almost a solid mass in the left breast, near the shoulder. The injured man exclaimed, "I am shot!" and fell. Schechtele ran out of the house closely followed by Patrick Ryan and Edward Collins, who caught him, and after much struggling, in which Schechtele's forehead received a gash, succeeded in getting started with him to the Central station. Before their arrival there, however, they were met by Chief Detective Schmitt, and the latter immediately proceeded to the place of the fracas. Dr. Laisy was called, who immediately set about getting out the shot and wadding from the wound. Some of the shot went nearly out at the back. The surgeon thinks that if inflammation does not set in there is no danger of the wound being fatal.

Schechtele is a butcher by trade, and a quarrelsome man, whose wife got a divorce from a year or two since for abuse and drunkenness. He afterwards troubled her much with threatening to kill her if she married any one else. Latterly, however, they have been friendly and he has been in the habit of hanging around her premises.

As late as Friday noon Remington was still lying at the house of Mrs. Schechtele, and was suffering great pain. He was an employé in one of the oil refineries.

NEW YORK OFFICIAL CANVASS.

ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1870.

The State canvassers continued the count of the vote yesterday and completed it, with the following result:—

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Allen C. Beach, democrat........	390,057
Sigismund Kaufman, republican........	368,158
FOR COMPTROLLER.	
Asher P. Nichols, democrat........	399,100
Adiah W. Palmer, republican........	368,385
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER—FULL TERM.	
John D. Fay, democrat........	399,468
Absalom Nelson, republican........	368,103
FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.	
Solomon Scheu, democrat........	398,759
John Parkhurst, republican........	367,936

WASHINGTON.

Introduction of Important Bills Before Congress.

Bill to Abolish the Offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy.

Proposal to Abolish the Income Tax.

Republican Caucus---Senator Schurz Present.

Presentation of the New French Minister.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1870.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus, which was held this morning, was the object of considerable interest among politicians of both parties. There had been in circulation a rumor to the effect that the party discipline would be brought to bear upon the rebellious Schurz, of Missouri, on account of his aiding and abetting the new party movement in that State. Zach Chandler and one or two other radical Senators were known to be on the war path. They had sworn vengeance and raised a cry for blood. It was expected that Schurz would share the fate of Doolittle, Dixon and Cowan, when they cast their lot with Andy Johnson. Schurz, however, paid no attention to these threats, and was among the first to march into the caucus this morning. During the proceedings no allusion was made to his conduct in Missouri, nor were there any hints about reading him out of the party. The attendance at the caucus was not large. Very little was done beyond appointing a committee, consisting of Senators Chandler, Williams, Rice, Ramsey, and Morrill of Vermont, to revise the Senate committees. The proposition to elect new officers for the Senate was not brought forward, and it is thought nothing will be done in this direction until the close of the present session. There will be another caucus to-morrow or next day to hear the report of the committee and to decide upon the general order of business for the session.

Excitement in the House—Bill to Abolish the Rank of Admiral and Vice Admiral.

General Logan succeeded in creating a sensation in the House to-day by the introduction of the following bill:—

Be it enacted, &c., That the office of Admiral in the Navy be and the same is hereby abolished, there being now a vacancy in said office, and all laws and parts of laws creating said office shall, by virtue of this act, henceforth be held to be repealed.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the office of Vice Admiral in the Navy shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in the same, and no longer, and when such vacancy shall occur in said office immediately thereupon all laws and parts of laws creating said office shall become inoperative, and shall, by virtue of this act, thenceforward be held to be repealed.

Under ordinary circumstances no particular attention would have been paid to this bill, but coming as it did, immediately after the recently published correspondence concerning Admiral Porter and the President, members naturally listened attentively as the Clerk read the title—"A bill to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy." Logan asked a present consideration for the bill, and announced his intention of putting it on its passage. This required unanimous consent. Several members objected, whereupon Logan withdrew the bill, and gave notice that he would introduce it on Monday next and press it to a vote under a suspension of the rules. Everybody naturally jumped at the conclusion that Logan was aiming at Porter. The supposition was that he intended to punish the Admiral, first, for speaking disparagingly of Grant, and second, for depreciating the army. In conversation with me to-day General Logan disclaimed having any such intention in view when he introduced the bill. He said he simply wanted to place the chief officers of the navy on a footing with those of the army. In the army bill which he drew up last winter, and which passed both Houses, he provided that the offices of General and Lieutenant General of the army shall cease to exist after the resignation or death of the present incumbents. The rank of admiral and of vice admiral in the navy corresponds to that of general and lieutenant-general in the army. Logan says he has no animus against Admiral Porter, but he intends to press this bill so as to make the two arms of the service consistent with each other.

Meeting of the Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee of Ways and Means held their initial session to-day and discussed the general features of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That portion of the report which especially engaged their attention was the recommendation of the Secretary for the issue of three hundred millions of additional bonds, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent, the interest to be paid quarterly instead of semi-annually. The Secretary, it will be remembered, makes this recommendation in view of the difficulty of negotiating the four and four and a half per cents, owing to the war in Europe and the consequent derangement of the money market. No definite action was taken, but the general opinion of the members of the committee seems to be that some legislation of this kind will be necessary in order to enable the Secretary to fund the maturing indebtedness of the government.

Cutting Down Appropriations.

The Committee on Appropriations met and overhauled the estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year. It is the intention of Mr. Dawes, chairman of the committee, to get to work at once on the appropriation bills, so that they may be reported and set for special orders. The probabilities are that the estimates, as furnished by the several heads of departments, will be considerably cut down, in the same proportion, perhaps, as last year. Mr. Dawes will endeavor to carry out the retrenchment programme which he announced at the last session.

The New French Minister.

Viscount Treilhard, at noon to-day, in accordance with a previous arrangement, called at the Executive Mansion. He was not accompanied by any one. He was in citizen's black dress, affording in this respect a strong contrast with M. Paradol, his predecessor, who was in full court dress at the time of his reception. The new Minister was shown into the blue room by one of the ushers. A short time thereafter the Secretary of State arrived, and, having a few words with the Minister, excused himself for a short time and proceeded to the office of the President, who, with the Secretary, came down stairs and together entered the Blue Room. After the usual salutations the Minister addressed the President as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT—I have the honor to place in your hands the letter whereby the government of the national defence accredits me as its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America. The friendly relations which have long existed between France and the United States, and which it will be the object of all my efforts to maintain, will facilitate the execution of the honorable task which is confided to me. I entertain the hope, Mr. President, that I shall also be aided by the kindness of the federal government, which I have in times past learned to esteem, and which I have preserved in grateful remembrance.

The President replied as follows:—

VISCOUNT—You are welcome as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France. Your former acceptable abode here in another diplomatic character gives occasion to congratulate you on your promotion. Be assured that in our intercourse with you we shall always bear in mind the origin of our kind relations with your country, and shall endeavor to preserve and strengthen them.

The President then returned to his office and the Secretary accompanied the Minister to the door.

The credentials of Viscount Treilhard are signed by the official delegation at Tours—namely, Crémieux, Gambetta, Fourichon and Glais-Bizoin. He is accredited as Minister of the Government of the National Defence, there being no use of the word republic.

The Governorship of Utah.

General Cullom, of Illinois, whose Congressional career ends with the present session, is spoken of as a candidate for Governor of Utah. Cullom is the present chairman of the House Committee on Territories. He is the author of what is known as the Anti-Mormon bill, and is an uncompromising advocate of the abolition of polygamy. On this account he will possibly be pressed by all who believe that polygamy is the twin relic of barbarism and should be abolished by the government. It is, however, thought by others, whose opinions carry weight, that it would not be wise to appoint as Governor of Utah a man who is so distinctly pronounced an enemy of the Mormons as Mr. Cullom is. Those who are well informed concerning the actual situation of affairs in Utah and the peculiar sentiments of the Mormons believe that the work of reconstructing the saints of Utah will be better accomplished by a man who, while he would uphold the dignity and execute the laws of the United States, would not deem it necessary to inaugurate a crusade against the Mormons. It is thought that the President will not send the nomination of Mr. Vaughan, the present acting Governor of Utah, to the Senate. It is said that charges of a grave nature have been prepared and are now on their way here to be preferred against him.

Condition of Affairs in Utah.

Mr. Stenhouse, from Salt Lake City, had an interview with the President to-day concerning the material resources and the interests of Utah. The President expressed himself as being deeply interested in the development and prosperity of the Territories and in favor of enforcing every constitutional measure adopted by Congress for the benefit of the people of Utah and the development of its natural resources. He shares in the opinion that all the Western Territories will at no distant day become prosperous and important States in the Union.

President Grant's Indian Policy.

The Secretary of the Interior at a recent interview with Messrs. Brunot and Colyer, of the Indian Commission, declares himself most warmly in accord with the policy of the administration in its management of Indian affairs. For years, he said, he had advocated humane and kindly treatment of the Indians, and when the subject had come before the Board of Mission of the Episcopal Church, at its meeting in 1869, to which he was a delegate, he endeavored to have that society increase its efforts in that direction. The secretaries of several of the religious denominations had interviews with Mr. Delano soon after, and all expressed themselves pleased that the liberal policy so zealously begun by ex-Secretary Cox was likely to be warmly followed by his successor, Aaron A. Sargent, chairman of the Committee on Indian Appropriations in the House, is closely engaged in examining and preparing the estimates for Indian expenditures for the coming year.

Revenue Tax on Sales of Gas.

In response to a letter from Charles Roome, president of the Manhattan Gaslight Company of New York, announcing an appeal from the assessment of $26,538 73 for gas sold during the month of October last, upon the ground that the act of 1870 repealing all laws imposing taxes on sales repeals the tax on gas sold, Acting Commissioner Douglass, quoting the laws and various sections imposing tax on gas, and also section repealing sections of said laws, is of opinion that the question of the liability of the Manhattan Gas Company, in common with all other gas companies in the country, to be assessed and to pay taxes on all gas manufactured and consumed or sold by them, is too plain to admit of any question. But if the Manhattan Gas Light Company is of a different opinion, and if such is a decision of the Court, the Internal Revenue office will oppose no obstacle except to make such a defence before the court as may be necessary to protect the interests of the government in the collection of the taxes which Congress has imposed.

Work of the Court of Claims.

From the annual statement transmitted to Congress to-day it appears that the Court of Claims during the year ending December 5, 1870, rendered judgment in 164 cases. The aggregate amount claimed by the parties bringing those suits against the United States was about $3,930,000. The total amount awarded was $9?3,357—all in favor of the claimants, except in one case where suit was brought against the United States for damages to the amount of $109,500, resulting from an alleged violation of a contract by the military authorities in Virginia. The government set up a counterclaim upon performance of contract and was awarded $1,517. The largest claim was for the amount of $735,644, and interest from March, 1865, for the net proceeds of some 4,000 boxes of tobacco converted and destroyed by the armies of the United States during the late war. This suit was dismissed, but, like most of the others so decided, has been appealed to the Supreme Court. Among the awards is one of $58,000 in favor of the Rothschild Brothers for the net proceeds of 366 hogsheads of tobacco captured by the United States military forces in Richmond and sold by the Secretary of the Treasury under stipulation. The total amount of the judgments against the United States in the suits brought for the recovery of the proceeds of captured cotton and sugar is, in round numbers, $295,000.

Short Session of the Senate.

The Senate was in session to-day for only half an hour. The committees will have to be revised before the business of the body can be organized, and on this account the early motion for adjournment for the day was understood by the Senators. The only matter of general interest that was placed before the Senate was a bill by Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, recommending the repeal of so much of the act of July 14, 1870, as continues the income tax after the end of the present year. Several similar bills were presented in the House. There seems to be a very general desire to have this direct tax abolished and efforts will be made in both houses to accomplish that result. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, is opposed to its repeal, and will use his influence with the Committee of Ways and Means to defeat the project. He does not think that the Treasury can yet do without the revenue derived from that source at present.

American Registers for Foreign Built Vessels.

Sam Cox introduced a bill to-day to enable citizens of the United States to obtain American registers for foreign built vessels. The provisions of the bill are almost identical with the recommendations contained in the special message sent to Congress by the President on the eve of the close of the last session. The failure of the President to reaffirm this recommendation in his late message was rather a disappointment to the democrats and free trade republicans. They will endeavor to make a point of this matter at the present session. The House, however, is so largely in favor of the present tariff that it is not likely any such measure will be passed.

Wooden Pavements at the Capital.

The mania for wooden pavement at the capital has so far prevailed as to induce General Michler, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, to have the old brick pavement in front of the Executive Mansion removed and replaced by wooden blocks. Workmen are now busily engaged in putting down a new pavement in front of the White House, which will be completed before the President's public receptions are announced.

Duties on Imported Steel.

The report of Consular Agent F. A. Starring, in reference to the rates at which steel has heretofore been invoiced from Sheffield to importers at New York, has been received at the Treasury Department. General Starring has thoroughly examined the whole subject, and it is understood that while there may have been irregularities in the manner in which business was transacted by Mr. Abbott, the Consul at Sheffield, there is nothing to justify the charges made that he connived to defraud the government of the established rates of duty.

Winter Stations of Revenue Cruisers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued instructions directing a change of station of vessels belonging to the revenue marine prior to winter cruising. The revenue steamer Mahoning, now at Portland, will be ordered to Boston, and the Vigilant, now at Boston, will be transferred to Portland. The Mahoning is regarded as one of the best vessels in the revenue marine service, and will cruise during the winter eastward from Nantucket Shoals in order to give succor to vessels in distress and support to such as may need it. The Dobbin will be stationed at Castine, Me.; the Campbell at New London, Conn., the McCulloch at New York and the Miami at Wilmington.

Payment of Interest on the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Attorney General Akerman on Saturday afternoon heard the argument by James H. Storrs, of New York, counsel of the Central Pacific Railroad Company upon the question of the obligation of the Company to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of its railroad. The counsel took the ground that the company is not under any obligation to pay any interest on these bonds until their maturity, except from the specific sources of revenues expressly set aside for that purpose, and asserted that the United States will be a great gainer, not only by the saving in freights and in carrying the mails, but in an enhanced value of public lands and in the increase of taxable property. That by the act of Congress of 1864, amending the act of 1862, Congress provided that only one-half instead of the whole of the compensations for services rendered for the government by the companies should be required to be applied to the payment of those bonds, principal and interest, and that the law so stands at the present time.

An Old Dodge of the Whiskey Ring.

From reports just received from Cincinnati it appears that of all the distilleries now running in that city not one is working more than one-half of its capacity. There is every indication of a general suspension among the distillers, and unless Congress shall increase the tax it is generally believed that there will be many heavy failures this winter among those holding large quantities of spirits.

A Democratic Senator to be Elected in Alabama.

A telegram was received this afternoon from Montgomery, Ala., stating that matters were in shape to secure the election of a democratic Senator in the place of General Warner. There was an effort being made to elect a gentleman whose disabilities had not been removed, and who could not, therefore, take the necessary oath. Acting under advice of parties here this course will at once be abandoned, and a candidate elected whose disabilities have been removed, or who can take the test oath. It is not probable the election will be consummated to-morrow, but great confidence is expressed here in the success of Judge Goldthwaite, of Montgomery, over all the other candidates. Judge Goldthwaite is about sixty-five years old, was born in Massachusetts and educated at West Point. He emigrated to Alabama about forty years ago, where he has always maintained a high reputation at the bar, and served upon the Supreme bench of the State for many years. His character is proclaimed to be unimpeachable. He was conservative in his views before and since the war, although always a democrat. His friends say that if elected he will take rank among the foremost in the Senate.

Distillery Decisions.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in reply to a letter from the Assessor of the First district of Illinois, that no objection is seen to the use of water through closed pipes into the refining or purifying tubes, for the purpose of refining spirits while in the process of continued distillation; but the arrangements for introducing it into the tubes, however, must be so constructed as to preclude the possibility of obstructing the spirits from the tubes, or of thereby introducing any other material than water into the spirits. With this view the pipes should be constructed with a stopcock controlling the flow of the water, the same to be under the lock and key of the storekeeper, and he be instructed at each time of introducing the water to closely examine the same and see that no other material is being introduced therewith. All the vessels and pipes through which the spirit passes must, of course, be so securely closed as that no access can be had to the spirit while in transit. When charcoal or any other material is used in distilling for purifying or refining spirits, under this ruling, the same will not be allowed to be removed from the distillery after being so used until the spirit absorbed and remaining therein has been recovered therefrom. The distiller will be permitted to recover spirits from the materials so used on his distillery premises by introducing it into the course of his original distillation—as, for instance, into the doubler, and conducting the spirit, when so recovered, through the closed pipes and vessels to the receiving cistern.

Decision Against the Internal Revenue Law.

The case of Van Arsdale & Co. versus Collector Erskine and others, of Milwaukee, involving the validity of the collection of the internal revenue tax on thimble skeins and pipe boxes used in the construction of wagons, was recently decided by Judge Miller, in that city, in favor of the plaintiffs. As there are thousands of dollars depending upon the enforcement of the law under its construction by the Commissioners, the United States District Attorney was, on Saturday last, notified to appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Congressional Printer's Report.

The annual report of Mr. Clapp, the Congressional Printer, for 1870, shows that the actual disbursements of the office were as follows:—For the public printing, $532,690; for paper for the public printing, $418,974; for the public binding, $477,663; for lithographing and engraving for Congress, $61,929; for mapping for the Supreme Court of the United States, $1,473; for salaries, &c., in the office of the Congressional Printer, $12,511. The amount realized during the year from the sale of paper, paper shavings, documents, &c., was $32,763. Mr. Clapp recommends the enlargement of the government printing office, and in conclusion suggests a sort of censorship of the press, as follows:—

I would most respectfully call the attention of Congress to the fact that certain official documents have recently been published in advance of their transmission to Congress, much to the discomfiture of the departments to which they relate and to the scandal of the government printing office. In view of the fact that it seems next to an impossibility now to prevent these occurrences by the strictest vigilance, I would respectfully suggest that the remedy is within the reach of the law-making power. By judicious legislation, with proper penalties, the publication of these documents in advance of their transmission to Congress could, in my judgment, be prohibited and prevented. This would make the offenders responsible for their conduct, and relieve innocent parties from the annoyances that now await them when offences of this character are committed.

Romantic Incident—An English Nobleman as Mate of a Yankee Schooner.

Application has been made to the Collector of Customs at Boston, by an attorney now stopping in that city, asking permission to take from the files of the Custom House the original shipping articles of the schooner Hera, to be used in determining a very important question pending in Great Britain. It is stated that George H. Osborne, whose signature appears in the list as mate of that vessel, is known to have been the Earl of Aberdeen. The title to large estates and to a seat in the House of Lords in favor of his brother depends upon this identity of the person lost with the late Earl, and this depends greatly upon proving the signature. The question of allowing the documents to pass from the custody of the collector is now under consideration at the Treasury Department, and it is possible that the government will allow the papers to pass out of its possession in order that judicial investigation may be made of them.

Seats in Congress to be Contested.

Information has been received that Lewis McKenzie will contest the seat of E. M. Braxton, who has received the election certificate to the next Congress from the Alexandria district of Virginia.

Alexander Rivers has given notice that he will contest the election of R. M. Duke in the Petersburg district, both for the remainder of this Congress and the next Congress.

Seizure of Smuggled Opium at San Francisco.

The Collector of Customs at San Francisco reported to-day to the Secretary of the Treasury the seizure of $4,000 worth of opium which was being smuggled into that city by a passenger on board a vessel from Victoria, V. I.

Additional Pay for Government Employes.

It is apparent that while a very earnest and probably successful effort will be made to increase the pay of heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions in the Treasury Department, the mass of clerks will be ignored in the appeal for additional compensation

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CONGRESS.

Progress of Organization in the Two Houses.

Bills to Repeal the Income Tax Already Introduced.

THREE NEW MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE.

Lively Debate on a Proposed Railroad Grant.

LOGAN OPENS WAR ON PORTER.

Proposed Abolition of the Offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral of the Navy.

Mr. Lynch's Shipping Interest Bill Reintroduced.

The Abolition of the Franking Privilege to Be Again Pressed.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1870.

Bills were introduced as follows:—

By Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa—To authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from the Indian Territory.

By Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa.—To repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1870, as continues the income tax after December 31, 1869.

By Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y.—Authorizing the Postmaster General to continue in use in the postal service a patented device for post-marking and for the more effectual cancellation of postal stamps.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS IN BOND.

A resolution, offered by Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the regulations prescribed by him for the transportation of goods in bond from foreign countries through the United States to Canada.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

In order to complete informally the revision of the standing committees the Senate, at thirty-five minutes past twelve adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1870.

NEW MEMBERS.

Messrs. Frank Morey, of Louisiana; Charles H. Holmes, of New York, and William P. Wolf, of Iowa, members elected to fill vacancies, presented themselves and took the oath of office.

Mr. HILL, (rep.) of N. J., introduced a bill to repeal the income tax. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similar bills were introduced by Messrs. Kellogg and Myers.

A resolution for a new drawing for seats was offered by Mr. STILES, (dem.) of Pa., and laid on the table by a vote of 99 to 62.

THE ST. CROIX RAILROAD GRANT.

The bill passed by the Senate at the last session extending the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield came up as the regular order of business in the morning hour. It extends the term of the grant for seven years, from the 1st of May, 1869, provided that thirty miles be completed within eighteen months, and thirty miles every year thereafter.

The bill was explained and advocated by Mr. WILSON, (dem.) of Minn. The bill was further explained and advocated by Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., who stated in reply to questions by Mr. Welker that the length of the road originally was three hundred and fifty miles; that nearly two hundred miles are already completed and in running order; that the remainder is under contract and that the quantity of land required will be about one million acres.

Mr WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the bill, declaring it to be but a continuation of the swindling system of which the public lands have been given away to private corporations. The pretended renewal was simply an entirely new grant, having been forfeited by non action.

Mr. ELA, (rep.) of N. H., desired to offer an amendment making a grant for railroads in New Hampshire, but Mr. WILSON, of Minn., who had charge of the bill declined to admit it.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., desired to have the bill amended so as to exclude timbered land from the grant.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, also desired to have the coal and iron lands excluded from the grant, and to require the railroad company to sell the land to actual settlers only, and in quantities not exceeding a quarter section, at not exceeding $2 50 an acre.

Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y., argued that fifty-five miles of the railroad contemplated by the bill was a new grant, not the renewal of an old one.

Mr. WILSON denied that it was so to the extent of more than twenty-five miles. In reply to Mr. Wood he argued that, as it was now admitted that the public lands should go to the actual settlers, Congress should adopt that policy which would prove most advantageous to the settlers; and that was the opening up of communication by railroads. After further discussion by Messrs. Wilson, Julian, Clarke, (rep.) of Kansas, and Washburn, of Wis., Mr. Ela moved that the bill be laid on the table; which was agreed to by a vote of 89 to 80.

A motion to reconsider the vote was made, and the House having refused to lay that motion on the table by a vote of 62 to 53, it was postponed till Tuesday next.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. PERRY, (rep.) of Mich., making appropriations for certain harbors in Michigan.

By Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky.—For the erection of United States court rooms, revenue offices and a post office in Covington, Ky.

By Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me.—To revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, remitting duties on all shipbuilding materials used for vessels in foreign trade.

By Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y.—To enable United States citizens to register foreign built vessels.

By Mr. REEVES, (dem) of N. Y.—Admitting to registry in ports of the United States certain iron and foreign composite vessels. It provides that from January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1881, citizens of the United States may purchase and import into the ports thereof, on certain condition iron and composite foreign built vessels for the foreign carrying trade, restricting such vessels to the following classes:—Sailing vessels to be wholly of iron, and to be not less than 1,500 tons, new measurement; composite sailing vessels to be not less than 1,000 tons; steam vessels to be wholly of iron, and not less than 2,000 tons; composite steam vessels to be not less than 2,500 tons. Owners of all such vessels will be required to give a bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties in double the amount of sworn cost, that they shall not engage in the coastwise trade between ports of the United States; also to cause to be employed on such vessels as apprentices to learn the art of navigation and seamanship, American boys, between twelve and twenty years of age, as follows:—On vessels over 1,500 and under 1,800 tons, three boys; over 1,800 and under 2,000 tons, five boys; over 2,000 and under 2,500 tons, seven boys; 2,500 tons and upwards, ten boys. In default of compliance with the regulations the owners of the vessels are liable to a penalty of $1,000, one-half of which sum is to go to the informer and one-half to the appropriation for lighthouses; and in case of war or insurrection the United States is to have the right to take possession by purchase or charter of such vessels.

Section two provides for the placing of such vessels on a footing of entire equality with American built vessels in respect of rights, immunities, privileges and obligations, in so far as they may be affected by the provisions of any United States or State law, or of any treaty.

Section three repeals any acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

By Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal.—Making appropriation for a government building in San Francisco. Also, authorizing the transfer of valid pre-emption claims to actual settlers. Also, amendatory of the act of July 23, 1866, to quiet land titles in California, conferring jurisdiction on local land officers. Also, amendatory of the pre-emption laws, allowing joint entry by coterminous proprietors.

By Mr. COLLUM, (rep.) of Ill.—Amendatory of the organic act of Idaho.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of Pa.—To authorize the Keystone National Bank of Pennsylvania to change its location.

By Mr. CHURCHILL, (rep.) of N. Y.—To exempt certain boats from the payment of Marine Hospital dues. Also amendatory of the act of the 15th of July, 1870, relating to boats carrying passengers between American ports and Lake Superior.

By Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn.—Explanatory of the appropriation for public improvements.

By Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of Texas—To indemnify citizens of Bramham, Washington county, Texas, for loss of private property, by fire and pillage, at the hands of United States soldiers.

By Mr. CONNOR, (dem.) of Texas—Repealing the duty on sugar, tea and coffee.

By Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio—Granting condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Youngstown, Ohio.

By Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y.—For the abolition of the franking privilege and to provide for the transmission of official documents and other public matter.

By Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt.—To amend the act of July 18, 1866, "further to prevent smuggling."

By Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill.—To authorize and promote telegraphic communication between America, Asia and Europe.

By Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn.—For improvement of the harbor of New Haven, Conn.

By Mr. JULIAN—Amendatory of the pre-emption laws.

PROPOSED ABROGATION OF THE OFFICES OF ADMIRAL AND VICE ADMIRAL.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., asked leave to introduce and put upon its passage a bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral of the navy—the former at once and the latter when a vacancy occurs.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Mo., objected.

Mr. LOGAN thereupon gave notice that he would move on Monday next to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered as follows:—

By Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich.—Calling for the annual report for 1870 of the Chief of Engineers on Harbor and River Improvements. Adopted.

THE LATE CENSUS.

By Mr. HALDEMAN, (dem.) of Pa.—Instructing the Census Committee to inquire into the complaints as to the accuracy of the late census, and whether the reliability of the basis of representation is thereby affected. Adopted.

By Mr. BUFFINTON, (rep.) of Mass.—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report as to the suitability of the building at Fall River, Mass., used for a Custom House, Post Office and Internal Revenue Office. Adopted.

By Mr. ARCHER, (dem.) of Md.—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish copies of all deeds on file in the Navy Department for the land occupied by the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Adopted.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis.—Calling on the President for information as to the stationing of federal troops at Montgomery, Ala., to prevent the Governor elect from taking possession and entering on the duties of his office, and as to the stationing of troops at other places without the request of the Legislature or Executive for the purpose of suppressing domestic violence.

Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La., objected.

By Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass.—Calling for the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear Admiral Poor from January to June, 1870, relative to the search of American vessels by the Spanish authorities. Adopted.

By Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Minn.—Calling for information as to whether any of the Pacific Railroad Companies have made default in the payment of the interest on their guaranteed bonds, and what amount thereof had been paid by the government. Adopted.

By Mr. COX—Rescinding the resolution causing the Committee on Reconstruction, and discharging that committee forever. Objected to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cullom in the chair, and distributed the President's Message among the various committees. That portion referring to American commerce and the revival of the shipping interests was referred to the Committee on Commerce, not to the special committee on navigation interests.

The committee then rose, and the House, at a quarter past three P. M., adjourned.

CATASTROPHE AT SEA.

Collision Between Two Steamers in a Fog Off Long Branch—The Isaac Bell Disabled and Towed Back into Port—One Man Killed—Inquest on the Body.

Another accident has now to be added to the already lengthy list of casualties to steamships at sea during the past two months, and this, like most accidents occurring on the mighty deep, is attended with loss of life. At about twelve o'clock on Monday night the steamer Champion, of the Charleston line, and the steamer Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion line, came in collision off Long Branch, resulting in

A TERRIFIC CRASH

and great injury to the latter vessel. The Champion was returning to New York from a trip to Charleston, and when off the Woodlands a dense fog arose, so that it was impossible to see distinctly more than ten or twelve feet ahead. The Isaac Bell was going on a voyage to Norfolk. The Champion struck her starboard wheel, crushing it and the wheelhouse, while half the iron work of the wheel was doubled up as though it had been a piece of bell wire, the paddles being turned first away from the ship's side and then twisted up again in half a circle toward the wheel box, and presenting the appearance of a

A VIOLENT COLLISION.

Her bulwarks were stove in, and, from the force with which the vessels collided, the cathead and a number of wooden and iron fragments were strewn upon the deck and on the side rigging of the Isaac Bell.

The captain of the latter makes the following report of the disaster:—The Isaac Bell left New York on Monday evening, 5th inst., at eight o'clock, bound for Norfolk. After passing Sandy Hook and the Highland lightship we

ENCOUNTERED A DENSE FOG.

While off the Woodlands he heard a steam whistle, to which he made the usual signal to "go to port," and slackened the engine to one bell, then stopped altogether. He next made the steamer's light about one point and a half on the starboard bow, and made every effort to avoid a collision, but without avail, for in almost an instant after he had stopped the Champion came up and struck his vessel forward on the starboard paddle wheel, and, in addition to the damage above mentioned, broke the starboard engine shaft. Subsequently his ship was towed back to New York by the Champion. There was no personal injury to either the crew or passengers of the Champion; but John James, an oiler on board the Isaac Bell, was

KILLED ON THE SPOT,

leaving a widow and two orphans to mourn his loss.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Coroner Flynn held an inquest on board the steamer Isaac Bell, lying at pier No. 37 North river, on the body of John James, who was killed during the collision. One of the arms of deceased was severed from his body and was lost overboard. Evidence was adduced to show that death resulted almost instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was returned, and the remains were taken to his late residence, Mount Vernon, Westchester county, for interment.

GERMAN SANITARY FAIR.

The treasurer, Mr. Frederick Kühne, reports the following as the total receipts of the recent fair:—

For cash donations	$15,265
For season tickets	6,294
For admission to the hall, picture gallery and curiosity cabinet	6,368
For goods, &c.	58,556
Total	$81,484
Expenses	7,853
Net proceeds	$73,630

The drawing of the pianos, organ and shawl will take place this evening at eight o'clock at the Liederkranz Hall.

The general committee will meet to-morrow (Thursday) evening at eight o'clock, at Steinway Hall, to receive the treasurer's report.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE RECENTLY BURNED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans *Picayune* gives the following reminiscences of the Varieties theatre which was destroyed by fire in that city on the 1st instant:—

The building which has just been consumed by the flames was built upon the site of the old Gaiety theatre, which was erected November 7, 1849, by the Varieties Association, and was also burned to the ground in March, 1854. The old theatre was very successfully managed by Tom Placide, and was no sooner destroyed than the association took steps to erect the building which has just been swept away. It was commenced in 1854 and finished in time for the fall business of 1855, under Boucicault. The season, however, was poor, and Mr. Boucicault broke down after a few months, Mr. Crisp taking charge and running the theatre till 1857, when Tom Placide took it for the season of 1857-8. He was followed by John Owen, who retained the management till 1861. The companies engaged by Placide and Owen will long be remembered here. They embraced many of the finest actors and actresses that have ever appeared upon the American stage, and shed lustre upon the profession—such men as the Placides (Tom and Harry) themselves, John Owen himself, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Charles Howard, George Jordan, Couldock, Sothern, Sara Stevens, Mark Smith, Charlotte Thompson, Mr. Bass, Mr. Henry Farren, Mr. and Mrs. John Sefton, George Holland, and others of equal talent. Messrs. Lewis Baker & Lawrence Barrett followed Mr. Owen, and in a season of twenty seven weeks netted the snug sum of $40,000. Messrs. Floyd & King then took the Varieties, and kept it until 1868, when Mr. Floyd assumed charge. His lease expired in May, 1870. Mr. Crickard became the lessee, securing Mr. Baker as manager.

The Varieties has ever been a favorite and fashionable resort, the various managements having made it their special endeavor to elevate the popular taste by producing the standard dramas and beautiful English comedies, the influences of which are refining and ennobling. Many of the first stars in the theatrical firmament have appeared upon its boards, and intelligent audiences have watched with breathless interest within its walls the unfolding of Shakespeare's matchless tragedies, when nearly every role was in the hands of a master. The loss of such an edifice is a public calamity, and we specially condole with Manager Baker and the artists of his company in the calamity which has so suddenly befallen them.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Approaching Session of the Legislature.

A Sober Glance at What May be Expected—The Governor's Message—House Committees—The Auditor to be Set Back—Filibustering Anticipated.

ALBANY, Dec. 7, 1870.

PREPARING FOR THE SESSION.

Our people are beginning to make preparations for the approaching ninety-fourth session of the Legislature. The public buildings are being put in order and the hotels and private boarding houses are already entering upon the business of assigning quarters to the more or less distinguished. In the matter of boarding and lodging it is pretty certain that suits of apartments in private houses rather than in public hotels will be the fashion the coming session. This is a good idea. The old fashion of hotel lodgings, with their fascinating surroundings and facilities for dissipation, together with the objectionable feature of excessive publicity, or, if it may be so termed, "extreme accessibility," has had a damaging effect upon many pleasant-minded men, who, although they have brains and influence, have not had the resolution to resist the blandishments of pretended friends. Thus have a number of intelligent men, all good representatives, been brought to the verge of political ruin. Indeed, it is a miracle that so few have been plunged into the sea of irreclaimable political obscurity.

A SOBER SESSION AND A SOBER SOCIETY.

We are anticipating a sober session—at least one that will not be marked by so many reckless scenes of dissipation as characterized the last. Men who have heretofore been distinguished as free livers and generous imbibers have formed an odd association, known as the "Society of Single Drinkers," no member of which is allowed to take more than one drink at a time in the same place. The moral influence of such an association in a city like Albany during the sitting of the Legislature may be well imagined, if not feelingly described.

WHAT GOSSIP HAS TO SAY.

Gossip, with her many tongues, is already busy with the affairs of the approaching session. It is conceded that the Legislature will be democratic "by a throat-latch," as the jockeys would say. "Enough to swear by" is all any good Tammany democrat need require. There need be no fear of "Calicoting," with the mournful spectacle of a certain unfortunate and persecuted individual before their eyes. The officers of the Senate and heads of committees in that body will probably remain as at last session. In the House there may be some changes in minor offices, but Hitchman will be re-elected Speaker, Armstrong re-elected Clerk, and Rhoads re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms. The House being democratic, the following gentlemen, all democrats, Gossip says, may be appointed chairmen of the several committees, viz.:—

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—John C. Jacobs, of Kings.
Judiciary—Thomas C. Fields, of New York.
Railroads—James M. Nelson, of Rockland.
Insurance—Weed, of Clinton.
Banks—Coon, of Steuben.
Education—Flagg, of Troy.
Commerce and Navigation—Mosely, of Kings.
Privileges and Elections—Lord, of Monroe.
Cities—Frear, of New York.
Charitable and Religious Societies—Denis Burns, of New York.
Joint Committee on Rules—Timothy J. Campbell, of New York.
Roads and Bridge—Benjamin Ray, of Columbia.
Federal Relations—Wm. H. Murphy, of Albany.
Salt—Howe, of Oswego.
Indian Affairs—Wagner.
Canals—Randall.
State Prisons—Edmund Connolly, of New York.
Engrossed Bills—Decker, of Richmond.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

It is expected that Governor Hoffman's message will be a strong campaigning document for future service. It may almost be considered as foreshadowing the platform of the Hoffman wing of the democracy in 1872, in which the principles of letting "bygones be bygones," the burial of dead issues and the necessity of the democracy once more taking the lead in the affairs of the nation will be urgently advocated. The old hunkers may be startled at the grounds the Governor may assume in relation to the negro amendments to the constitution; but there is no doubt the policy he advocates will be the policy of the party in the future.

THE AUDITOR SET BACK.

Among the acts of the approaching session will be the setting back of the Auditor's bureau into the Comptroller's Department, where it formerly was. This will be a mild rebuke to the amiable gentleman who officiates as State Auditor, and who, it seems, has been altogether too amiable to the opponents of the powers that be. "He hath done those things which he should not have done, and left undone those things which he should have done." Therefore the edict has gone forth, "Let him be set back."

FILIBUSTERING ON THE ORGANIZATION.

Gossip is also busy with a report that the republicans will attempt to defeat the organization of the House by the tricks usual to party managers—tricks that in this case are like those of the "heathen Chinee"—likely to prove vain. There is no sign as yet of disaffection among the democrats, and if they all hang together they will have everything their own way.

A JOURNALIST FOR CLERK.

Among the candidates for a clerkship in the House is Colonel Northrop, a well known attaché of the Syracuse *Journal*.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

A Discharged Employe Shoots a Foreman at Trenton, N. J.

Yesterday morning the inhabitants of Trenton were startled with a report that Mr. Joseph Little, foreman of the weaving department of S. K. Wilson's woollen mill, had been shot at by a weaver. For the last three months an Englishman named James Thompson, about fifty-five years of age, has been working at the mill, and his manners have at times been so strange as to lead to a doubt of his sanity. Yesterday morning Mr. Little discharged Thompson, who waited at the doorway of the weaving room for the weaver to come out. Thompson drew a pistol from his pocket, aimed at Mr. Little and fired. Mr. Little immediately grappled with the man, who was thus prevented from doing farther harm. Mr. Little escaped uninjured. The women and men employed in the mill were in great commotion. Some of the women weavers fainted. Search was made for the bullet, but it could not be found. Thompson coolly remarked that it was not necessary to look for the ball, as there was nothing but powder in the pistol. The accused was at once taken before Mayor Napoleon, who committed him to jail in default of bail. When before the Mayor the defendant gave the name of James Marsh. The belief is general that the man is insane, and from his past conduct it is inferred that those who have come in contact with him at work have had narrow escapes previously. Despite the protestations of the accused that there was nothing but powder in the pistol, an examination of the weapon showed an exploded bullet case, so that the ball must have gone somewhere. The pistol is a single-chambered one, with power sufficient to kill a man at fifty paces.

THE STEAMER MARIPOSA.

Report of the Safety of the Entire Crew.

Messrs. H. B. Cromwell & Co., to whose line the lost steamer Mariposa belonged, report the receipt by them of a despatch from their agents at New Orleans, conveying the following intelligence of the safety of the wrecked steamer:—

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6, 1870.

Captain of General Meade reports that, off Key West, 2d instant, he was spoken by pilot boat Invincible, who reported that the crew of the Mariposa had been picked up.

No further despatches have as yet been received, but this will restore lost hopes to many.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain C. A. Hartwell is ordered to report to the Superintendent General of the Recruiting Service in New York city, to accompany recruits to the Twenty-fifth infantry. Captain E. R. Ames is ordered to report to the same post, to accompany recruits to the Twentieth infantry.

At his own request, First Lieutenant Whorton White is honorably discharged.

Second Lieutenant Alfred M. Rothall, Eleventh infantry, is ordered to proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, for duty.

The Superintendent General of the Recruiting Service at New York is ordered to forward all the disposable colored recruits at that depot to Galveston, to be assigned to the Twenty-fifth infantry.

MISS KATE FIELD'S LECTURE ON DICKENS.

Miss Kate Field repeated last evening, at Association Hall, before a large and appreciative audience, the lecture on Charles Dickens which she first read at the Globe theatre in Boston. It was then unanimously pronounced to be "a brilliant success," and this favorable verdict of Boston has now been heartily endorsed by New York. The Young Men's Universalist Association of this city made a fortunate selection of it as the fifth lecture in their course of 1870. It has already been well described as short and crisp, brimful of Dickens himself, and bringing the man and the author before the listeners by keen flashes of description, passages from this novel and that, bits from letters and fragments of conversation, and anecdotes from every quarter, most skilfully combined to make an artistic and agreeable whole. The anecdotes interspersed throughout the lecture deservedly won special applause. They were all put to the purpose, as well as told with a neatness of finish which would have delighted the poet Rogers, who spared no pains to make the anecdotes which enrich his "notes" marvels of conciseness and point. The allusions to the familiar pages of Dickens were no less happy and effective than ingenious. Mr. David Masson, in one of his lectures on "British Novelists," delivered to the members of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburg, in 1858, alluded to a true objection to Dickens that his idealism tends too much to extravagance and caricature, and to a certain mannerism or trick in labeling his characters with distinguishing phrases, of which, for instance, Mr. Micawber, Mark Tapley, Toots and many others are generalizations. The incessant repetition of the latter invective process, openly and without variation, had occasioned a certain recoil from his later writings among the cultivated and fastidious. "But," added Mr. Masson, "let any one observe our current table-talk or our current literature, and, despite this profession of dissatisfaction, and in the very circle where it most abounds, let him note how gladly Dickens is used, and how frequently his phrases, in fancies, and the names of his characters come in, as illustration, embellishment, proverb and seasoning. Take any periodical in which there is a severe criticism of Dickens' last publication, and, ten to one, in the same periodical, and perhaps by the same hand, there will be a leading article, setting out with a quotation from Dickens that flashes on the mind of the reader the thought which the whole article is meant to convey, or containing some allusion to one of Dickens' characters which enriches the text in the middle and floods it an inch round with color and humor." If this be true in such a case it can easily be imagined how much more true it is of so enthusiastic a eulogy of Dickens as that eloquently delivered last evening by Miss Kate Field. Perhaps Miss Field may have derived her impressions of Dickens too exclusively from his writings and from the necessarily partial views of his intimate associates; but, after all, may not an author of his stamp have bequeathed to the world his true, inmost character as a man in his works? Miss Field's indignant protest against the charge that Dickens "was no Christian" might well suite a puritanical Fulton with conviction as well as remorse.

DEATH OF A DOCTOR.

Clairvoyance and Homoeopathy—Morphine and Mystery.

The Board of Health yesterday requested Coroner Schirmer to investigate the causes of death of the late George G. Lambertson, who departed this life at 222 West Nineteenth street. Dr. Stein, of 582 Seventh avenue, had certified that Mr. Lambertson

DIED FROM THE INORDINATE USE OF MORPHINE,

and this the Health Board refused to consider for a moment. The Coroner repaired to the house of the deceased and interviewed the widow, who related the following touching story:—Mr. Lambertson, born in Europe, immigrated to this country with many others. He was a Methodist, and became

A CLERGYMAN OF CINCINNATI.

When the war broke out sound of Cincinnati he abandoned the Bible for a case of surgical instruments and went down to the scene of operations, with many others, to assist in cutting the men to pieces. He did this as

AN ASSISTANT SURGEON, U. S. A.

When the war ended Mr. Lambertson, with many others, came to New York, and, opening an office, began to treat diseases of nearly every nature while he was in a clairvoyant state. In this last profession, more than in any other, he thrived, doing a very extensive business as

A SLEEPER,

both at home and abroad. The widow also stated that he often held intercourse with the spirits of departed friends. She adds:—"He had long been accustomed to allay both his mental and physical sufferings by the use of morphine," and that "he often took twenty-five cents worth twice a day." He often wandered in his mind, and when Dr. Stein was called that gentleman advised him to discontinue the use of sulphate of morphine and gave him instead belladona and aconite

IN HOMOEOPATHIC DOSES.

After a careful examination Dr. Stein announced to the deceased that it was his opinion that he (the patient) was suffering from

A DISEASE IN HIS HEAD.

Mr. Lambertson, however, doubted this, and never could bring himself for a moment to believe that Dr. Stein's diagnosis of his case was a correct one. He was, himself, firmly convinced that he was suffering from

A DISEASE IN THE ABDOMEN,

and never lost faith in his opinion till he died on Sunday last. Deputy Coroner Cushman's examination of the body revealed the fact that Mr. Lambertson died from

A DISEASE OF THE HEART,

and that this only was the cause of his untimely end. The verdict of the Coroner's jury agreed with this last statement and establishes Dr. Cushman as "the wisest of the three wise doctors." Deceased was only thirty-seven years of age.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Standing Committees—Jack Reynolds Redivivus.

The Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday afternoon, the President in the chair. The following were announced as the

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Annual Taxes and Finance—Supervisors Hart, Mitchell and McKiever.
Civil Courts—O'Neill, Hart, McKiever and Woltman.
County Offices—Coman, Reilly, Woltman and Cuddy.
Criminal Courts and Police—Jerome, Irving, Schlicting and Plunkitt.
Public Charities and Correction—Plunkitt, O'Neill, Charloc and Schlichting.
Printing and Stationery—Hackett, Welch, Coman and Dunond.
Armories and Drill Rooms—Cuddy, Hackett, Reilly, Mitchell, Jerome and Dimond.
Fuel—Reilly, Welch, O'Neill and Irving.
Salaries—Woltman, Plunkitt, Welch and Hart.
Bridges—Mitchell, Charlock, McKiever and Irving.

THE GHOST OF A MURDERER.

A petition was handed in on behalf of Mr. Howe, the lawyer who defended Jack Reynolds, in which he requested the Board to "come down" handsomely to him in the matter of a fee for taking the part, legally, of the defunct murderer. The President remarked that he could not understand how the Board could pay Mr. Howe, as they had no power to foot any such "bills." After a little discussion, a resolution giving the petitioner $1,000 for his services as counsel for Reynolds was offered and referred to a committee, who will try their best to find out whether or not there is any law which authorizes them to pay the money. Of course, among the legal advisers they will consult upon the subject will not be the petitioner himself.

The Board adjourned, after transacting its routine business, to Tuesday next.

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The political issue in Georgia is simply this:—Democracy means constitutional liberty and opposition to the right conferring suffrage upon the negro and his right to hold office.

An election will be held in Mississippi on the 20th inst. to fill eleven vacancies in the State Legislature. Six of the vacancies occurred by resignation and five from death.

The following named distinguished individuals are aspirants for the seat in the United States Senate which will be vacated on the 4th of March next by Hon. W. T. Willey, of West Virginia:—C. J. Faulkner, A. R. Boteler, Colonel H. B. Smith, Daniel Lamb, H. G. Davis, Judge J. J. Jackson, Judge J. H. Ferguson, C. S. Lewis, Colonel Benjamin Wilson, A. J. Sweeney, F. Hereford, John Hall and W. H. Travers.

The negroes constitute about nine-tenths of the radical voters in Georgia, but the white radicals want to monopolize the offices. The negroes appear to be kicking up at this, whereupon the Macon *American Union*, a radical organ, says to them:—

If the colored people persist in forcing themselves before the people for high offices, they will not only defeat their prospects for such positions for all time, but will blast the hopes of the republican party—their only friend.

The Hartford *Evening Post*, heretofore a steady radical paper, has run up the revenue reform flag. General Grant, his job and jobbing friends are too heavy a load to carry.

A Democratic State Convention of Texas will be held in Austin on the 23d of January for the purpose of promoting harmony, to effect the consolidation of the democratic party of the State; all of which is very much needed.

THE CRUSADE ON THE CRISPINS.

Who Will Stick Out to the "Last?"—Prices in New York and Elsewhere—Large Stock on Hand—Winter Coming and Both Parties Confident.

A HERALD reporter succeeded in passing the lines, and had a short and pleasant interview with some of the besieged shoe capitalists. The leader of the bosses is Mr. John M. Burt, a gentleman blessed with a "smile that is child-like and bland" and a world of keen calculation behind it. He claims to have lost $25,000 in the shoe business some time ago, though not in it at present, and is, on competent authority, pronounced to be the veritable "head centre" of a

SECRET ORDER OF BOOT BOSSES,

which turns out to be a wheel within the wheel of the New York Boot and Shoe Board. This organization has its headquarters at No. 4 Warren street, and in its constitution declares its objects to be

to foster and promote the general welfare of the trade by affording facilities for frequent meeting and exchange of views of persons engaged therein, and for general co-operation in all matters affecting its varied interests.

Among its various committees is one of five on "labor," who

shall have charge of all questions and matters of labor arising between the members of the association and their employes.

This committee, it was explained to the reporter, is a "dead" one, for,

SHOE JOBBERS BEING ADMISSIBLE

to membership, it was thought best that "manufacturers" alone should belong to it, and from this fact and, as they allege, the pressure of the Crispins, it put on a mask and adopted grips and passwords in imitation of its brawny and myriad-fisted opponent. In other words,

ONE SECRET SOCIETY HAS CREATED ANOTHER.

The bosses mingle an æsthetic hungering after intellectual communion with the stern necessities of their case, and a sympathising world is called on to

PITY THE BOSSES' MAGNIFICENT MISERY

when it reads from their report of the "incessant application" which they "treat themselves to." No wonder that, in a tone of lofty hoping after better things to follow, they write as follows:—

Such persistent confinement, without the opportunity of occasionally enjoying unrestrained freedom with brethren in the trade or others, away from the sight of boots and shoes, must, in nearly all cases, belittle the mind and the better feelings of our nature.

The reporter could now no longer restrain his desire to see one of the æsthetic "board." He selected the principal "boss" in the venerable person of Mr. Edwin C. Burt, of 27 Park row. A number of fierce-looking Crispins stood gesticulating upon the sidewalk, and near by were some listless Crispin's looking silent and doleful as if they had

LITTLE ONES AT HOME

to be fed through the bitter days of winter.

Mr. Burt has a frank, kindly face, and seemed deeply interested in the question. He evidenced quite a paternal feeling for his hands, and said that previous to the formation of the Crispins he never had any difficulty with his men. He paid the best prices and undertook none but first class work. On being pressed as to the cause of the proposed reduction of fifteen per cent on the present wages, Mr. Burt said the causes were many. He first instanced the fact that at Newark

THE CRISPINS WERE CONTENT TO WORK

at wages varying from eighteen to twenty dollars a week, while the society wages in the city were twenty-four dollars. He showed the reporter his books and they exhibited an average of twenty-five dollars. The trade in Newark, Rochester and Syracuse and other places, obtaining their work at lower rates, were gradually taking their business away from them. This, combined with the dulness of the late season, caused a loss to the manufacturers, and they had resolved to

APPEAL TO THE MEN

to help their employers out of their difficulties by consenting to a reduction of wages; otherwise

HE WOULD BE OBLIGED TO CLOSE

for the winter. Last year, in the slack season, he offered them the alternative of reducing the hands or working on short time. The men creditably chose the latter. In answer to a question as to whether any compromise had been agreed on he said his hands had met him about half an hour previous, but only offered a trifling reduction, while, on account of the high quality of his work, they were charging in excess of society rates. This was only on one branch of work.

In reply to a query whether he would back down if the Crispins showed a strong front, he said:—"No. I have plenty of stock on hand, and, although I wish to employ the hands during the dull time at terms which would serve both, I do not take a position to recede from it afterwards."

If, as it looks at present, the Crispins are obstinate and still defy the Nemesis of the "heathen Chinee," it will then be a question which will stick to the last.

A DIAMOND RAE.

Mrs. Lynch's Brilliants on Their Travels—An Affair Not Quite Plumb.

Mrs. Teresa Lynch, of No. 721 Broadway, appeared before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, and preferred a complaint against William J. Rae, of the Park Avenue Hotel, and George Raphael, of No. 95 Church street, charging them with conspiring to defraud her out of a diamond cross, ring and broach on the 28th of November last, valued at $1,500.

Mrs. Lynch testified that on the above date a person with whom she had formerly dealt, named B. W. Plumb, called upon her and stated he had a customer who would purchase the above property, and if she would entrust it to him he would return either the money or the diamonds. Plumb after receiving the property proceeded to the office of Raphael, where he was to meet Rae by appointment. The latter informed him that he had a customer for the diamonds at the office of Lockwood & Co., No. 92 Broadway, and if he would accompany him and give him the property he would dispose of them and they would receive a handsome percentage, which was to be divided.

Plumb and Raphael accompanied Rae to the office on Broadway and remained outside while the latter entered the building to dispose of the property to his friend. After

WAITING NEARLY AN HOUR AND A HALF

for Rae to make his appearance they visited the office and ascertained he had not been there and no such person as he represented was going to purchase the diamonds was employed there. Rae had entered the front door of the building with the diamonds and gone out at the back to the loan office of Hazman Leopold, No. 39 Nassau street, where he obtained $800 on them, representing that the property was his.

Mrs. Lynch, ascertaining where her diamonds were, on Saturday last appeared before Justice Shandley at Jefferson Market, and procured a search warrant, which was placed in the hands of officer Brennan, of the Court squad, who recovered the property, and restored them to Mrs. Lynch by order of the Justice. Lucilla Carrere, of 107 Amity street, testified that on the Sunday night previous to the day Mrs. Lynch entrusted the property to Plumb she heard Rae and Raphael in her house, conspiring together to defraud Mrs. Lynch out of the property.

A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Brennan, who yesterday afternoon arrested Rae and arraigned him before Justice Cox. Rae, who has been arrested several times for passing bogus checks, denied the charge preferred against him, but was held for examination. Raphael has not yet been arrested.

A DARING BURGLARY.

Three Thousand Dollars in Gold Bonds and Money Stolen from a Catholic Publishing House.

On Saturday night last burglars secreted themselves in the second story of No. 4 Dey street, which is occupied by various firms as offices. During the night they went out through the scuttle, carrying the ladder with them, by means of which they ascended to the roof of No. 6. Here they found it necessary to call the ladder again into requisition to reach the roof of No. 8, which is one story higher. Proceeding along the roofs to No. 16 they forced open the scuttle by means of jimmies and gained an entrance. They at once made their way down to the second door, occupied by Turgis & Co., publishers of Catholic works, who occupy the second and third floors. On the second floor is a large safe in which were $3,000 in gold bearing bonds payable to bearer, $250 in currency and $300 worth of gold medals. The front and rear were darkened by means of iron shutters, but by the aid of lanterns they removed the safe to the rear some time during Sunday, smashed it to pieces with wedges and jimmies and effected an entrance to the contents. The bonds and other property were carried off. They must have made their exit in the way they entered.

The robbery was discovered on Monday morning on opening No. 16. Officer Dutcher found the door of No. 4 open some time during Monday night and had it secured. The sufferers of the burglary positively refuse to give particulars as to their loss, stating that the police officials at headquarters had instructed them to refer all reporters of the press to that office; but Chief Irving denies this statement, and the books show that the robbery was not reported in the detective's office. The numbers of the bonds, which are of the issue of 1865, are 1,973, 46,791, 47,205, 42,871, 32,286 and 9,654. The firm advertise them as "lost or stolen."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The census shows 589 colored persons in New Hampshire, eighty-five more than in 1860.

The horse that carried the mail between Jefferson and Quitman, in Texas, having died, the mail service has stopped.

Two Arabs who entered Mexico in the French army are in Brownsville seeking employment as farm laborers.

Mayor Horr, of Brookhaven, Miss., who was struck on the head with a brickbat by an assassin several weeks since, has died from the effects of his wound. A negro is acting Mayor.

The official returns of the census of Pennsylvania show an increase of population in the State of 586,388. The increase between 1840 and 1850 was 587,743, and between 1850 and 1860 594,879.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Views of Experts Upon the President's Message and Secretary Boutwell's Report—Sales Yesterday.

Real estate circles were mostly exercised yesterday by the President's Message and Secretary Boutwell's report. The general feeling in regard to these is that they are unsatisfactory. The President's reference to the Alabama claims was regarded as eminently peaceful, and his proposition to purchase these claims generally regarded as "buncombe," Congress being extremely unlikely to accept any such suggestion. The fact is, that although people talk largely about the Alabama claims, they generally have very little confidence in their legitimacy. The popular feeling in respect to this matter is scarcely likely, however, to reach the point of consenting to the purchase of these claims by the American government.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE SECRETARY

in respect to its influence upon real estate was regarded as opposed to the improvement of the real estate market, owing to the repressing influence of the proposition that the appropriations for the current year should be continued for next year so as to include the means of purchasing a large amount of bonds during next year similar to his policy during the present year. Walking in the course of his daily tour into the office of a real estate dealer near the Exchange Salesroom the writer inquired

WRITER.—What do you think will be the effect of the Secretary of the Treasury's report upon real estate?

THE INTERVIEWED.—Well, sir, candidly, I am inclined to think the Secretary is in error in thus calling for the continued imposition of taxes upon us in order to pay off this debt.

WRITER.—Then you think, Mr. ——, that the taxes ought to be reduced?

THE INTERVIEWED.—Yes; to use a homely expression, posterity never did anything for us, why should we do so much for posterity?

WRITER.—You don't believe, then, in the immediate payment of the public debt?

THE INTERVIEWED.—Certainly not. This debt was incurred for the preservation of the Union. That end is of greater importance to our children than to us. To secure it we gave our lives and those of our dearest and fondest; we have suffered grief, anxiety, trouble and ruin; our business has been destroyed and the competence we once enjoyed reduced to struggling. All this we have done for the Union. It is not, therefore, too much to expect that our children should bear their share of the great struggle.

WRITER.—You believe, then, that

A MORE LIBERAL POLICY

in respect to the financial administration of the government would be beneficial to the country?

THE INTERVIEWED.—Undoubtedly, it would stimulate enterprise by holding out a reasonable prospect of profit. Just consider, the Secretary claims credit for the purchase of $60,000,000 of bonds. That is, $60,000,000 withdrawn from the legitimate profit of business throughout the country. That $60,000,000 might have been invested in real estate. It certainly, if not absorbed in that way, would have by its movement imparted animation to some department of trade.

WRITER.—You are not, then, an advocate of Secretary Boutwell's policy?

THE INTERVIEWED.—No, sir. The country is groaning under a burden of taxation which represses industry, cramps enterprise, checks speculation, and is eating up the profits of all our merchants. While this state of things lasts there is no hope for real estate. If Congress could be only sensible enough to rebuke this Secretary, who appears to act as though he were merely a receiver, there would be an immediate reaction, and a very quick recovery might be looked for.

Leaving this gentleman, whose views deserve consideration from his position in the very centre of a large financial and real estate connection, the writer visited others, and met with

SIMILAR SENTIMENTS.

The general feeling in the real estate market, as well as in the stock exchange and in the commercial circles, seems to be in favor of a reduction of taxation. The following article, cut from

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,

was shown to the writer as an argument in this connection:—

Neither in the President's Message nor in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is there much that is gratifying respecting our national finances. The President says:—

"The average value of gold as compared with national currency for the whole of the year 1869 was about 134, and for seven months of 1870 the same relative value has been about 115. The approach to a specie basis is very gratifying; but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keep up prices, to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when, by wise and prudent legislation, Congress should look to a policy which would place our currency at par with gold at no distant day."

This is not very profound, and lacks the one great essential of recommending any policy calculated to bring about the result so much desired.

The Secretary, without offering any greater encouragement, takes more decided ground. He recommends a continuance of the present high revenue, in order to furnish a surplus for the purchase of bonds at the rate of $50,000,000 per year, or, in other words, a perpetuation of the present Treasury policy. The Secretary appears to have no other appreciation of his duties than this. He seems to regard the country in a bankrupt condition and he a receiver appointed in the interest of the creditors to collect as much revenue as possible and discharge their claims with the utmost despatch. In doing this the future interests of the country are to be entirely ignored.

It is this "one idea" presiding over the national financial policy that has worked incalculable evils during the past year. The Secretary argues that we are prosperous because his revenue is great. He loses sight of the fact that he gets nearly all the profit. Business during the year has undoubtedly expanded, but the yearly balance-sheets already begin to indicate that the profits have been small. Taxes in one form or other have eaten up all the dividends, and many men seeming to be doing an extensive trade have found it difficult to pay current expenses.

The prosperity of the country is thus illusory. The dry goods business, it is said, was never more active, the embarrassment of those engaged in it never greater. We ask the reason why, and are informed—taxes. Cannot some one in Congress give us some new system of financial policy?

THIS FEELING

of a desire for a reduction of the taxes is not partisan, but pervades all classes, and it is significant that it is accompanied with a general conviction that Congress will in some way accede to the popular desire.

THE SALES YESTERDAY.

The opening sales of the week took place yesterday at the "Exchange," with the following attractions:—Six lots, south side Sixty-eighth street, west of Sixth avenue, sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of T. G. Lane, referee, by Messrs. V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.; a four story brick house and lot, No. 318 Thirty-ninth street, by Mr. Wm. Kennelly; a plot of ground on the northwest corner of Elm street and Catharine lane, by Mr. D. M. Seaman, and the leasehold premises known as No. 394 East Houston street, by James M. Miller—lease from the Wyckoop estate for twenty-one years from May 1, 1859—ground rent $150 per annum. Annexed are the full particulars:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON AND CO.

6 lots s. s. 68th st., 300 ft. w. of 6th av., each 25x100.5. James Reed.....$34,000

BY WILLIAM KENNELLY.

4 s. b. house and lot, No. 318 39th st., w. of 8th av., lot 25x98.9. Edward Burke.....17,700

BY D. M. SEAMAN.

A plot of ground n. w. corner Elm st. and Catharine lane, 41.5x39.2x44x20. C. B. Gurney.....18,000

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

The leasehold premises known as No. 394 East Houston and 23d st. sts., lot 20x70.2. W. Alphonse.....4,125

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO.

At private sale 4 lots n. e. corner 7th av. Boulevard and 125th st.....18,000

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON AND CO.

At private sale, the lot 25 feet front and rear by 100 in depth, with the brick dwelling thereon, and known as No. 83 Franklin street, for $55,000, through Cornelius Westervelt, executor.

Southeast corner of the Grand Boulevard and 82d street, four lots, to Mr. James Wilson for $35,000.

The high stoop brown stone dwelling (to be altered for store purposes) No. 244 West 23d street, between the Grand Opera House and Booth's Theatre, price $25,500; purchased by Francis Martin.

SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Petition to Congress to Abolish Pilot Fees—Important to Domestic Shipowners.

The members of this association held a meeting yesterday at No. 52 Pine street, Mr. James A. Van Brunt in the chair.

After the usual preliminary business had been concluded the secretary read the report of the committee that had been appointed to inquire into the collection of demurrage dues from consignees of vessels laden with ice or lumber. A resolution was offered to the effect that

VESSELS LOADED WITH ICE

should allow the consignee twenty-four hours "lay time," and afterwards a 100 tons a day must be unloaded by consignee or the captain of the vessel to claim demurrage at the rate of ten cents per day per ton. Lumber vessels should also allow twenty-four hours "lay time," but if the consignee does not unload 25,000 feet per day, captains of said vessels to claim twenty cents per 1,000 feet of lumber per day. A test case was recommended to be tried at an early day, and the resolutions were adopted.

The chairman next offered the following resolution in relation to

THE COASTING TRADE:—

Whereas the coasting trade of the United States is heavily burdened with taxes and fees, for which it receives no equivalent in services, among which are compulsory pilotage and pilot license fees, amounting to a large sum per ton annually on vessels making from twenty to thirty ports per year outward and inward, and for which pay is compelled by said law; everywhere services are refused; and whereas public opinion is in favor of fostering in every legal and prudent manner the commercial marine of our country; and whereas our representatives in Congress have shown a desire to relieve said interests from all oppression and unfair burdens; therefore be it

Resolved, That this association do most respectfully petition that all compulsory pilotage and pilot license fees be abolished, and that no charge of any kind shall be collected from any vessel engaged in the coasting trade of the United States except for services accepted and rendered.

This resolution was adopted, and the secretary instructed to engross it and forward it to the chairmen of Committees on Commerce in Congress at once.